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James Lee

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AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

SCIENCE OF BOTANY,

CHIEFLY EXTRACTED FROM THE

WORKS OF LINNÆUS;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

SEVERAL NEW TABLES AND NOTES,

AND

A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

BY THE LATE JAMES LEE,

NURSERYMAN, AND FLORIST, AT THE VINEYARD, HAMMERSMITH.

FOURTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED,

BY MR. JAMES LEE,

SON AND SUCCESSOR TO THE AUTHOR.

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1810.

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DEDICATION.

TO JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY

&c. &c.

Vineyard, Hammersmith, May 1, 1810.

SIR,

THERE is no gentleman in this country better able to appreciate the merit of my father's work on Botany, than yourself; and when it is considered at what an early period of the establishment of the true science his "*Introduction*" came forth, and how much it has done to introduce the SEXUAL SYSTEM to the notice of the public, it cannot fail to be pleasing to YOU, who are daily advancing the Science of Botany, to see the same work continued in its publication, with all the modern improvements, which have poured in like a torrent upon the botanist, and made the science assume, as it were, a new face. Although many elementary

works have since appeared, still I believe I may with confidence assert, that none has been contrived on a more useful plan than the present one; nor can any work boast of so many useful TABLES, by all acknowledged to be extremely necessary for constant reference, and which makes the present work an invaluable companion to all persons who are anxious to acquire the true knowledge of plants. Unless for these TABLES, first contrived by my father, your admirable "Introduction to Systematic Botany" would have superseded the necessity of the republication of the present edition; but these TABLES, peculiar to our publication, renders our work of great public utility: and you will find, Sir, that we have here paid very considerable attention to the TABLES, and even ventured to add some additional ones. I have the honour to remain,

Dear Sir,

With the greatest respect and devotion,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

JAMES LEE.

SKETCH

OF THE

LIFE AND WRITINGS

OF

THE LATE JAMES LEE,

BY ROBERT JOHN THORNTON, M. D.

THE lives of Botanists seldom present any very remarkable features to interest the general reader. The destroyers of kingdoms, like the history of highwaymen in the Newgate Calendar, engross the attention of the majority of mankind. ADAM, in his state of primitive virtue, cultivating Paradise with EVE, has, with some, less of attraction than when he viewed the dismal fruits of the fall of man, seen in the murder of ABEL by CAIN. Still, however, there are to be found persons, who rather delight in the short account of *British Worthies*, whose trophies are bloodless, to reading of the feats of men whose actions are a disgrace to humanity.

Mr. JAMES LEE was born at Selkirk, in Scotland, of respectable parents; and being a youth of very

promising talents, he was sent to England in the year 1715, to be under the immediate protection of the EARL OF ILA, who continued his education, and gave him the free use of his library. He had an early love for plants, and studied Botany at a period when few persons in England had any knowledge of the science. In his time a meteor appeared in the North, which was the great LINNÆUS, who was born in the year 1707. As the foundation of the reputation of LEE depended upon the Reform that this transcendent genius wrought in Botany, and since his "*Introduction to Botany*," as he expresses in the title-page, is but a transcript of the mind of that most distinguished naturalist, it may not be improper in a work like the present, to say a few words respecting the progress of the Science of Botany. Previous to the time of LINNÆUS, NEHEMIAH GREW, an Englishman, flourished a very eminent physiologist, who consulted not books, but Nature, and wrote his "*Vegetable Anatomy*," in 1682. In this work he mentions the *Sexes of Plants*, relating a conversation he held on the subject, with Sir THOMAS MILLINGTON, Savilian Professor of Natural History at Oxford, and President of the Royal London College of Physicians. SEBASTIAN VAILLANT also wrote "*a Discourse on the Structure of Flowers*," confirming the doctrine of the *Sexes of Plants*, which LINNÆUS acknowledges to have read, and which might have laid the foundation of his building up a

System on this important discovery. TOURNEFORT also flourished before the period of LINNÆUS, and his fame in 1683, procured him the appointment of Botanic Professor in the King's Garden. At the expense of the King of France, in pursuit of plants, he travelled over all the countries of Europe, and spent three years in the Levant. His glory is, to have formed *a System*, beautiful in itself, but suited to a limited knowledge of plants, which could then be accommodated to such a system; and to have invented the method of forming plants into their respective *Genera*, since perfected by LINNÆUS. His "*Elements of Botany*" evince a vast knowledge of the genera and the species of plants, and this botanical work is one of which the French are, even to the present day, passionately fond. He rose to be President of the head of the faculty at Paris. This illustrious botanist was born in 1656, and died in 1707, the same year that LINNÆUS came into the world.

RAY was the contemporary of TOURNEFORT, somewhat prior, being born in 1628, and from his studies at Cambridge, his health declined, and he was obliged, for its recovery, to go much in the fields. In these excursions, plants naturally presented themselves, and he hence became enamoured of the science of Botany. He first published a "*Catalogue of the Plants growing about Cambridge.*" Travelling abroad, his vast mind collected a knowledge of various

plants, and, like TOURNEFORT, he wished to dispose these into a method, and invented a celebrated "*System*," more perfect than that of TOURNEFORT, but less simple and practical than that of LINNÆUS; and arranged under his own System, the "*Historia Plantarum*," "a History of Plants," in three large folio volumes, being a description of all the species of plants known at that period.

The botanical world found the chaotic mass somewhat removed by these illustrious men: but still the science of Botany was of difficult attainment, and many new Plants could not be reduced to the Systems of either TOURNEFORT or RAY, when LINNÆUS turned his attention to this science. He soon became the pride and wonder of the age! Like the sun, when he flourished, all preceding botanists hid their diminished heads, and are now only read to know the state of natural science before the period of LINNÆUS! He ranged throughout every path of Nature, and left nothing unattempted or unaccomplished! He may be truly said to have lived, if life is to be computed by acquisitions, for he saw and described more than others had seen and done in a thousand years, and each day with him appears, from his gigantic achievements, an age! He introduced truth, order, precision, and perfection, into Natural History! He borrowed from none, his labours are all original! Attacked by numerous and ran-

corous adversaries, who cowardly and morosely addressed the prejudices of the vulgar against him, he only retorted by embellishing his portrait with a monkey teasing a bear, in allusion to their characters, and sensible of his own. His "*Sexual System*" first proved his uncommon genius. His "*Philosophia Botanica*," "Botanical Philosophy," cleared away all the obscurities in Botany, and formed it into a science. His "*Genera Plantarum*," containing a full description of the minutest parts of each genus of plants, showed the most consummate patience, the nicest observation, and the greatest skill. His "*Species Plantarum*," and his "*Systema Naturæ*," "Species of Plants," and "System of Nature," evince not only such an acquaintance with all plants, as is truly astonishing, but also with all the wonderful works of God throughout nature. His "*travels*," and works on "*medicine*," are only little considered from the superlative excellence of his other labours. He was honoured and encouraged by the patronage of the King and Queen of Sweden. His only opponent in this country was Sir HANS SLOANE, President of the Royal Society, who was envious of his fame, and who treated him, when in this country, somewhat rudely. Adored, beloved, honoured, LINNÆUS saw his darling pursuits advance with rapid steps, not only in Sweden, but throughout every country of Europe, and himself looked up to as the FATHER of NATURAL HISTORY. Pupils of his own choice, supported by his government, traversed

the globe, and sent him its produce to arrange. When he died, in the year 1778, the KING OF SWEDEN, in his annual address, mentioned him as a public loss, and the whole university attended his funeral; and there was also, on this occasion, a general mourning.

LEE, who was passionately fond of Botany, in all probability saw LINNÆUS when he visited this country; and it is well known, that he afterwards corresponded with that naturalist, and sent him specimens of such rare plants as were in his possession.

The EARL OF ILA, observing the bent of the mind of LEE, promoted his entering into partnership with Mr. KENNEDY, who was a nurseryman and florist of some eminence at that period, at Hammersmith.

It was there he conceived and executed the plan of transfusing into our language, the learned improvements of the great LINNÆUS, and his System; and he preferred the form, he then gave it, to a literal translation of the "*Philosophia Botanica*" of that great genius. It commences with the flower, as being the part most attractive and interesting to the young botanist; and the first ten chapters give a clear exposition of the seven component parts of fructification: in the next ten chapters the reader is advanced

into the difficulties of the science; and the twenty-first chapter treats of the *Sexes of Plants*. In LINNÆUS's "*Philosophia Botanica*" the learner, on the contrary, is made to begin from the root in the ground, and may thus get disgusted with the science at the very onset. In laying down his principles, LINNÆUS gave few or no examples; this he probably reserved for his lectures, and we may here remark, that his fame had attracted to Upsal three thousand pupils, some of whom were nobles; and that persons from all countries flocked to him, even from our own. The distinguishing merit of LEE's work is, that it abounds with examples. There is scarce a single axiom laid down, but four or five illustrations are given; and this arose from his being practically acquainted not only with native plants, of which he had formed a large and valuable *Hortus Siccus*, but also with exotic botany.

He next explains, in what he calls Part II., the *Sexual System* of LINNÆUS, and illustrates the *Classes* and *Orders* by an enumeration of all the *Genera* which arrange themselves under this system. By some, this crowding in of names may be objected; but it may be right to observe, that the chief merit of this Introduction is, that he does not go slovenly to work, and an idle person can never expect to become a botanist.

He treats next of the *Genera of Plants*, entering upon the discoveries of former botanists, and closes this part with TABULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, the merit of which mode of instruction must be acknowledged by every person.

The science of Botany may be compared to a ladder, being only an artificial aid by which we mount up to a knowledge of plants. Parts I. and II. may be called the FIRST STEPS in BOTANY. It may be objected by some, that he has no where given us the derivations of the terms used in this science; but it should be observed, that he wrote principally for the unlearned, and calls his book only an "Introduction."

The next great advance in Botany is, the knowledge of the *species of plants;* and to obtain this, the student must make more progress into the science of Botany. The *genera* are founded upon the fructification alone, the *species* upon all the parts of plants. In Part III. he lays down the general plan, then treats of roots, trunks, leaves, &c. which he does in a very able manner, often giving many examples, illustrative of the terms; and he closes with some more useful TABLES, and a short exposition of all the terms of Botany, being a direct translation of the "*Termini Botanici*" of LINNÆUS, finishing with Plates, copied from LINNÆUS, which, in this

new edition, are considerably improved. We need not here enter widely into the merits of this work, which has gone through several editions, and is generally the first book that the botanist purchases; and has laid the foundation of the knowledge of Botany, which principally exists at this day.

Other introductions possess also considerable merit. The learned President of the Linnæan Society has favoured the world with one that surpasses, from its clearness and elegance, all power of praise, but still they want TABLES; and, I am persuaded, this will ever hold its rank, as a popular Introduction, and even attract more purchasers, from this very consideration of the many useful TABLES it contains.

The "*Elements of Botany*," by ROSE, which is a more direct translation of the "*Philosophia Botanica*" of LINNÆUS, possessing the same order, though deservedly recommended, has fallen into general disuse from this very cause, and so we may predict of all the other elementary books on the science of Botany.

But, to return to the subject of our memoir. The great LINNÆUS felt no jealousy at the manner LEE had adopted to diffuse Botany amongst his countrymen; but, on the contrary, in testimony to his knowledge, named a new plant after him, LEEA.

But the knowledge of Mr. LEE was not confined to Botany, he was also an adept in entymology, conchology, and natural history in general, of which he made a most superb collection, which is still in the possession of his son; and this cabinet, possessing many unique specimens of insects and shells, is often quoted by Fabricius, and other eminent authors.

He sent out persons to different quarters of the globe, to collect new plants; and his extensive stoves, green-house, and nursery, was the emporium of all that was curious and interesting in Botany. He discovered what islands had belonged to Europe, and what to Asia, by the *heath* (ERICA), which is abundantly dispersed over Europe, Africa, and America; but is not to be found in Asia, or any of its islands, which once formed a part of that continent.

Although the great exertions made to extend the Royal Garden, at Kew, and large sums expended, made that the chief repository of new and rare plants, still Mr. LEE's Nursery, at Hammersmith, took, at any rate, the second lead; and the two together has gradually, and, imperceptibly as it were, greatly enriched our gardens, and extended the Science of Botany. Prints of new plants are for ever acknowledging the favour of Mr. LEE.

As might be expected from an author, LEE's Garden was always open to the curious; nor was he ever backward in communicating knowledge; whereas Mr. MILLER concealed the names of his valuable collection in the Chelsea Gardens; and the papers, which contained his foreign seeds, were industriously thrown into the Thames; and such is the ardour of Botany, although the acquisition was often to be swam for, these were fished for up again, and the names of the new plants, then introduced, was thus known to Mr. LEE, and others, in a way which greatly surprised the author of the Gardener's Dictionary.

LEE might have died rich, but he was notoriously generous, and cared not what expenses he was at for the attainment of rare plants; and when he possessed such as might have procured him a golden harvest, he chose rather to give duplicates away to lovers of Botany, before the selling them to the rich but careless collectors of flowers, rather led to them through ostentation, than from a laudable enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge. He never concealed his methods of propagating plants; and he generally observed, that, for want of insects to further the nuptials of plants, or a proper degree of ventilation, or rather favouring breezes, or from some defect in the escape of the pollen from the anthers, that the seeds in stove plants are in general

unproductive; and for a series of years *artificial impregnation* has been performed at Hammersmith, which always secured an increase, and proves the practical value of science.

He had the felicity of having his company courted by all the illustrious botanists of the day, as the Rev. Dr. HALES, the celebrated author of "Vegetable Statics;" the Rev. Dr. COLIN MILNE, author of a "Philosophical and Systematic Dictionary," a work that is in the hands of every botanist, which has gone through four editions; the illustrious Dr. FOTHERGILL, the great patron of Botany; MILLER, author of a "Botanical Dictionary," being the very first work of its kind; Professor MARTYN, author of "Letters on Botany," and editor of a new edition of Miller's "Dictionary," which, from the additions made, may be almost styled his own; Dr. WITHERING, author of a "New Arrangement of British Plants," a work which has considerably advanced the Science of Botany; the celebrated JOHN HUNTER, a great lover of natural history; and we would willingly add Sir JOSEPH BANKS: but LEE had a virtuous bluntness in his nature, and could not sacrifice his love of truth, for what, with him, was the paltry consideration of gain. Mr. BANKS, when in the prime of life, quitted (although possessing every means for enjoying the same), the pleasures of a gay metropolis, the seductive paths of politics, the soft blandishments of polite intercourse; not to visit

the sumptuous palaces of continental courts; not to see the finished labours of human skill; not to compare the manners of this country with those of others; but to view the stupendous scenes of uncultivated climates; to behold nations never before gazed on by European eye; and birds, and animals, and plants, unknown to former naturalists; to bring home with the rich discoveries of Captain Cook, treasures for a cabinet of natural productions, which stands unrivalled. Mr. Lee, was guardian to a young lady, Miss Blosset, who possessed extraordinary beauty, and every accomplishment, with a fortune of ten thousand pounds. Mr. Banks had often seen her, when visiting the rare plants at Lee's, and thought her the fairest amongst the flowers. In short, he was smitten with her charms, and she merited indeed a gentleman like Mr. Banks. On his going abroad with Captain Cook, like other lovers, he made many solemn vows and protestations, and even left a ring for his marriage upon his return, with Mr. Lee. Some people are ill-natured enough to say, that, vitiated in his taste by seeing the elegant women of Otaheite, who must have something very peculiar in their natures to captivate such a man, upon his return, Mr. Banks came, indeed, to see the young lady, and the plants; but she found her lover now preferred a flower, or even a butterfly, to her superior charms; and her three years of anxiety and expectation ended in a most mortifying disappointment;

for Mr. Banks paid down a sum of money rather than marry; and his present choice, for whom he entered into the bands of wedlock fifteen years afterwards, shows his peculiar taste; but this weighty lady had, instead of ten, sixty thousand pounds; and double that sum might not have procured her any other husband. The reader of sensibility will be happy to hear, that the disappointed elegant young lady has been since extremely well married to a virtuous clergyman, Dr. Dessalis, and has been blessed by a numerous and lovely family, whereas Sir Joseph can boast of no heir to his immense fortune.

The Marchioness of Rockingham was exceedingly fond of plants, and Mr. Lee used to dine once every week at Illington, with this amiable lady; and the Marquis always gave him a hearty welcome, with a hospitality becoming a nobleman, who could sometimes discern merit without parliamentary consideration.

In short, he was esteemed and courted by a numerous circle of the first people; and he lived to the very advanced age of eighty. With patient resignation he met the expected summons, July 1795, and was universally regretted by great and poor.

To sum up the character of Lee, he was an ardent enthusiast in the pursuit of natural science;

although he had, what is proverbial, plenty of bowing, still he was courted by the great, rather for his attainments in Botany, and clear vigorous understanding, than for a politeness which appeared in him natural: he was very conscientious in all his dealings; he was generous to a fault; his garden was the resort of science, nor was his house, or purse, ever shut against persons of that description: having received a better education than gardeners usually get, he passed with the vulgar, and mankind in general, for a prodigy in knowledge: he was temperate in his way of living, hence he attained a green old age: he had a wife, who was kind and most affectionate, by whom he had one son and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Ann, was so eminent as an artist, that her botanical drawings are esteemed as *chef d'œuvres:* he had the good fortune to live to see them all well-married; I mean, as relates to both happiness and competency; and his son, the present Mr. Lee, who inherits the wisdom, liberality, and virtues of his father, is blessed with a daughter, who has drawn all the numerous heaths (Ericas), so as even to rival her aunt.

I shall conclude my memoirs with wishing the surviving family all prosperity and happiness, and my readers many particles of that sacred flame, which animated old Lee in his love for plants, to the very latest period of his life.

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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

SCIENCE OF BOTANY.

PART THE FIRST.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE SEVEN PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

BY fructification we are to understand both the *flower* and *fruit* of plants, which cannot well be separated; for though the fruit does not swell and ripen till after the flower is fallen, its rudiment, or first beginning, is in the flower, of which it properly makes a part. *Linnæus* defines "the fructification to be a temporary part of vegetables, allotted to re-production, terminating the old vegetable, and beginning the new." It consists of seven principal parts, viz.

1. CALYX, vulgarly called *empalement*, or *flower-cup*.
2. COROLLA, *foliation*, vulgarly called *the flower*.
3. STAMINA, vulgarly called *the chives*.
4. PISTILLUM, vulgarly styled *the pointal*.

5. PERICARPIUM, *seed-vessel.*

6. SEMINA, *the seeds* themselves.

7. RECEPTACLE*, *base,* on which the fructification is seated.

All these parts, and their several uses, will be particularly explained in the following chapters; and it is sufficient to observe here, that the four first, viz. Calyx, Corolla, Stamina, and Pistillum, are properly parts of the *flower;* and the three last, Pericarpium, Semina, and Receptacle, parts of the *fruit;* and that it is from the number, proportion, positions, and other circumstances attending these parts of fructification, that the classes of vegetables, and the genera they contain, are to be characterized according to the Sexual System.

CHAP. II.

OF THE CALYX.

THE CALYX is, according to Linnæus, "the termination of the *cortex,* or *outer bark* of the plant; which, after accompanying the trunk or stem through all its branches, breaks out with the flower, and is present in the fructification in this new form." Its chief use is to enclose and protect the other parts†. It has received different appellations, according to the circumstances with which it is attended, viz.

1. PERIANTHIUM, a *flower-cup,* when its station is close to the fructification. If it includes the stamina, and not the germen,

* For the derivations of these terms, vide Doctor Thornton's "Grammar of Botany." EDITOR.

† It sometimes serves the office of pericarpium, as in the LAMIUM, *nettle,* and frequently accompanies the fruit. In the PATAGONULA and *egg plant* it is observed to grow to a larger size in the fruit than it had in the flower. EDITOR.

it is *the perianthium of the flower;*...if the germen, but not the stamina, *the perianthium of the fruit;*...but if it includes both, it is *the perianthium of the fructification.*

2. INVOLUCRUM, *a cover,* when stationed at the foot of an umbel, at a distance from the flower*; it is an universal involucrum, if it is under the universal umbel;...or a partial one, if under a partial†.

3. AMENTUM, *catkin,* when it proceeds from one common receptacle, resembling the chaff of an ear of corn.

4. SPATHA, *sheath,* when it bursts lengthways, and puts forth a *spadix*‡.

5. GLUME, *husk,* in grasses, which it folds over with its valves; and the sharp point or beard issuing from the glume is called an *arista.*

6. CALYPTRA, a *veil,* in mosses, where it is placed over the *antheræ, tops of the stamina,* and is hooded like a monk's cowl.

7. VOLVA, from its *involving,* or *infolding,* in the *fungi,* or *mushroom tribe,* where it is membranaceous, and rent on all sides.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish a *calyx* from the *bractea, floral leaf*§, such as is found to accompany the fructification

* Sometimes this part does not attend an umbel, as in the *anemony.* EDITOR.

† For the definition of an umbel, vide p. 13. EDITOR.

‡ *Spadix* properly signifies the receptacle of a palm: see p. 14. But *spatha* is not confined only to such plants as have a spadix in this sense of the term, but is applied to NARCISSUS, GALANTHUS, PANCRATIUM, and many others, whose flower-stalks come out of a sheath. Spadix therefore is here to be understood in a more general sense: agreeable to such latitude we shall find it used in Chap. 19, under the head of *spadiceous aggregate flowers,* to express the common receptacle in CALLA, DRACONTIUM, POTHOS, ARUM, and ZOSTERA, as well as in the PALMS. AUTHOR.

§ In many plants there are found green leaves amongst the flowers, that differ in shape from the original leaves of the plant. These are the *Bractea,* or *floral leaves,*

of the TILIA, LAVENDULA, MELAMPYRUM, and others. They may be distinguished by this certain rule, that a *calyx* always withers when the fruit is ripe, if not before; but the *bractea* will remain longer. Without attending to this, mistakes might easily be made in HELLEBORUS, NIGELLA, PASSIFLORA, HEPATICA, PEGANUM, and others, in which the calyx is wanting. The distinction between a *calyx* and *corolla* in doubtful cases will be treated of in the next chapter. In many flowers the calyx is deciduous, dropping off the instant the flower begins to expand; this is the case with EPIMEDIUM and PAPAVER.

CHAP. III.

OF THE COROLLA.

THE COROLLA is said by Linnæus "to be the termination of the *liber*, or *inner bark*, continued to, and accompanying the fructification in this new form of painted leaves."

Its *use* is the same as that of the calyx, serving as an inner work of defence, for the parts it encloses, as the calyx, which is usually of stronger texture, does for an outer one.

The leaves of which the corolla consists are called *petals;* by which appellation they are conveniently distinguished from the green leaves of the plant, with which they might else be con-

here spoken of. They are commonly situated on the flower-stalks, and sometimes so near to the flower, as to be mistaken for its calyx. AUTHOR.

founded*. The petal is defined by *Linnæus* "as a corollaceous covering to the flower," meaning that it encloses and protects in the manner of a *corolla*, or *wreath*. If the corolla be

MONOPETALOUS, *of one petal;* it consists of two parts, viz. The *tube*, or lower part, which is usually tube-shaped; and the *limb*, or upper part, which usually spreads wider. And the limb again, according to its figure, is either *campanulate (bell-shaped)*, that is, bellying out, and without a tube;...*infundibuliform (funnel-shaped)*, that is, of the figure of a cone, and standing on a tube;...*hypocrateriform (salver-shaped)*, that is, plain or flat, and standing on a tube;...*rotato-plane (wheel-shaped and flat)*, without a tube;...or *ringent (gaping)*, that is, irregular and personated with two lips. But if the corolla be

POLYPETALOUS, *of many petals;* each petal consists of *unguis*, a *claw*, which is the lower part fastened to the base; and *lamina*, *a thin plate*, which is the upper part, and usually spreading. A polypetalous corolla is *cruciform (cross-shaped)* when it consists of four petals that are equal and spreading;...and *papilionaceous (butterfly-shaped)* when it is irregular, consisting of four petals,

* *Petal* (in the Greek πεταλον) signifies leaves in general: but there being another *Greek* word (φυλλον) nearly of the same signification, the modern botanists have borrowed this to express the leaves of the flower. The ancients seem to have had no distinct term in use to express this part of the fructification. Thus *Virgil*, in describing his *amellus*, which is a species of *aster*, the flower of which has a yellow middle, and purple rays, calls it a golden flower, surrounded with purple leaves.

> *Aureus ipse* Flos, *sed in foliis, quæ plurima circum*
> *Funduntur, violæ sublucet purpura nigræ.*
>
> GEORG. IV.

This loose expression, which is chargeable rather on the language than the poet, has misled all his translators; as is rightly observed by *Martin*, in his note on this passage. Thus *Addison* makes the real leaves of the plant purple:

> The flower itself is of a golden hue,
> THE LEAVES inclining to a darker blue.
> THE LEAVES shoot thick about the root, and grow
> Into a bush; and shade the turf below.
>
> ADDISON.

of which the under one resembles the keel of a ship, the upper one rises, and the two side ones stand single*.

There belongs also to the corolla a part called the *nectarium*, which has been but newly distinguished, having been by former botanists confounded with the *petals*. It is by *Linnæus* defined to be "the part which bears the honey, and belongs to the flower only." This part affords a wonderful variety in the manner of its appearance. In some plants it is very large, as in the NARCISSUS and AQUILEGIA; in the former of which the *cup*, and in the latter the *horns*, are *nectaria*: in others it is scarce discoverable, even with glasses. In some plants it is united with, and makes part of the petals: in others it is detached from them. Its shape and situation are also as various. Its use is not known, unless the supposition of its secreting the honey may be depended upon†.

Between the *calyx* and *corolla* nature has put no absolute limits; as is plain from the DAPHNIS, in which plant they grow together, and are united in the margin, like a leaf of the BUXUS; but they may be commonly distinguished by their position in respect of the *stamina*, the *petal* and *stamina* being ranged alternately; whereas the segments of the *calyx* and the *stamina* answer to each other. That this is their natural situation, appears from the complete flowers in the classes *tetrandria*‡ and *pentandria*§: And the use of applying this rule will be found in the instances of CHENOPODIUM, URTICA, and PARIETARIA; where it decides, that the single cover in those *genera* is a *perianthium*, and that it is the *corolla* that is wanting. Should we infer, where only one of the two covers appears, that it is a *corolla*, because that is a more principal part, there would be no certainty from such an infer-

* The under petal is called the CARINA, *keel*; the two side petals, the ALÆ, *wings*; and the upper petal, VEXILLUM, *banner*. EDITOR.

† There seems much confusion in this part: in fact, whatever is not calyx, corolla, stamina, and pistillum, is *nectary* with botanists, whether it secretes honey, or not. EDITOR.

‡ This is explained in Part II. Chap. VII.

§ This is explained in Part I. Chap. VIII.

ence: as is evident from the AMMANIA, ISNARDA, PEPLIS, RUELLIA and CAMPANULA, in all which the *corolla* is often found wanting, but not the *calyx*.

That the calyx, as proceeding from the *cortex* of the plant, is coarser and thicker than the corolla, which is produced by the soft, pliant, coloured *liber*, is obvious to every one. But there are no limits determinable from any such circumstances, unless it be from the colour; and even this is not sufficient; for the perianthium of the BARTSIA is crimson-coloured; and there are also many flowers whose *corollas* are coloured, when in the state of flowering, but which afterwards harden and turn green, and remain on the plant like a calyx; as for instance, the HELLEBORUS and ORNITHOGALUM. The EUPHORBIA has likewise deceived many, who have described it as monopetalous, taking the *calyx* for the *corolla*.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE STAMINA.

THE STAMINA are the male part of the flower. *Linnæus* defines them as a "viscus of the plant, designed for the preparation of the *pollen*;" of which we shall speak presently.

Each single *stamen* consists of two parts*, *viz.*

1. FILAMENTUM, *the filament* or *thread;* which serves to elevate the *anthera*, or *summit*, and at the same time connects it with the flower.

2. ANTHERA, the *summit* itself; which contains within it the pollen, and when come to maturity discharges the same.

* This is not always the case, as some stamens are complete, having nothing but the anther, as in the CANNA INDICA, *Indian canna*, &c. EDITOR.

The POLLEN, *meal*, contained within the antheræ, is a fine dust secreted therein, and destined for the impregnation of the *germen*; of which part we shall speak in the next chapter.

The stamina being, as I have said, the male part of the flower, the construction and distribution of the *Sexual System* is principally founded upon, and regulated by it; as will appear in the explanation of the System. It is sufficient to observe here, that such flowers as want this part are called *female*; such as have it, but want the female part, described in the next chapter, *male*; such as have them both, *hermaphrodite**; and such as have neither, *neuter*†.

CHAP. V.

OF THE PISTILLUM.

THE PISTILLUM is the female part of the flower: it is defined by *Linnæus* "as a viscus of the plant, designed for the reception of the pollen." It consists of three parts‡.

1. The GERMEN; which is the rudiment of the fruit accompanying the flower, but not yet arrived at maturity.

* This odious term should be expelled the lovely science of botany, and the term *bisexual* substituted in its place; for the analogy does not hold, nor are there any truly *hermaphrodite* flowers, as with animals. The two sexes are contiguous, and marry; but with snails, and earth worms, which have the two sexes in the same person, these are really *hermaphrodites*; but are not competent to reproduce of themselves, but have relationships with others of the same species; therefore, the analogy here does not hold. EDITOR.

† Neuter, or *barren*.

‡ This is not always the case, as the style in many instances is wanting, as in PAPAVER, *poppy*; TULIPA, *tulip*, &c. EDITOR.

2. The STYLE, which is the part that serves to elevate the stigma from the germen.

3. The STIGMA, which is the summit of the pistillum, and covered with a moisture for the breaking of the pollen.

It has been said in the last chapter, that the *pollen* was destined for the impregnation of the germen: this is performed in the following manner. The *antheræ*, which at the first opening of the flower are whole, burst open soon after, and discharge the pollen, which dispersing itself about the flower, part of it lodges on the surface of the stigma, where it is detained by the moisture with which that part is covered*; and each single grain or atom of the *pollen* bursting and dissolving in this liquor, as it has been observed to do by the microscope, is supposed to discharge something still more subtle, that impregnates the germen below. What the substance is that is so discharged, and whether it actually passes through the style into the germen, seems yet undetermined†, it being difficult to observe such minute parts: but whatever be the operation by which Nature produces the effect in question, the cause as far as it has been here explained, is scarce disputable; and accordingly we see, that after this impregnation, when the parts of the flower that have done their office are fallen away, the germen swells to a fruit big with seeds, by which the species is propagated. The *pistillum* being, as I have said, the *female part* of the flower, is of great consequence in the *Sexual System*, as well as the *male part*, as will appear when the System comes to be explained.

* This is beautifully seen in the AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA, on whose stigma may be observed a large limpid globule of an adhesive nature, to catch the fertilising pollen. Vide Dr. Thornton's "New Illustration of the Sexual System, with a Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants." EDITOR.

† This dispute is now settled. The *pollen*, Linnæus, in his Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants, has proved, does not pass the style, as in the MIRABILIS, *marvel of Peru*, where each globule of pollen is larger than the style, but only the most subtle exhalation. EDITOR.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE PERICARPIUM.

THE PERICARPIUM, *seed-vessel*, is the germen described in the last chapter, grown to maturity. It is defined by *Linnæus* "as a viscus of the plant filled with seeds, which it discharges when ripe."

It is distinguished, according to the circumstances that attend it, by the following appellations.

1. CAPSULA, a *capsule*, is a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner...The enclosure of the capsule, which surrounds and covers the fruit externally, is called a *valvule*; the partitions which divide the capsule into sundry compartments or cells, *dissepiments*; the substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, *columella*; and the cells, or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *loculaments*.

2. SILIQUA, a *pod*, is a pericarpium of two *valves**, wherein the seeds are fastened along both the sutures or joinings of the valves.

3. LEGUMEN, a *pod* also, is a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only.

4. CONCEPTACULUM, a *conceptacle*, is a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on one side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.

* The author has called the separate pieces which constitute the pericarp, *valvules*, and those of the other kinds, *valves*. This distinction of names is seldom or never observed. EDITOR.

5. Drupa, a *drupe*, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium, without valve, containing a stone.

6. Pomum, a *pome*, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium, without valve, containing a capsule.

7. Bacca, a *berry*, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium, without valve, the seeds within which have no other covering.

8. Strobilus, a *strobile*, is a pericarpium formed of an *amentum**.

CHAP. VII.

OF THE SEEDS.

THE Seed, according to the definition of *Linnæus*, "is a deciduous part of the vegetable, the rudiment of a new one, quickened for vegetation by the sprinkling of the pollen." Its distinctions are,

A Seed, *properly so called*, which is a rudiment of a new vegetable, furnished with sap, and covered with a bladdery coat or tunic. It consists of,

1. Corculum, the first principle of the new plant within the seed.

2. Plumula, a scaly part of the corculum, which ascends.

3. Rostellum, a plain part of the corculum, which descends.

4. Cotyledon, a side lobe of the seed, of a porous substance, and perishable.

* See Chap. II.

5. HILUM, an external mark or scar on the seed, where it was fastened within the fruit.

6. ARILLUS, the proper exterior coat, or tunic of the seed, which comes off of itself.

7. CORONULA, *the little crown* of a seed, which is either CALYCULUS, the *calyx* of a floret, adhering to the seed, and assisting it to fly, or PAPPUS, *a down*, which is a feathery, or hairy crown, answering the same end, and connected with the seed by STIPES, *a trunk**, which here signifies a thread on which the down is raised and supported.

8. ALA, *wing*, a membrane affixed to the seed, and which by its flying helps to disperse it.

9. NUX, *a nut*, which is a seed enclosed with an *osseous epidermis, a bony or hard outer skin*, commonly called the *shell*.

10. PROPAGO, which is the seed of a moss, first discovered by Linnæus, who peeled off the bark, and detected it in the year 1750. These seeds have neither tunic nor cotyledon, but consist only of the plumula of a naked corculum, where the rostellum is inserted into the calyx of the plant.

* Sometimes, however, this part, the *stipes*, is wanting, and the *pappus* is immediately connected with the seed, when, like the *anther* and *stigma*, it is termed *sessile*.
EDITOR.

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE RECEPTACLE.

THE RECEPTACLE is the base, which connects the other six parts of fructification. Its various appellations are as follow.

I. A PROPER RECEPTACLE is that which belongs only to the parts of a single fructification: and this is called...1. *A receptacle of the fructification,* when it is common to both flower and fruit; .....2. *A receptacle of the flower,* when it is a base to which the parts of the flower only are fastened, without the germen;...3. *A receptacle of the fruit,* when it is a base for the fruit only, remote from the receptacle of the flower;...4. *A receptacle of the seeds,* when it is a base that fastens the seeds within the pericarpium.

II. A COMMON RECEPTACLE is that which connects many florets in such a manner, as that the taking away any of them would cause an irregularity. *Palea, a chaff,* is a thin substance, springing from the receptacle to part the florets.

III. UMBELLA, *an umbel,* is a receptacle which, from a common centre, runs out into thread-shaped foot-stalks, of proportionate lengths...It is called *a simple* umbel, when it has no subdivisions; *a compound* umbel, when each foot-stalk is terminated by an *umbellula,* or *little umbel;* and in this case the umbel that bears the umbellula on its foot-stalks, is called a *universal* umbel; and the umbellula which proceeds from the universal umbel, a *partial* umbel.

IV. CYMA, a *cyme,* is a receptacle that runs into long fastigi-

ate peduncles*, proceeding from the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones.

V. Spadix is the receptacle of a palm†, produced within a *spatha*, or *sheath*, on the branches that bear fruit.

CHAP. IX.

OF THE DISTINCT CHARACTERS OF THE PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

THE parts of fructification, with their subdivisions, having been explained separately in the preceding chapters, we shall here give a view of them all together, with the proper distinguishing character assigned to each by *Linnæus*, beginning with the vegetable itself.

The essence of the *vegetable* consists in its *fructification*;...the essence of the *fructification* consists in the *flower* and *fruit*;...the essence of the *flower* consists in the *antheræ* and *stigma*;...the essence of the *fruit* consists in the *seeds*. We shall give now a short *definition* of THESE PARTS.

Pollen is the fine powder of vegetables, designed to burst in

* *Peduncles*, *flower-stalks*, are called fastigiate, when their lengths are so proportioned, that the flowers which they support form an even surface. Author.

† This is the proper sense of the term, as employed by the ancients: but *spadix* is now used in a more general sense, viz. to express all flower-stalks that come out of a spatha. See the note on this subject in Chap. II. This definition, by Linnæus, therefore, appears to be too strict. Author.

a liquor appropriated to that purpose*, and discharge thereon, by its elastic force, a substance not distinguishable by the naked eye.

A SEED is a deciduous part of a plant, fraught with the rudiment of a new plant, and quickened by the pollen.

ANTHERA is a vessel that produces and discharges the pollen.

PERICARPIUM is a vessel that produces and discharges the seeds.

FILAMENTUM is the foot-stalk that supports† the anthera, and fastens it to the vegetable‡.

GERMEN is the rudiment of the pericarpium, not yet arrived at maturity.

STIGMA is the moistened summit of the germen: its existence is chiefly at the time when the anthera is discharging its pollen.

STYLUS is the foot-stalk of the stigma, that connects it with the germen.

COROLLA and CALYX are the *teguments* or *covers* of the stamina and pistillum; the calyx arising from the *cortical epidermis*, or *outer bark*, and the corolla from the *liber*, or *inner bark*.

RECEPTACULUM is that part which connects the parts before mentioned§.

From these characters the following principles may be deduced.

1. That every *vegetable* is furnished with *flower* and *fruit*; there being no species where these are wanting.

* If the pollen be placed on a damp plate, all its particles, which have determinate shapes, will explode. The moisture on the stigma of plants effects the same purpose. EDITOR.

† Elevates. EDITOR.

‡ And attaches it to the flower. EDITOR.

§ Is the connecting medium betwixt the PEDUNCLE, *flower-stalk*, and *flower*.

2. That there is no *fructification* without *anthera*, *stigma*, and *seed*.

3. That the *antheræ* and *stigma* constitute a *flower*, whether the covers are present or wanting.

4. That the *seed* constitutes a *fruit*, whether there be a *pericarpium* or not.

In respect to the *seed;* its essence consists in the *corculum*, which is fastened to the cotyledon, and involved therein, and closely covered with its proper tunic.

The essence of the *corculum* consists in the *plumula*, which is the vital speck of the plant itself, extremely small in its dimensions, but increasing like a bud in growth. The *rostellum*, however, must be included, being the base of the plumula, which descends, and strikes root, being the part originally contiguous to the mother plant.

That the *propagines*, or seeds of mosses, consist only of the *plumula* and *rostellum*, has been already shown*.

CHAP. X.

OF THE MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE OF THE PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

IN considering the structure of the parts of fructification, the principal objections to be attended to are, 1. The *number* of each part. 2. Its *figure*. 3. Its *proportion;* by which is to be understood its height in respect to the rest: and 4. Its *situation;* which will include also its *insertion* and *connexions*. As to any other differences, such as a difference in the size, colour, smell, or taste, it is not safe to allow any weight to them,

* See Chap. VII.

as they might lead us to make distinctions not justifiable by the true principles of the science.

As the number, figure, proportion, and situation of the parts are variable, we shall consider, 1. The most natural Structure, or that which most frequently occurs; and this we shall make the subject of the present chapter. 2. The Differences in structure, arising from the variation of the parts in different plants, which will take up a few of the succeeding chapters; and 3. The singular Structures, or such as are observed in a few genera only; for which we shall allot a chapter by itself.

The most natural Structure of the parts, in respect to Number is, to have the calyx divided into as many segments as the corolla;...the filaments equal in number to the segments of the corolla and calyx;...a single anthera on each filament;...the divisions of the pistillum equal in number to the cells of the pericarpium, or the receptacles of the seeds; the most common number *five* (whence the extent of the classes *Pentandria** and *Syngenesia*†);...and the corolla and calyx also *quinquifid, cut into five segments.*

In respect to Figure, to have the calyx less spreading than the corolla;...the corolla widening gradually;...the stamina and pistillum upright and tapering;...the pericarpium big with seeds, swelling and extending after the rest of the parts (the calyx excepted) are fallen off.

In respect to Proportion, to have the calyx less than the corolla;...the pistillum of equal length with the stamina in an upright flower, but longer in an inverted one;...if the flower slope downward, the stamina and pistillum inclining towards the under side; but if it slope upwards, placed close under the upper side.

In respect to Situation, to have the perianthium surrounding the receptacle;...the corolla placed on the receptacle, and alternate with the perianthium;...the filaments placed within the corolla, but corresponding with the perianthium;...the *antheræ*

* See Part II. Chap. VIII.

† See Part II. Chap. XXII.

seated on the tops of the filaments;...The germen possessing the centre of the receptacle;...the style standing on the top of the germen;...the stigma seated on the top of the style. When the stigma and style are fallen, the germen grows to a pericarpium, supported by the calyx, and including the seeds, which are affixed to the receptacle of the fruit. The receptacle of the flower is generally under the pericarpium, being not so often found to grow either round it, or over it.

CHAP. XI.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE CALYX.

HAVING shown *the most natural Structure* of the parts of the fructification in the last chapter, we come now to their DIFFERENCES, or variations (which are the foundation of the *genera)*, and their characters; and of these we shall treat in their order, beginning with the *calyx.*

The variations of the calyx, in respect to NUMBER, will take in the terms also that respect its *composition, parts,* and *segments.*

In respect to *number,* it is either *single,* as in PRIMULA, and most flowers;...*double,* as in MALVA, HIBISCUS, and BIXA;...or *wanting,* as in TULIPA, FRITILLARIA, and many of the liliaceous flowers*.

In respect to *composition,* it is either *imbricate,* that is, composed of various scales, lying over each other, as in HIERACIUM,

* It is to be hoped, that the student will not be deterred by these nice observations and distinctions in the science of botany. Such as may find their memories too much fatigued may pass on at once to part second, the Sexual System, p. 72.
EDITOR.

SONCHUS, and CAMELLIA;...*squarrose,* that is, composed of scales divaricated on all sides, and spreading widely open, as in CARDUUS, ONOPORDUM, and CONYZA;... *auctus, augmented;* that is, having a series of distinct leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its base externally, as in COREOPSIS, BIDENS, CREPIS, and DIANTHUS;...or *multiflorous, many flowered,* that is, common to many florets, as in SCABIOSA, and in the plants of the class *Syngenesia**.

In respect to its *parts,* it is either *monophyllous, of one leaf,* as in DATURA and PRIMULA;...*diphyllous, of two,* as in FUMARIA, and FUMARIA BULBOSA;...*triphyllous, of three,* as in TRADESCANTIA;... *tetraphyllous, of four,* as in SAGINA, EPIMEDIUM, and in the plants of the class *Tetradynamia*†;...*pentaphyllous, of five,* as in CISTUS, ADONIS, and CERBERA;...*hexaphyllous, of six,* as in BERBERIS;... or *decaphyllous, of ten,* as in HIBISCUS.

In respect to its *segments* (which chiefly concern the monophyllous calyx) it is either *integer, whole,* as in GENIPA;...*bifid, divided in two segments,* as in UTRICULARIA;...*trifid, in three,* as in ALISMA, and CLIFFORTIA;...*quadrifid, in four,* as in RHINANTHUS;...*quinquefid, in five,* as in NICOTIANA;...*sexfid, in six,* as in PAVIA;...*octofid, in eight,* as in TORMENTILLA;...*decemfid, in ten,* as in POTENTILLA, and FRAGARIA;...or *duodecemfid, in twelve,* as in LYTHRUM.

The variations of the *calyx,* in respect to FIGURE, will also include the terms respecting its *equality, margin,* and *apex,* or *top.*

In respect to *figure,* it is either *globose, globe-shaped,* as in CUCUBALUS;... *clavate, club-shaped,* as in SILENE;...*reflex, bent back,* as in ASCLEPIAS;...or *erect, upright,* as in PRIMULA, and NICOTIANA.

In respect to *equality,* it is either *equal* as in LYCHNIS;...*unequal,* as in HELIANTHEMUM; or with the segments *alternately shorter,* as in TORMENTILLA, and POTENTILLA.

In respect to its *margin,* it is either *integerrimus, very entire,* as

* See Part II. Chap. XXII. † See Part II. Chap. XVIII.

in most plants;...*serrate, sawed,* as in some species of HYPERICUM;...or *ciliate, fringed with hairs, like an eye-lash,* as in some species of CENTAUREA.

In respect to its *apex,* or *top,* it is either *acute, sharp,* as in PRIMULA, and ANDROSACE;...*acuminate, pointed,* as in HYOSCYAMUS;...*obtuse, blunt,* as in NYMPHÆA, and GARCINIA;...or with one of its indents *lopped off,* as in VERBENA.

In respect to PROPORTION, it is either *longer* than the corolla, as in AGROSTEMMA, SAGINA, and some species of ANTIRRHINUM;... *equal* to it, as in some species of CERASTIUM;...or *shorter,* as in SILENE.

In respect to SITUATION, it is either a calyx of the *flower,* as in LINNÆA and MORINA;...of the *fruit,* as in LINNÆA and MORINA*; ...or of the *fructification,* as in PÆONIA.

The DURATION of the calyx may also be considered. In respect to which it is either *caducous, falling off at the first opening of the flower,* as in PAPAVER and EPIMEDIUM;...*deciduous* with the corolla, as in BERBERIS, and in the plants of the class *Tetradynamia*†;...or *persisting,* till the fruit is come to maturity, as in the plants of the class *Didynamia*‡.

VARIATIONS OF AN INVOLUCRUM.

The preceding varieties of the calyx chiefly respect a perianthium. An *involucrum* is either *monophyllous,* as in BUPLEURUM;...*diphyllous,* as in EUPHORBIA;...*triphyllous,* as in BUTOMUS and ALISMA;...*tetraphyllous,* as in CORNUS;...*pentaphyllous,* as in DAUCUS;...or *hexaphyllous,* as in HÆMANTHUS.

* The *Linnæa* and *Morina* have each of them two *calyxes,* one of the flower, the other of the fruit; which is the reason of their being given as instances of both cases.

† See Part II. Chap. XVIII. ‡ See Part II. Chap. XVII.

VARIATIONS OF A SPATHA.

A *spatha* is either *monophyllous,* as in NARCISSUS;...*diphyllous,* as in STRATIOTES;...or *imbricate,* as in MUSA.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE COROLLA.

THE variations of the corolla, in respect to NUMBER, concern either *petals,* or *laciniæ, segments:* the variations of the nectarium shall be given separate.

The corolla, in respect to its *petals,* is either *monopetalous,* or *consisting of one petal,* as in CONVOLVULUS and PRIMULA;...*dipetalous, of two,* as in CIRCÆA and COMMELINA;...*tripetalous, of three,* as in ALISMA and SAGITTARIA;... *tetrapetalous, of four,* as in the class *Tetradynamia**;...*pentapetalous, of five,* as in umbelliferous plants†;...*hexapetalous, of six,* as in TULIPA, LILIUM, PODOPHYLLUM;...*enneapetalous, of nine,* as in THEA, MAGNOLIA, and LIRIODENDRON;...or *polypetalous, of many,* as in NYMPHÆA.

In respect to its *laciniæ* (which concern rather the monopetalous than the polypetalous, being but rarely observed in the latter) it has either *two,* as in ALSINE and CIRCÆA;...*three,* as in

* See Part II. Chap. XVIII.

† The umbelliferous plants are in the order *Digynia* of the class *Pentandria;* see Part II. Chap. VIII.

Holosteum and Hypecoum;...*four*, as in Lychnis;...or *five*, as in Reseda.

The variations of the corolla, in respect to Figure, will include what also concerns its *Equality*, and its *Margin*.

In respect to *Figure*, it is either *undulate, waved*, as in Gloriosa;...*plicate, folded*, as in Convolvulus;...*revolute, rolled back*, as in Asparagus and Medeola;...or *tort, twisted*, as in Nerium, Asclepias, and Vinca. Its more considerable variations, in respect to figure, have been already shown in Chap. III.

In respect to *Equality*, it is either *equal*, as in Primula;...*unequal*, as in Butomus;...*regular*, as in Aquilegia;...or *irregular*, as in Aconitum and Lamium.

In respect to its *Margin*, it is either *crenate, notched*, as in Linum;...*serrate, sawed*, as in Tilia and Alisma;...*ciliate, fringed*, as in Ruta, Menyanthes, and Tropæolum;...*denticulate* between the segments; that is, having a *denticulus*, or *little jag*, at the bottom of the divisions, as in Samolus and Sideroxylum;... or with a *hairy surface*, as in Menyanthes and Lasianthus, a species of Hyperium.

In respect to Proportion, it may be very *long*, as in Catesbæa, Siphonanthus, Brunsfelsia, and Craniolaria;...or very *short*, as in Sagina, Centunculus, and Ribes.

In respect to Situation, the base of the corolla is usually close to the perianthium, if there be one. It is, indeed, separated from it by the germen, in Adoxa, Sanguisorba and Mirabilis; but these instances are very rare.

In respect to Duration, it is either *persisting, lasting till the fruit is ripe*, as in Nymphæa;...*caducous, dropping as soon as the flower is blown*, as in Actæa and Thalictrum;...*deciduous, dropping off with the flower*, which is the most common;...or *marcescent, withering, but not falling*, as in Campanula, Orchis, Cucumis, Cucurbita, and Bryonia.

VARIATIONS OF THE NECTARIUM.

It has been already said, Chap. III. that the *nectarium*, by the former botanists, had been confounded with the petals; but though it commonly attends upon, and makes part of the corolla, it is often found distinct from it, as in the instances of ACONITUM, AQUILEGIA, HELLEBORUS, ISOPYRUM, NIGELLA, GARIDELLA, EPIMEDIUM, PARNASSIA, THEOBROMA, CHERLERIA, and SAUVAGESIA; which sufficiently proves that it should be distinguished from the petals. The *nectarium* affords very singular varieties, especially if it grows distinct from the petals. It admits of the following principal distinctions.

CALCARIATE *nectaria*, such as resemble a *calcar*, or *spur;* and these are either in *monopetalous corollæ*, as in ANTIRRHINUM, VALERIANA, PINGUICULA, and UTRICULARIA;...or in POLYPETALOUS, as in ORCHIS, DELPHINIUM, VIOLA, IMPATIENS, and FUMARIA.

Nectaria that lie within the SUBSTANCE of the *petals*, as in FRITILLARIA, LILIUM, SWERTIA, IRIS, HERMANNIA, UVULARIA, HYDROPHYLLUM, MYOSURUS, RANUNCULUS, BROMELIA, ERYTHRONIUM, BERBERIS, and VALISNERIA.

Nectaria that CROWN the *corolla*, as in PASSIFLORA, NARCISSUS, PANCRATIUM, OLAX, LYCHNIS, SILENE, CORONARIA, STAPELIA, ASCLEPIAS, CYNANCHUM, NEPENTHES, CHERLERIA, CLUSIA, HAMAMELIS, and DIOSMA.

Nectaria of SINGULAR *construction*, as in RESEDA, CARDIOSPERMUM, AMOMUM, COSTUS, CURCUMA, GREWIA, URTICA, ANDRACHNE, EPIDENDRUM, HELICTERES, and SALIX.

CALYCINE *nectaria*, such as are found upon the *calyx*, as in TROPŒOLUM, MONOTROPA, BISCUTELLA, and MALPIGHIA.

STAMINEOUS *nectaria*, such as attend the stamina; and these are either upon the *antheræ*, as in ADENANTHERA;...or upon the filaments, as in LAURUS, DICTAMNUS, ZYGOPHYLLUM, COMMELINA, MIRABILIS, PLUMBAGO, CAMPANULA, and ROËLLA.

PISTILLACEOUS *nectaria*, such as accompany the *pistillum*. These

are upon the germen, as in HYACINTHUS, IRIS, BUTOMUS, CHIERANTHUS, HESPERIS, &c.

RECEPTACULACEOUS *nectaria*, such as join to the *receptacle*, as in LATHRÆA, HELXINE, COLLINSONIA, SEDUM, COTYLEDON, SEMPERVIVUM, &c. MERCURIALIS, KIGGELLARIA, CLUTIA, PHYLLANTHUS, MELIANTHUS, and DIOSMA.

CHAP. XIII.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE STAMINA.

THE stamina consisting each of a filament and an anthera, (see Chap. IV.), we shall speak first of the variations of the filaments.

As the terms respecting the NUMBER of the stamina will be explained in the chapters that treat of the sexual system, we shall omit here what concerns the number of the filaments themselves, to avoid repetition; but they are sometimes found to have *laciniæ, segments;* and these are either *two,* as in SALVIA;...*three,* as in FUMARIA;...or *nine,* as in the class *Diadelphia**.

The FIGURE of the filaments is either *capillary, like hairs,* as in PLANTAGO;...*plane, flat,* as in ORNITHOGALUM;...*cuneiform, wedge-shaped,* as in THALICTRUM;...*spiral, screw-shaped,* as in HIRTELLA;...*subulate, awl-shaped,* as in TULIPA;...*emarginate, nicked,* or *notched,* as in PORRUM;...*reflex, bent back,* as in GLORIOSA;...or *hirsute, hairy,* as in TRADESCANTIA, and ANTHERICUM.

The PROPORTION of the filaments is either *unequal,* as in DAPHNE, LYCHNIS, and SAXIFRAGA;...*irregular,* as in LONICERA, and the class *Didynamia*†;...*very long,* as in TRICHOSTEMA, PLANTAGO, and HIRTELLA;...or *very short,* as in TRIGLOCHIN.

* See Part II. Chap. XX. † See Part II. Chap. XVII.

The SITUATION of the filaments, is either *opposite* to the leaves or segments of the calyx, as in URTICA;...or *alternate*, with them, as in ELÆAGNUS. In *monopetalous* flowers they are inserted into the corolla; but scarce ever in *polypetalous*. In the class *Icosandria** they are always inserted in the calyx, as they are also in EPILOBIUM, OENOTHERA, JUSSIÆA, LUDWIGIA, OLDENLANDIA, ISNARDA, AMMANIA, PEPLIS, LYTHRUM, GLAUX, and RHEXIA; and in some APETALOUS† flowers, as in ELÆAGNUS; but it is more common for them to be inserted into the *receptacle*, like the calyx and corolla.

VARIATIONS OF THE ANTHERÆ.

The NUMBER of the antheræ is either a *single* one to each filament, as in the generality of plants;...*one* common to *three*, as in CUCURBITA;...*one* to *five*, as in the whole class *Syngenesia*‡; *two* to *each* filament, as in MERCURIALIS;...*three* to *each*, as in FUMARIA;...*five* to *three* filaments, as in BRYONIA;...or *five* to *each*, as in THEOBROMA.

In some plants that have single antheræ to the filaments, some of the antheræ are *wanting;* thus *one* is wanting in CLEONIA and MARTYNIA;...*two* in PINGUICULA and VERBENA;...*three* in GRATIOLA, and in some BIGNONIAS and GERANIUMS;...*four* in CURCUMA;...and *five* in PENTAPETES and some GERANIUMS.

The number of cells that contain the pollen, is either *one*, as in MERCURIALIS;...*two*, as in HELLEBORUS;...*three*, as in ORCHIS;...or *four*, as in FRITILLARIA.

The FIGURE of the antheræ is either *oblong*, as in LILIUM;... *globose*, as in MERCURIALIS;...*sagittate, arrow-shaped*, as in CROCUS;...*angulate, cornered*, as in TULIPA;...or *cornute, horned*, as in HAMAMELIS, ERICA, VACCINIUM, and PYROLA.

They BURST either on the *side*, as in LEUCOIUM, and most flowers;...on the *apex*, as in GALANTHUS and KIGGELLARIA;... or

* See Part II. Chap. XV. † Without petals. ‡ See Part II. Chap. XXII.

from the *apex*, to the *base* through the whole length, as in EPIMEDIUM and LEONTICE.

They are FASTENED either by their *base*, as in most plants;... their *tops*, as in COLCHICUM;...their *sides*, as in CANNA;...or grow to the *nectarium*, as in COSTUS.

Their SITUATION is either on the *tops* of the filaments, as in most plants;...on the *sides* of the filaments, as in PARIS and ASARUM;...on the *pistillum*, as in ARISTOLOCHIA;...or on the *receptacle*, as in ARUM.

The FIGURE of the particles of the pollen appears, by glasses, to be either *globus echinatus, a prickly ball*, as in HELIANTHUS;... *perforate*, as in GERANIUM;...*double*, as in SYMPHYTUM;...*rotato-dentate, wheel-shaped*, as in MALVA;...*angulate, cornered*, as in VIOLA;...*reniform, kidney-shaped*, as in NARCISSUS;... or *folia convoluta, a leaf rolled up*, as in BORAGO.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PISTILLUM.

THE Pistillum consists* of three parts, *Germen, Stylus*, and *Stigma*. Of these the germen being no other than the rudiment of the pericarpium, its variations will be considered under that head in the next chapter; nor need we speak here of the number of the styles, as that will be treated of in the explanation of the *Sexual System*†; but as the style is often divided, we must consider its laciniæ.

* The author should have said *usually consists of*. EDITOR.

† See Part II. Chap. III. in which the titles of the orders, which are governed chiefly by the number of styles, are explained.

STYLE—The style, in respect to its LACINIÆ, is either *bifid*, as in PERSICARIA and CORNUTIA;...*trifid*, as in CLETHRA and FRANKENIA;...*quadrifid*, as in RHAMNUS;...*quinquefid*, as in GERANIUM;...or *dichotomous, halved, and each lacinia halved again*, as in CORDIA.

The FIGURE of the style is either *cylindric, like a rolling stone*, as in MONOTROPA;...*angulate, cornered*, as in CANNA;...*subulate, awl-shaped*, as in GERANIUM;...*capillary, like hairs*, as in CERATOCARPUS;...or *thicker* towards the top, as in LEUCOIUM.

In respect to LENGTH, it is either *very long*, as in TAMARINDUS, CASSIA, CAMPANULA, SCORZONERA and ZEA;...*very short*, as in PAPAVER;...or of the length of the *stamina*, as in NICOTIANA, and most flowers.

In respect to THICKNESS, it is either *thicker* than the stamina, as in LEUCOIUM;...*thinner*, as in CERATOCARPUS;...or of *equal* thickness with them, as in LAMIUM.

Its SITUATION is either on the *apex* of the germen, as is too common to need example;...both *above* and *below* the germen, as in CAPPARIS and EUPHORBIA (unless the lower part in these be considered as the extension of the receptacle);...or on the *side* of the germen, as in ROSA, RUBUS, and the rest of the plants of the order *Polygynia*, in the class of *Icosandria**, and also in HIRTELLA and SURIANA.

As to its DURATION, it is sometimes *persisting*, as in the class *Tetradynamia*†.

STIGMA—The NUMBER of the stigmata is either a *single* one, as in most flowers;...*two*, as in SYRINGA;...*three*, as in CAMPANULA;...*four*, as in EPILOBIUM and PARNASSIA;...or *five*, as in PYROLA.

The LACINIÆ of the stigma are either *convolute, rolled together*, as in CROCUS;...*capillary*, as in RUMEX;...*revolute, rolled back*, as in DIANTHUS, CAMPANULA, and in the class *Syngenesia*‡;... or *bent to the left*, as in SILENE;...and in respect to their *number*, the stigma may be *sexpartite, divided into six parts*, as in ASARUM;...or *multifid, with many divisions*, as in TURNERA.

* See Part II. Chap. XV.
† See Part II. Chap. XVIII.
‡ See Part II. Chap. XXII.

The FIGURE of the stigma is either *capitate, headed,* as in TRIBULUS, HUGONIA, VINCA, IPOMŒA, and CLUSIA;...*globose, globe-shaped,* as in PRIMULA, HOTTONIA, LINNÆA, and LIMOSELLA;... *ovate, egg-shaped,* as in GENIPA;...*obtuse, blunt,* as in ANDROMEDA;...*truncate, lopped,* as in MARANTA;...*pressed down obliquely,* as in ACTÆA and DAPHNE;...*emarginate, notched,* as in MELICA; ...*orbiculate, rounded,* as in LYTHRUM;... *peltate, like a pelta, or little shield,* as in SARRACENA, NYMPHÆA, CLUSIA, and PAPAVER; *coroniform, crown-shaped,* as in PYROLA;...*cruciform, cross-shaped,* as in PENÆA;...*uncinate, hooked,* as in VIOLA and LANTANA;... *canaliculate, grooved,* or *channelled,* as in COLCHICUM;...*concave, hollow,* as in VIOLA;... *angulate, cornered,* as in MUNTINGIA;... *striate, streaked,* as in PAPAVER;...*plumose, feathery,* as in RHEUM, TRIGLOCHIN, TAMARIX, and in *grasses*;...or *pubescent, downy,* as in CUCUBALUS and LATHYRUS.

In respect to LENGTH, it may be *filiform, thread-like,* as in ZEA;...or as *long* as the *style,* as in GENIPA.

In respect to THICKNESS, it may be *foliaceous,* resembling a *thin leaf,* as in IRIS.

In respect to DURATION, it is either *marcescent, withering,* as in most plants;... or *persisting,* as in SARRACENA, HYDRANGEA, NYMPHÆA, and PAPAVER.

CHAP. XV.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PERICARPIUM.

THE variations of the pericarpium itself, in respect to NUMBER, arise properly from the number of its capsules; that is, the number of parts into which the fruit is *externally* divided, the internal divisions respecting the loculaments.

In respect to external division, the pericarpium is either *absent,* as in the order *Gymnospermia* of the class *Didynamia**;...*Unicapsular, consisting of one capsule,* as in LYCHNIS;...*bicapsular, of two,* as in PÆONIA and ASCLEPIAS;...*tricapsular, of three,* as in VERATRUM and DELPHINIUM;...*quadricapsular, of four,* as in RHODIOLA;...*quinquecapsular, of five,* as in AQUILEGIA;...or *multicapsular, of many,* as in CALTHA, TROLLIUS, and HELLEBORUS.

The fruit in respect to the *loculaments,* or internal divisions of the pericarpium, is either *unilocular, of one cell,* as in TRIENTALIS and PRIMULA;...*bilocular, of two,* as in HYOSCYAMUS, SINAPIS, and NICOTIANA;...*trilocular, of three,* as in LILIUM;...*quadrilocular, of four,* as in EUONYMUS;...*quinquelocular, of five,* as in PYROLA;...*sexlocular, of six,* as in ASARUM and ARISTOLOCHIA;...*octolocular, of eight,* as in the species of LINUM, called RADIOLA;...*decemlocular, of ten,* as in LINUM;...or *multilocular, of many,* as in NYMPHÆA.

The pericarpium, in respect to the number of its *valvules,* or outer inclosures, is either *bivalve, of two valves,* as in CHELIDONIUM and BRASSICA;...*trivalve, of three,* as in VIOLA, POLEMONIUM, and HELIANTHEMUM;...*quadrivalve, of four,* as in LUDWIGIA and OENOTHERA;...or *quinquevalve, of five,* as in HOTTONIA.

* See Part II. Chap. XVIII.

The *dissepiments* are either *parallel* to the valvules, as in LUNARIA and DRABA;...or placed the *contrary* way, as in BISCUTELLA and THLASPI.

The most considerable differences in the FIGURE of the pericarpium, with the names assigned for each, have been explained in Chap. VI. It varies farther in being *turbinate, narrowing like a child's top,* as in PYRUS;...*inflate, puffed,* as in CARDIOSPERMUM and STAPHYLÆA;...*membranaceous, composed of thin membranes,* as in ULMUS;...*triquetrous, tetragonous, pentagonous,* of *three, four,* or *five sides,* as in AVERRHOA, ZYGOPHYLLUM, &c....or *articulate, jointed,* as in ORNITHOPYS, HEDYSARUM, and RAPHNUS.

The OPENING of the pericarpium for discharging the seeds when the fruit is ripe, is either at the *apex,* which may be *quadridentate, split into four segments,* as in DIANTHUS;...*quinquedentate, into five,* as in ALSINE;...or *decemdentate, into ten,* as in CERASTIUM;...opening at the *base into three parts,* as in TRIGLOCHIN and CAMPANULA;...or *into five parts,* as in LEDUM;...at the *angles, corners, longitudinally, lengthways,* as in OXALIS and ORCHIS;... through a *pore, hole,* as in CAMPANULA;...or *horizontally across the middle,* as in ANAGALLIS, PLANTAGO, AMARANTHUS, PORTULACA, and HYOSCYAMUS.

All fruit that is *articulate, jointed,* opens at every one of the joints, each of which is *monospermous, single seeded.*

The CONFINEMENT of the seeds is sometimes *elastic, bursting like a spring,* as in OXALIS, ELATERIUM, MOMORDICA, IMPATIENS, CARDAMIME, PHYLLANTHUS, EUPHORBIA, JUSTICIA, RUELLIA, DICTAMNUS, HURA, RICINUS, TRAGIA, JATROPHA, CROTON, CLUSIA, ACALYPHA.

The SITUATION of the pericarpium is at the receptacle of the flower, either placed *under* it, as in VACCINIUM and EPILOBIUM; ...*over* it, as in ARBUTUS and TULIPA;...or both *above* and *below* it, as in SAXIFRAGA and LOBELIA.

CHAP. XVI.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE SEEDS.

IN respect to the NUMBER of seeds contained within the fruit, plants are either *monospermous, having one seed,* as in POLYGONUM and COLLINSONIA;...*dispermous, two,* as in DAUCUS;...*trispermous, three,* as in EUPHORBIA;...or *tetraspermous, four,* as in TOURNEFORTIA.

In respect to the number of loculaments of the seed itself, it has but one in most plants;...but is *bilocular, with two cells,* in CORNUS, XANTHIUM, LOCUSTA, VALERIANA, and CORDIA.

In respect to its FIGURE, it is either *cinct, girt,* as in ARENARIA and BRYONIA;...*cordiform, heart-shaped,* as in MEDEOLA;...*reniform, kidney-shaped,* as in ANACARDIUM and PHASEOLUS;...*ovate*, egg-shaped,* as in POLYGALA and ISATIS;...or *echinate, prickly,* like an echinus, or hedge-hog, as in LAPPULA, a species of MYOSOTIS.

In respect to their SUBSTANCE, they are *osseous, bony,* as in CORYLUS, LITHOSPERMUM, and *nuts* of all kinds;...or *callous, tough,* as in CITRUS.

The CORONULA, *little crown,* that attends many seeds, is either *calyculus,* a *small calyx* formed of the perianthium of the flower, as in SCABIOSA, KNAUTIA, AGERATUM, and ARCTOTIS;...or *pappus,* a *down;* and this *pappus* is either *capillary, like a hair,* that is *simple* and *filiform;...thread-shaped,* as in HIERACIUM and SONCHUS; ...*plumose, feathery,* that is, *shaggy* and *compound,* as in CREPIS, SCORZONERA, and TRAGOPOGON;...*paleaceous, chaffy,* as in BIDENS, SILPHIUM, TAGETES, and COREOPSIS;...or *wanting,* as in TANACETUM.

* The term *ovate* is used to express an elliptical figure when it is broader at one end than the other; and the term *oval* for the same figure, when the ends are alike.
AUTHOR.

The seed has an ARILLUS*, in COFFEA, JASMINUM, CYNOGLOSSUM, CUCUMIS, DICTAMNUS, DIOSMA, CELASTRUS, and EUONYMUS.

The seeds in repect to SIZE may be *very small,* as in CAMPANULA, LOBELIA, TRACHELIUM, and AMMANIA;...or *very large,* as in COCCUS.

In respect to SITUATION, they are either *nidulantia, nesting,* that is, dispersed about the pulp, as in NYMPHÆA;...fastened to the *suture,* as in plants that are *siliquose, podded;*...fastened to the *columella,* as in MALVA;...or placed on *receptacles,* as in NICOTIANA and DATURA.

The HILUM of the seed is evident in CARDIOSPERMUM and STAPHYLÆA.

The CORCULUM is close to the hilum.

CHAP. XVII.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE RECEPTACLE.

IT is in the class SYNGENESIA†, which contains the compound flowers, that the varieties of the receptacle are principally to be considered.

In respect to its FIGURE, it is either *plane, flat,* as in ACHILLEA; ...*convex, rounding,* as in MATRICARIA;...or *conic, shaped like a cone,* as in ANTHEMIS and MELAMPODIUM.

In respect to its SURFACE, it is either *naked,* as in MATRICARIA; ...*punctate, dotted,* as in TRAGOPOGON;...*villose, shaggy,* as in

* See Chap. VII. † See Part II. Chap. XXII.

ANDRYALA;...*setose, bristly,* as in CENTAUREA;...or *paleaceous, chaffy,* as in HYPOCHÆRIS and ANTHEMIS.

In some simple flowers the fruit has *separate* receptacles, as in MAGNOLIA, UVARIA, and MICHELIA.

CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE SINGULARITIES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

BY a singular structure of the parts of fructification is to be understood such a one as is observed but in very few genera; it is directly opposed to the natural structure explained in Chap. X. For instances of this we may mention the ARUM, whose stamina are within the pistilla;...the ADOXA, whose germen separates the corolla from the calyx;...the SALVIA, whose filaments are *articulate, jointed;*...the ERIOCAULON, whose stamina are placed on the germen, and whose corolla and calyx are below the germen;...and the MAGNOLIA, the receptacle of whose fruit is *capitate, headed,* the seeds, which are like berries, hanging by a thread out of the capsule; but to take the parts in their order.

The CALYX is usually less coloured than the COROLLA; but in the AMERICAN BARTSIA the *perianthium* is red;...in the HERBACEOUS CORNUS the *petals* are black, but the *involucrum* white;...and in the AMERICAN CORNUS the *involucrum* is red, and *cordate,* that is, *heart-shaped.* In ASTRANTIA the involucrum is coloured; and in PALMS the spathæ are red; where the corolla is wanting, the perianthium is apt to be more coloured, especially when the flowers are blowing, as in ORNITHOGALUM, PERSICARIA, and POLYGONUM;...where either the calyx or the corolla is found to be less

coloured, the leaves often take a colour, as in AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.

In most plants the STAMINA and PETALS are inserted into the *receptacle*, in the bottom of the flower; but the plants of the class *Icosandria** have a monophyllous calyx, the inner side of which is girt with a line, into which the stamina and petals are fastened; and the calyx is also observed to support the flowers in some other plants, as in LYTHRUM, EPILOBIUM, ŒNOTHERA, AMMANIA, ISNARDA, PEPLIS, and ELÆAGNUS. In some plants the receptacle is lined on all sides with the perianthium, and the corolla adheres to the perianthium as though it were glued to it; this is found in the *cucurbitaceous*† plants, such as CUCURBITA, PASSIFLORA, FEVILLÆA, MOMORDICA, TRICHOSANTHES, CUCUMIS, BRYONIA, SICYOS, MELOTHRIA, and GRONOVIA; the same is also observed in CACTUS. In some others there is a receptacle that elevates the pericarpium, as in PASSIFLORA, CAPPARIS, BREYNIA, ARUM, CALLA, DRACONTIUM, POTHOS, ZOSTERA, NEPENTHES, CLUTIA, HELICTERES, and SISYRINCHIUM.

In monopetalous flowers the stamina are usually inserted into the petal, but they are separate from it in the *plantæ bicornes*‡, viz. in LEDUM, AZALEA, ANDROMEDA, CLETHRA, ERICA, MYRSINE, MEMECYLUM, SANTALUM, VACCINIUM, ARBUTUS, ROYENA, DIOSPYROS, MELASTOMA, and PYROLA; they are separate also in CISSUS and ALOE. In polypetalous flowers the stamina are usually separate from the petals. But this also has a few exceptions; for in the STATICE, which is pentapetalous, the filaments are inserted in the claws of the petals; in MELANTHIUM, which is hexapetalous, they are inserted in the petals; and in the LYCHNIS, which is pentapetalous, as also in SAPONARIA, CUCUBALUS, SILENE, and AGROSTEMMA, which were formerly ranged with the LYCHNIS, every other stamen is fastened to the claws of the petals.

The ANTHERS are commonly placed on the tops of the filaments: but they stick close to the sides of the filaments in PA-

* See Part II. Chap. XV.

† So called from their affinity to the cucurbita.

‡ Having two horns; these plants have been so called from their bifid *Antheræ*.

RIS and ASARUM, and adhere to the stigma without filaments in ARISTOLOCHIA.

The singularities of the NECTARIUM have been already mentioned in Chap. XII.

The PISTIL is commonly placed within the *anthers:* but in the ARUM there is this singularity, that the receptacle runs out into a club, the base of which is occupied by the pistilla, and the upper part by the stamina; so that here the pistilla stand on the outside of and surround the stamina; and in the ETHIOPIAN CALLA these parts are disposed in the same manner. The RUMEX is singular in the insertion of its stamina.

The STYLE is commonly placed on the top of the germen. Some exceptions to this have been given in Chap. XIV. to these may be added PASSERINA, GNIDIA, STRUTHIA, and STELLARIA.

The PERICARP is generally shut; but in RESEDA and DATISCA it is always open: in PARNASSIA it gapes at the time of flowering, and closes afterwards.

That the pericarpia are ever found one within another, the greater containing the smaller ones, *Linnæus* refuses to admit; for although there is the appearance of such a singularity in MAGNOLIA, UVARIA, and MICHELIA, he thinks the outer pericarp is in such cases to be looked upon only as a common receptacle.

Where the pericarp is a berry, it is distinguishable into *proper* berries, those which are formed of the pericarp;...and *improper* or *singular,* such as are formed of any of the other parts.

The berry is improper or singular in the following instances, viz. When it is a *calyx,* as in BLITUM, MORUS, BASELLA, EPHEDRA, COIX, ROSA and CORIARIA;...a *receptacle,* as in TAXUS, RHIZOPHORA, ANACARDIUM, OCHNA, LAURUS, FICUS, DORSTENIA, and FRAGARIA;...a *seed,* as in RUBUS, MAGNOLIA, UVARIA, MICHELIA, PRASIUM, UVULARIA, PANAX, ADONIS, CRAMBE, and OSTEOSPERMUM;...an *Arillus,* as in EUONYMUS and CELASTRUS;...a *nectarium,* as in MIRABILIS;...a *corolla,* as in ADOXA, POTERIUM, and CORIARIA;...a *capsule,* as in EUONYMUS, ANDROSÆMUM, CUCUBALUS, and EPIDENDRUM;...a *dry berry,* as in LINNÆA, GALIUM, &c. TETRAGONIA, MYRICA, TRIENTALIS, TROPÆOLUM, XAN-

THIUM, JUGLANS, PTELEA, ULMUS, COMARUM, AMYGDALUS, and MIRABILIS; ... a *capsule* externally, as in DILLENIA, CLUSIA, NYMPHÆA, CAPPARIS, BREYNIA, MORISONIA, STRATIOTES, CYCLAMEN, and STRYCHNUS;...a *hollow berry*, as in STAPHYLÆA, CARDIOSPERMUM, and CAPSICUM;...a *conceptacle*, as in ACTÆA;...a *legumen*, as in HYMENÆA, CASSIA, INGA, and CERATONIA;...or a *strobilus*, as in ANNONA and JUNIPERUS.

The berry does not naturally burst, being soft, and the dispersion of the seeds being designed to be by means of animals.

The berries in the CAPE ADONIS are evidently *aggregate, many united in one.*

CHAP. XIX.

OF AGGREGATE FLOWERS.

COMPLETE flowers are either simple or aggregate. Simple flowers differ from aggregate in this, that they have not any part of fructification common to many flowers, as is the case with aggregate. Flowers are called aggregate when many *flosculi, florets,* are by the mediation of some part of the fructification common to them all, so united, that no one of them could be taken out without destroying the form of the whole, of which it was a part. The common part in aggregate flowers is either the receptacle or the calyx. A partial flower of the aggregate one is called *flosculus,* a *floret.* Aggregate flowers are primarily divisible into seven kinds, viz. 1. The *aggregate,* properly so called. 2. The *compound.* 3. The *umbellate.* 4. The *cymose.* 5. The *amentaceous.* 6. The *glumose.* 7. The *spadiceous:* all which we shall explain in their turn.

1. An AGGREGATE flower, properly so called, has a receptacle that is *dilate, extended in breadth,* the florets standing on

*peduncles, foot-stalks**, as in SCABIOSA, KNAUTIA, DIPSACUS, CEPHALANTHUS, GLOBULARIA, LEUCADENDRON, PROTEA, BRUNIA, BARRERIA, and STATICE.

2. A COMPOUND flower† is an aggregate one, comprehending many florets that are *sessile,* without *peduncles,* on a common receptacle that is entire, and having also a common perianthium, but furnished with antheræ that grow together in the form of a cylinder.

The properties of a compound flower are, 1. A common receptacle enlarged and undivided. 2. A common perianthium, surrounding all the florets. 3. The florets monopetalous and sessile. 4. The antheræ of each floret five in number, and growing together in a cylinder. 5. A monospermous germen under each of the florets. Of these properties, the two last are essential to a compound flower; but observe, that there are some whose calyx contains only a single floret, as ECHINOPS, STŒBE, CORYMBIUM, and ARTEMISIA.

Compound flowers are of three kinds: 1. *Ligulate,* when all the *corollulæ, little corollæ* of the florets, are *plane, flat,* shaped like *ligula, a narrow tongue,* or *fillet,* and expanded towards the outer side. 2. *Tubulose,* when all the corollulæ of the florets are tubulose, and nearly equal. 3. *Radiate, having rays,* when the corollulæ of the *disk, middle parts,* are tubulose, and those of the *circumference, margin,* of another form: which variation affords three cases, viz. when the corollulæ of the circumference are either *ligulate,* as in ACHILLEA;...*tubulose,* but unlike the tubulous florets of the disk, as in CENTAUREA;...or *naked,* as in ARTEMISIA and GNAPHALIUM. A compound flower usually consists of many florets, but rarely of a determinate number of them.

3. An UMBELLATE flower is an aggregate one, consisting of

* *Peduncle* is the foot-stalk of a flower only; the foot-stalk of a leaf is called a *petiole.*

† These are the flowers of the class *Syngenesia,* see Part II. Chap. XXII.

many florets placed on a receptacle, on fastigiate peduncles* that are all produced from the same point. A *simple* umbel is when the receptacle is but once divided into peduncles;...a *compound* umbel is when all the common peduncles are subdivided into *umbellulæ, little umbels;*...an *umbellula* therefore is a *partial* umbel.

Umbellate flowers, properly so called†, have the following properties: 1. A common receptacle divided into peduncles in the manner above-mentioned, whether the umbel produced be *plane, flat; convex, rounding;* or *concave, hollow.* 2. A germen under the corollula. 3. Five distinct stamina that are deciduous. 4. A bifid pistillum. 5. Two seeds joined at their summits.

A *radiate* umbel is when the marginal petals are larger than those of the disk, as in TORDYLIUM, CAUCALIS, CORIANDRUM, AMMI, and some species of HERACLEUM; an umbel may vary also in having the flowers of the margin differing in sex from those of the disk, as in ASTRANTIA, CAUCALIS, ARTEDIA, ŒNANTHE, and SCANDIX. The *involucrum* varies, in being either *tetraphyllous,* of *four* leaves, as in HYDROCOTYLE, SISON, and CUMINUM;...*pentaphyllous,* of *five,* as in BUPLEURUM, SCANDIX, and BUBON;...*heptaphyllous,* of *seven,* as in LIGUSTICUM;...*decaphyllous,* of *ten,* as in ARTEDIA:...with the *partial involucrum dimidiate, halved,* going but half round, as in ÆTHUSA, CORIANDRUM, and SANICULA;... or *caducous, falling off,* as in FERULA and HERACLEUM.

4. A CYMOSE flower is an aggregate one, of many florets, placed on a receptacle upon fastigiate‡ peduncles, the primary ones of which issue from the same centre, as in an umbel; but the secondary, or partial ones, lie dispersed without order; which circumstance distinguishes the cyma from the umbel, as in OPULUS, OPHIORRHIZA, and the species of CORNUS, called VIRGA-SANGUINEA, or *bloody-rod.*

* See the first note in Chap. VIII.

† The umbellate flowers, properly so called, belong to the order *Digynia,* of the class *Pentandria.* See Part II. Chap. VIII.

‡ See the first note on Chap. VIII.

5. An AMENTACEOUS aggregate flower has a *filiform, thread-shaped* receptacle, along which are disposed *amentaceous squamæ, scales* that form an *amentum,* or *catkin,* as in XANTHIUM, AMBROSIA, PARTHENIUM, IVA, ALNUS, BETULA, SALIX, POPULUS, CORYLUS, CARPINUS, JUGLANS, FAGUS, QUERCUS, LIQUIDAMBAR, CYNOMORION, FICUS, DORSTENIA, PARIETARIA, URTICA, PINUS, ABIES, CUPRESSUS, THUYA, JUNIPERUS, TAXUS, and EPHEDRA.

6. A GLUMOSE aggregate flower has a filiform receptacle, the base of which is furnished with a common *glume, husk,* as in BROMUS, FESTUCA, AVENA, ARUNDO, BRIZA, POA, AIRA, UNIOLA, CYNOSURUS, MELICA, ELYMUS, LOLIUM, TRITICUM, SECALE, HORDEUM, SCIRPUS, CYPERUS, and CAREX.

7. A SPADICEOUS aggregate flower is, when there is a receptacle common to many florets, placed within a spatha or sheath; such a receptacle is called a *spadix,* and is either *branched,* as in palms, or *simple.* In this last case the florets may be disposed either all *round* it, as in CALLA, DRACONTIUM, and POTHOS;... on the *lower* part of it, as in ARUM;...or on *one side* of it, as in ZOSTERA.

CHAP. XX.

OF LUXURIANT FLOWERS, COMMONLY CALLED DOUBLE.

A FLOWER is said to be luxuriant, when some of the parts of fructification are augmented in number, and others thereby excluded. The luxuriancy is commonly owing to the luxuriancy of its nourishment; the part multiplied is usually the corolla, but sometimes the calyx also; and by this increase of the covers,

the essential parts of fructification are destroyed. Luxuriant flowers are divisible into, 1. *Multiplicate, multiplied.* 2. *Pleni, full.* And 3. *Proliferous, producing young;* to which may be added, 4. *Mutilate, maimed;* such as are deficient in some part, which stand opposed to the luxuriant ones: all these shall be explained in their order.

1. Flowers are said to be MULTIPLICATE, when by the increase of the corolla only a part of the stamina are excluded; and this distinguishes them from the *flores pleni, full flowers,* in which the multiplication of the corolla is so great as to exclude them all. Multiplicate flowers are distinguished into *duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate,* &c. that is, having a *double, treble,* or *quadruple* series, or row, according to the number of the repetitions of the corolla. The *polypetalous* flowers are the most subject to multiplication; the *monopetalous* are multiplied likewise, but it is very uncommon to meet with them full. A *coloured perianthium,* though it may have the appearance of a repetition of the corolla, ought not to be considered as such; for though this appearance is in some degree *monstrous, unnatural,* it is no multiplication.

2. A flower is said to be PLENUS, *full,* when the corolla is so far multiplied as to exclude all the stamina, as was before observed. The *plenitude, fullness,* is occasioned by the stamina running into petals, with which the flower is so crowded as frequently to choak the pistillum also. The parts essential to generation being thus destroyed in full flower it is evident they must be barren; wherefore no good seed is to be expected from them*. And for the same reason of their imperfection, we should be cautious also of constituting a genus from them; for the characters of a genus should be drawn from the parts when in their natural state, and not when in a state of luxuriancy.

Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous flowers, as in

* Some few, as the *Pionia, Papaver,* and *Nigella,* perfect their seed: but these are rather multiplicate flowers than full ones.

Malus, Pyrus, Pesica, Cerasus, Amygdalus, Myrtus, Rosa, Fragaria, Ranunculus, Caltha, Hepatica, Anemone, Aquilegia, Nigella, Papaver, Pœonia, Dianthus, Silene, Lychnis, Coronaria, Lilium, Fritillaria, Tulipa, Narcissus, Colchicum, Crocus, Cheiranthus, Hesperis, Malva, Alcea, and Hibiscus.

Plenitude of monopetalous flowers is by some authors held a contradiction; but this cannot be granted; for there are instances of it in Colchicum, Crocus, Hyacinthus, and Polianthes: however, it is rare that their luxuriancy passes duplicity. When they are filled, it is by the multiplication of the *laciniæ, segments;* whereas the polypetalous are usually filled by the multiplication of the petals; but the manner in which the *impletion, filling,* is brought about, must be more particularly considered.

The impletion is either in simple or compound flowers; we shall begin with the simple.

The impletion of simple flowers is by the increase either of the petals, or of the nectarium. The impletion of the Aquilegia is observed to be after three different manners, viz. either, 1. By multiplying its petals, and excluding the nectaria; 2. By multiplying its nectaria, and excluding its petals; or, 3. By multiplying its nectaria, and retaining its petals; in which last case the five petals remain, and the spaces between them are each of them filled up with a triple case of nectaria; that is, three nectaria buried one within another.

The impletion of the Nigella is by multiplying the nectaria only; that of the Narcissus two ways, by multiplying either the nectarium only, or both nectarium and petals; that of Delphinium, for the most part, by multiplying the petals, and excluding the nectarium. The change wrought in the Saponaria Anglicana is remarkable, the flower from pentapetalous becoming truly monopetalous; and the alteration in the Peloria is also very singular*: but the most extraordinary instance of plenitude

* The *Peloria* is a plant which has been found in some parts of *Sweden*, growing amongst the species of *Antirrhinum* called Linaria. It resembles the *Linaria* so

is that of the OPULUS FLORE GLOBOSO, commonly called the *Gelder rose.* In the common simple OPULUS, the flowers are produced on a cyma, which consists of a great number of *campanulate, bell-shaped,* hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of others in the circumference, whose corollæ are larger, flat, and wheel-shaped; and that are *barren, wanting the pistillum.* But in the OPULUS FLORE GLOBOSO, all the flowers of the disk are barren also, and shaped like those of the circumference; so that the impletion here arises only from the additional number of barren flowers, the corollæ of which are of a larger size; and in this it resembles the impletion of the compound flowers, of which we shall presently speak.

Before we leave the simple flowers, it will be of use to remark, that a simple flower, in a state of luxuriancy, may in all cases be distinguished from a compound one in its natural state, by this rule; that in *simple* flowers, how much soever multiplied, there is but one pistillum in the centre of the flower, common to the whole multiplication; whereas in *compound* flowers, each of the florets is furnished with its own pistillum and stamina.

We come now to the impletion of COMPOUND flowers; that these are of three kinds, *ligulate, tubulose**, and *radiate,* has been shown and explained in Chap. XIX. where it has also been seen, that there is not either in the ligulate or tubulose any distinction of disk or radius, all the florets in these being alike; but that the contrary is the very characteristic of the radiate; now this being attended to, the manner of the impletion will be easily understood. Compound flowers gain their impletion two ways, either by the radius, or the disk. We shall begin with the first.

Impletion by the *radius* is when, by the multiplication of the

nearly, in every thing but the flower, that they are not to be known one from the other, till their flowers appear; and even in the flowers they agree in the calyx, pericarpium, and seeds, and also in colour; which has given rise to a supposition, that the *Peloria* is only a *Linaria* in a monstrous state; see the Dissertation of *Daniel Rudberg* on the *Peloria,* in the *Amœnitates Academicæ* vol. I. p. 280. This is now known to be the fact, as the *Peloria* has been known to return back to the *Linaria;* and flowers of both kinds have been found on some plants. EDITOR.

* Tubulose, *tubular.* EDITOR.

radius, the disk of the flower is filled up; as in HELIANTHUS, CALENDULA, CHRYSANTHEMUM, ANTHEMIS, MATRICARIA, PTARMICA, TAGETES, and the species of CENTAUREA, called CYANUS. In this sort of impletion, which belongs only to radiate flowers, it is observable, that all the florets which fill up the disk follow the conditions of those of the radius; so that if the florets of the radius in the natural flower have a pistillum, all those of the full flower will have one also, as in MATRICARIA, BELLIS, CHRYSANTHEMUM, and TAGETES; or if they have no pistillum, then it will also be wanting in the full one, as in HELIANTHUS, CALENDULA, and CENTAUREA; and the same holds true of the male part also; for as the florets of the radius in the natural flower are never furnished with antheræ, so these are wanting also in all those of the full ones. This last remark is of great use to distinguish a radiate full flower, from a ligulate natural one; which might be confounded in many cases, were we not apprised that there are antheræ in the latter, but none in the former; by this rule in CHRYSANTHEMUM, HELIANTHUS, CALENDULA, and TAGETES, when the disk is destroyed by the multiplication of the radius, we know by the defect of antheræ, that it is only the luxuriancy of a radiate flower, as in HIERACIUM, LEONTODON, and SONCHUS; by the presence of the antheræ we know the flowers to be ligulate and natural.

Impletion by the *disk* is, when there is no multiplication of the radius; but the corollulæ of the disk run out into length, and have their brims less divided: this manner of impletion seems to concern only the *radiate* and the *tubulose**. In the *radiate*, it will so far affect the radius, as to change its flowers from ligulate to tubulose: instances of this manner of impletion may be had in BELLIS, MATRICARIA, and TAGETES. In the CARDUUS of the oats, which is a species of SERRATULA, the corollulæ are both lengthened and enlarged. In respect to the *ligulate* flowers, if

* This is not expressly asserted, as the distinction is omitted in the *Philosophia Botanica* of *Linnæus*; but it appears to be his meaning, by his speaking of the impletion of ligulate flowers separately afterwards.

we confine ourselves to the two-fold manner of impletion, after the author, whose divisions we have adopted, we shall be obliged to call their impletion also, an impletion by the disk; though the manner of it differs from that last explained, and the expression does not so well answer to flowers, that in the botanical sense of the term have properly no disk at all. But not to stop at too great niceties, their impletion is by the lengthening of their stigmata, and the enlarging and diverging of their germina; by which augmentations, the full flowers are to be distinguished from the natural ones, as in SCORZONERA and LAPSANA VULGARIS; which last, *Linnæus* tells us, is frequently found with a full flower at *Upsal.*

3. Flowers are said to be PROLIFEROUS, when one flower grows out of another: this generally happens in full flowers, the fullness being the cause of their becoming proliferous. Prolification is after two manners; 1. From the centre; 2. From the side.

Prolification from the *centre,* which happens in simple flowers, is when the pistillum shoots up into another flower, standing on a single peduncle; of which there are instances in DIANTHUS, RANUNCULUS, ANEMONE, GEUM, and ROSA.

Prolification from the *side,* which happens in aggregate flowers, properly so called (see Chap. XIX.), is when many pedunculate flowers are produced out of one common calyx; of which there are instances in BELLIS, CALENDULA, HIERACIUM, and SCABIOSA.

In *umbellate* flowers, the prolification is by the increase of the umbellulæ, one simple umbellula producing another, as in CORNUS and PERICLYMENUM; and in this manner compound umbels will become *supradecompound, more than compounded a second time,* as in SELINUM and THYSSELINUM.

A proliferous flower is called *frondose*, leafy,* when it pro-

* *Frons,* with the ancients (though frequently used, in respect to trees, in the same sense with *folium, a leaf)* implied, in its proper signification, a part of the wood of the tree with the leaf; or as we should express it, a *twig with leaves;* and for this reason they never applied the term to the leaves of herbs (which were always

duces leaves; this rarely happens; but instances of it have been found in ROSA, ANEMONE, and others. The other kinds of prolification are frequent enough.

4. MUTILATE flowers are the reverse of luxuriant. *Linnæus* confines the term to those flowers only that want the corollæ, though they ought to be furnished with it; which often happens in IPOMÆA, CAMPANULA, RUELLIA, VIOLA, TUSSILAGO, and CUCUBALUS. The cause of this defect he ascribes chiefly to the want of sufficient heat.

The luxuriancy of the *calyx*, mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, is very unfrequent, but not without instances; in DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS there is a variety, in which the *squamæ*, *scales*, of the calyx, are so multiplied as to constitute a perfect spike, in a manner most singular. The GRAMINA, *grasses*, of the Alps, become full by their *glumæ*, *husks*, shooting out into leaves, as in a species of the FESTUCA; and in SALIX ROSEA, and PLANTAGE ROSEA, the squamæ of the amentum of the former, and the bracteæ* of the spike in the latter, will shoot into leaves also.

Linnæus has enumerated some tribes of plants, which are not found subject to luxuriancy; but as the heads, under which he has ranged them, are taken from the systems of preceding writers, and not from the sexual, it would perplex the reader to explain them; and we shall therefore omit them. The curious may have recourse to them in the *Philosophia Botanica*, p. 81.

called *folia)*, but only to those of trees. *Linnæus* has availed himself of this old distinction to make it a botanical term; which he applies to express the circumstances of *palms* and *filices*, *ferns;* in the former of which the branches, and in the latter even the stem itself is an actual leaf: and here again he applies it to the leafy prolification in question, calling it *frondose*, rather than *foliaceous*, for the like reason. AUTHOR.

* Floral leaves.

CHAP. XXI.

OF THE SEXES IN PLANTS.

THE distinction of flowers into male, female, bisexual, and neuter, has been already explained in Chap. IV. To which we must add, that bisexual flowers are sometimes distinguishable into *male* and *female* bisexual: this is, when, although the flower contains the parts belonging to each sex, one of them proves abortive or ineffectual; if the defect be in the *stamina*, it is a *female* bisexual; if in the *pistillum*, a *male* one. The case wherein this distinction becomes necessary, happens very rarely. It will be shown in the course of this chapter.

Plants, in respect to sex, take their denominations from the sex of their flowers, in the manner following:

1. BISEXUAL plants are such as upon the same root bear flowers, that are all composed of the two sexes in the same corolla, as in most genera.

2. ANDROGYNOUS, *male* and *female*, such as upon the same root bear both male and female flowers, as in the class *Monœcia**.

3. MALE, such as upon the same root bear male flowers only, as in the class *Diœcia*†.

4. FEMALE, such as upon the same root bear female flowers only, as in the class *Diœcia*.

* See Part II. Chap. XXIV. † See Part II. Chap. XXV.

5. Polygamous*, such as either on the *same*, or on *different* roots, bear bisexual flowers, and flowers of either or of both sexes, as in the class *Polygamia*†.

Of plants that are polygamous on the *same* root, there are three cases: 1st. *Male bisexual* and *Female bisexual* flowers; which is a very rare case; but is observed in Musa. 2. *Bisexual* and *male* flowers, as in Veratrum, Celtis, Ægilops, and Valantia. 3. *Bisexual* and *female* flowers, as in Parietaria and Atriplex.

Of such as are polygamous on *two* distinct roots, the cases are four; 1. *Bisexual* flowers and *male*, as in Panax, Nyssa, and Diospyros. 2. *Bisexual* flowers and *female*, as in Fraxinus. 3. *Bisexual* flowers and both *male* and *female*, as in Gleditsia‡. 4. *Androgynous*|| and *male*, as in Arctopus. Of plants that are polygamous on *three* distinct roots, there is but one case, viz. *Androgynous, male,* and *female*, as in Ficus§.

* See the signification of this term explained in the account of the title of the class *Polygamia*, in Part II. Chap. XXVI.

† See Part II. Chap. XXVI.

‡ In the *Gleditsia*, which is the only known instance of this case, the male flowers and the bisexual are produced upon the same plant, and the females on a distinct one.

|| This case and the next, having no bisexual flowers, seem to be exceptions to the definition of polygamous plants.

§ The instance of this case given in the *Philosophia Botanica* is the *Empetrum*; but that *genus* is removed to the class *Diœcia*, in the last edition of the *Genera Plantarum*; where a note informs us, that the bisexual flowers, which the author had once seen on a plant of this genus, could not afterwards be ever found again. We have therefore changed this instance for the *Ficus*, the only other instance left of this singular case. Some have asserted, that the *Ficus* is only male and female; and this age hath refuted the opinion of Camerarius, who maintained, that the seeds of figs produce never any plants. Linnæus asserts that trees have been raised in Holland from the seed of fruit imported from Italy. But if the fruit be produced in France, England, Germany, or Sweden, where there are no wild figs, the seeds produce nothing; on the other hand, if those seeds are sown, which grew in Italy or the Greek islands, where the male fig abounds, the plants spring up with ease, putting forth leaves which at first are like those of the Mallow.

The best proof of the sexes in plants is drawn from the production of *hybrids,* or *bastards,* which is well observed in CABBAGES. One Richard Baal, a gardener at Brentford, sold a great quantity of *cauliflower* seeds, which he raised in his own garden, to several gardeners in the suburbs of London, who carefully sowed the seeds in good ground, but they produced mostly the *common long-leafed cabbage,* for which reason they complained they were imposed upon, and commenced a suit against Baal in Westminster Hall; the judge's opinion was, that Baal must return the gardeners the money he had received, and also make good their loss of time and crops, being wholly unacquainted with the sexes of plants. *Vide Ray's History, vol.* 1. *p.* 42. This apparent fraud we ought not to ascribe to the poor gardener, for it depended wholly on the impregnation by the common sorts; wherefore, if any one doth possess an excellent sort of cabbage, he ought not to let it flower in the same bed with any other of an inferior sort, lest the good sort should be impregnated with the dust of the other, and produce a degenerate race*.

* Those who wish for further information upon this curious point will do well to consult Doctor Thornton's superb new Illustration of the Sexual System of Carolus Von Linnæus. EDITOR.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, AND ITS ORIGIN.

THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, as its title imports, is founded on a discovery, that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a *distinction of the sexes.* This was not wholly unknown to the ancients; but their knowledge of it was very imperfect.

It has been seen in the course of this work, that the flowers of the generality of vegetables are *bisexual,* containing within them the characters of both sexes; and we shall see in the classes *Monœcia* and *Diœcia,* the sexes are parted, and allotted to different flowers; and that in the class *Diœcia* in particular, the sexes are even on different plants, the male flowers growing all upon one plant, and the female upon another. Now this last circumstance the ancients had observed: indeed it could hardly escape their notice; for the Palm-tree, whose fruit was in esteem, being of the class *Diœcia,* a very little observation was requisite to teach them, that in these trees the flowers of the male were necessary to ripen the fruit of the female. Accordingly we find, in

the account given by *Herodotus** of the country about *Babylon*, where these trees are in plenty, that it was a custom with the natives, in their culture of this plant, to assist the operations of nature, by gathering the flowers of the male trees, and carrying them to the female. By this means they secured the ripening of the fruit, which might else, from unfavourable seasons, or the want of a proper intermixture of the trees of each sex, have been precarious, or at least not to have been expected in equal quantities.

It seems pretty extraordinary, that this discovery should not have led the ancients to detect the whole process of Nature in the propagation of the various species of vegetables; and yet it does not appear, by any of their writings that are come down to us, that they went farther than this obvious remark upon the palm-tree, and some similar notions concerning the fig. They had indeed, from what they saw in these plants, formed a notion, that all others were male and female likewise†; but this notion was false, the far greater part having bisexual flowers, and serves to convince us, that what they discovered of the palm and fig, was only a right guess, and not founded on any knowledge of the anatomy of flowers, either in those trees, or any others.

In this dark state the doctrine of the sexes of vegetables remained, not only through all the ages of antiquity, but almost to the end of the last century, the moderns seeing no more of this doctrine than the ancients had done before them; and hence we have to this very hour in use, the false distinctions of male and female species of *cornus, pæony, cistus,* and many others, which have all bisexual flowers, the distinction in these cases being

* Book the first.

† Thus *Theophrastus* says, in his History of Plants:

"In trees, considered universally, and taking in each several kind, there are, as has been said, many differences. One of these is common to them all, namely, that by which they are distinguished into female and male, of which the one bears fruit, the other not, in some kinds; in those in which both bear fruit, that of the female is the best, unless these are to be called males, for so they are called by some.

Hist. Pl. Book iii. Chap. IX.

grounded on nothing more than some difference in the habit of the two species with which the sexes are no ways concerned.

The honour of having first suggested the true sexual distinctions in plants appears to be due to our countryman, Sir *Thomas Millington*, from whose hints Dr. *Grew*, as the doctor himself acknowledges, was led to the observations he has given on this subject, in his *Anatomy of Plants**. After this, *Camerarius*, *Moreland*, *Geoffroy*, *Vaillant*, *Blair*, *Jussieu*, and *Bradley*, pursued their enquiries and experiments so far as to remove all doubt concerning these discoveries; and lastly, *Linnæus* added his observations, and founded thereon the system of botany, which we are going to explain in this work.

The sexual hypothesis, on its first appearance, was received with all that caution that becomes an enlightened age; and nature was traced experimentally through all her variations, before it was universally assented to. *Tournefort* refused to give it any place in his system; and *Pontedera*, though he had examined it, treated it as chimerical; but the proofs which *Linnæus* has stated amongst the aphorisms of his *Fundamenta Botanica*†, and farther explained and illustrated in his *Philosophia Botanica*‡, are so clear, that the birth of animals is not more evidently the consequence of an intercourse between the sexes, than that of vegetables; and it would be now as ridiculous for any one, who has looked at the arguments, to doubt of the one as of the other.

We shall not attempt to lay all these proofs before the reader; our business is to explain, not demonstrate; but as it may be satisfactory to see some one fact established, that carries conviction with it, we shall here give an extract of a letter from *Berlin*,

* Published in the year 1682. The doctor expresses himself thus: "In discourse hereof with our learned *Savilian* professor, Sir *Thomas Millington*, he told me, he conceived that the attire doth serve as the male, for the generation of the seed. I immediately replied, that I was of the same opinion, and gave him some reasons for it, and answered some objections which might oppose them, &c." Anat. of Plants, p. 171.

† Aphorism 132 to 150.

‡ Page 86 to 96.

inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions**, concerning a remarkable experiment made on the palm-tree.

Professor Mylius's Letter to Doctor Watson, dated at Berlin, February 20, 1750—51.

"The sex of plants is very well confirmed, by an experiment that has been made here on the *palma major foliis flabelliformibus.* There is a great tree of this kind in the garden of the Royal Academy. It has flowered and bore fruit these thirty years, but the fruit never ripened, and when planted, it did not vegetate. The palm-tree, as you know, is a *planta diœcia;* that is, one of those in which the male and female parts of generation are upon different plants. We having therefore no male plants, the flowers of our female were never impregnated with the farina of the male. There is a male plant of this kind in a garden at *Leipsic,* twenty *German* miles from *Berlin.* We procured from thence, in *April,* 1749, a branch of male flowers, and suspended it over our female ones; and our experiment succeeded so well, that our palm-tree produced more than an hundred perfectly ripe fruit; from which we have already eleven young palm-trees. This experiment was repeated last year, and our palm-tree bore above two thousand ripe fruit. As I do not remember a like experiment, I thought it convenient to mention it to you; and, if you think proper, be pleased to communicate it to the Royal Society."

This letter, which was read to the Society the 2d of *May,* 1751, with some ingenious observations on the same subject, by Dr. *Watson,* F. R. S. to whom it was addressed†, has established the fact, attested by the ancients, concerning the palm-tree, which some may, perhaps, have looked upon as fabulous; and,

* Vol. XLVII. Page 169.

† Printed also in the Philosophical Transactions with the letter.

as the fructification in other vegetables, though it may differ in particular circumstances, has yet, in general, a manifest conformity with that of the palm-tree, in respect to the parts supposed to be the organs of generation, which are discoverable either on the same, or on a separate flower, in all but the class *Cryptogamia*, where they are too minute for observation; so from this single experiment we may fairly draw an argument, by analogy, for the confirmation of the whole sexual hypothesis: but there are, as has been said, other, and stronger proofs. We have already directed the reader to those stated by *Linnæus;* whoever desires farther satisfaction concerning this point, may see the several demonstrations collected, and methodically connected in the *Sponsalia Plantarum* of *J. Gustavus Walkbloom,* published in the *Amœnitates Academicæ* at *Leyden,* in 1749.

The Sexual System was invented by *Linnæus,* professor of physic and botany, at *Upsal.* It is founded on the parts of fructification described in the former part of this work: these having been observed with more accuracy, since the discovery of the uses for which Nature has assigned them, a new set of principles have been derived from them; by means of which, the distribution of plants has been brought to a greater precision, and rendered more conformable to true philosophy in this system, than in any one of those which preceded it. The author of it does not pretend to call it a *natural* one; he gives it as *artificial* only, and modestly owns his inability to detect the order pursued by Nature in her vegetable productions: but of this he seems confident, that no natural system can ever be framed, without taking in the materials, out of which he has raised his own; and urges the necessity of admitting *artificial systems* for convenience, till one *truly natural* shall appear*.

* *Linnæus* has given *Fragmenta Methodi naturalis, Fragments of the natural Method,* in which he has made a distribution of plants under various *orders,* putting together in each, such as appear to have a *natural affinity* to each other. This appear, after a long and fruitless search after the *natural method,* he gives as the result of his

By the *Sexual System* plants are disposed according to the *number, proportion,* and *situation* of the *stamina* and *pistilla,* &c. The manner of their distribution will appear in the following chapters. We shall here only speak in general of the divisions of the system.

The first general division of the whole body of vegetables is into twenty-four *classes;* these are again subdivided into *orders,* the orders into *genera,* the genera into *species,* and the species into *varieties,* where there are any worthy of note. Of these divisions, we shall treat of the three first only in this second part. These more immediately respect the theory of the science than the other two, which, though systematic divisions likewise, have, as our author observes, a nearer relation to the practice; and it is in these also that the principal improvements in the management of the science are more particularly included.

As the classes and orders of the system will be separately treated of in the following chapters, we shall conclude this introductory one with a table, exhibiting their titles at one view, in the order in which they stand in the system; that the reader may have recourse thereto, as he finds occasion*.

own speculation, for the assistance of such as may engage in the same pursuit. See his *Classes Plantarum,* p. 485, and *Phil. Bot.* p. 27.

* Should any difficulty occur to the young student, in comprehending the SEXUAL SYSTEM of *Carolus Von Linnæus,* the reader is referred to Doctor Thornton's very easy explanation of that admirable system, in his "GRAMMAR OF BOTANY," where symbolical characters have been used, so that no capacity can fail of at once perfectly comprehending the Sexual System, or to his more expensive and elaborate work the "NEW ILLUSTRATION OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS," *Folio.* This last work was honoured by a diamond ring presented to the Doctor, by ALEXANDER, the present emperor of Russia.

CLASSES AND ORDERS OF THE SEXUAL SXSTEM.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
I. MONANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.*
II. DIANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.*
III. TRIANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.*
IV. TETRANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Tetragynia.*
V. PENTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.* 5. *Pentagynia.* 6. *Polygynia.*
VI. HEXANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.* 5. *Polygynia.*
VII. HEPTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Tetragynia.* 4. *Heptagynia.*
VIII. OCTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2, *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.*
IX. ENNEANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Trigynia.* 3. *Hexagynia.*

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
X. DECANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Decagynia.*
XI. DODECANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Dodecagynia.*
XII. ICOSANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Polygynia.*
XIII. POLYANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.* 5. *Pentagynia.* 6. *Hexagynia.* 7. *Polygynia.*
XIV. DIDYNAMIA	1. *Gymnospermia.* 2. *Angiospermia.*
XV. TETRADYNAMIA	1. *Siliculosa.* 2. *Siliquosa.*
XVI. MONADELPHIA	1. *Triandria.* 2. *Pentandria.* 3. *Octandria.* 4. *Enneandria.* 5. *Decandria.* 6. *Endecandria.* 7. *Dodecandria.* 8. *Polyandria.*
XVII. DIADELPHIA	1. *Pentandria.* 2. *Hexandria.* 3. *Octandria.* 4. *Decandria.*
XVIII. POLYADELPHIA	1. *Pentandria.* 2. *Icosandria.* 3. *Polyandria.*
XIX. SYNGENESIA	1. *Polygamia æqualis.* 2. *Polygamia superflua.* 3. *Polygamia frustranea.* 4. *Polygamia necessaria.* 5. *Polygamia segregata.* 6. *Monogamia.*

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
XX. GYNANDRIA	1. *Diandria.* 2. *Triandria.* 3. *Tetrandria.* 4 *Pentandria.* 5. *Hexandria.* 6. *Decandria.* 7. *Dodecandria.* 8. *Polyandria,*
XXI. MONŒCIA	1. *Monandria.* 2. *Diandria.* 3. *Triandria.* 4. *Tetrandria.* 5. *Pentandria.* 6. *Hexandria.* 7. *Heptandria.* 8. *Polyandria.* 9. *Monadelphia.* 10. *Syngenesia.* 11. *Gynandria.*
XXII. DIŒCIA	1. *Monandria.* 2. *Diandria.* 3. *Triandria.* 4. *Tetrandria.* 5. *Pentandria.* 6. *Hexandria.* 7. *Octandria.* 8. *Enneandria.* 9. *Decandria.* 10. *Dodecandria.* 11. *Polyandria.* 12. *Monadelphia.* 13. *Syngenesia.* 14. *Gynandria.*
XXIII. POLYGAMIA	1. *Monœcia.* 2. *Diœcia.* 3. *Triœcia.*
XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA	1. *Filices.* 2. *Musci.* 3. *Algæ.* 4. *Fungi.*
APPENDIX	1. *Palmæ*.*

* Vide Plate of the Classes, at the end of this work.

CHAP. II.

EXPLANATION OF THE TITLES OF THE TWENTY-FOUR CLASSES.

HAVING, in the preceding chapter, given the divisions of the system, we shall in this explain the meaning of the terms used for the titles of the classes. As these terms in the *Greek* language, from whence they are taken, are all expressive of the principal circumstance that obtains in the class to which they are applied, the explanation of them will itself give us a good insight into the proper characters of the several classes, and the sexual distinctions on which they are founded: however it will be necessary to say something more particular concerning many of them afterwards in the chapters we shall allot for each of them separately.

Class 1. MONANDRIA. 2. DIANDRIA. 3. TRIANDRIA. 4. TETRANDRIA. 5. PENTANDRIA. 6. HEXANDRIA. 7. HEPTANDRIA. 8. OCTANDRIA. 9. ENNEANDRIA. 10. DECANDRIA.—These ten classes, which consist of bisexual flowers, take their denominations from the number of stamina, or male parts of the flower. The word here compounded with the numerical terms, signifies a *male;* so that the title *Monandria* expresses that the flowers of this class have but *one male,* that is, one stamen; *Diandria, two* stamina; *Triandria, three; Tetrandria, four; Pentandria, five; Hexandria, six; Heptandria, seven; Octandria, eight; Enneandria, nine;* and *Decandria, ten.* It must be observed, however, that the flowers being *bisexual,* as above mentioned, is in all these classes a necessary condition; for should the female part be wanting, the plant would belong to some other class, notwithstanding the number of stamina may be such as would otherwise

refer it to one of these: and this caution we give once for all to avoid repetitions, that when we use the term *bisexual*, we mean that it is a condition not to be dispensed with.

Class 11. Dodecandria.—This term, in the *Greek*, imports that the flowers have *twelve males*, or stamina. However, the class is not confined to this number, but includes all such *bisexual* flowers as are furnished with any number of stamina, from *twelve* to *nineteen* inclusive: no flowers have yet been found to have eleven stamina, which is the reason no class has been allotted to that number.

Class 12. Icosandria.—This term imports, that the flowers have *twenty* males, or stamina; but here again the title is to be understood with great latitude; for though the plants that belong to this class are rarely found with less than twenty stamina, yet they frequently have a greater number: and they are therefore not to be known with certainty from those of the next class, without having recourse to their classic character; which, not being expressed in the title, we forbear the explanation of here, as we shall give it in the chapter allotted for this class.

Class 13. Polyandria.—This term imports, that the flowers have *many* stamina.

Class 14. Didynamia.—This term signifies the *power*, or *superiority* of *two*, and is applied to this class, because its flowers have four stamina, of which there are two longer than the rest. This circumstance alone is sufficient to distinguish this class from the fourth, where the four stamina are equal; but the flowers of this class have also their particular character, besides what the title expresses, their corollæ being mostly *ringent*, as will be shown in its place*.

Class 15. Tetradynamia.—This term expresses the power, or superiority of *four;* and accordingly there are in the flowers of

* See Chap. XVII. See also Part I. Chap. III. where the term *ringent* is explained.

this class six stamina, four of which are longer than the rest; which circumstance distinguishes them from those of the sixth class, where the six stamina are equal: but these flowers have their particular character also, their corollæ being *cruciform**.

Class 16. MONADELPHIA.—The word here, compounded with the numerical term, signifies a *brother*. This relation is employed to express the union of the filaments of the stamina, which in this class do not stand separate, but join at the base, and form one substance, out of which they proceed as from a common mother; and the title of the class expresses a *single* brotherhood, meaning that there is but *one* set of stamina so united, which distinguishes the class from the two following ones. The number of stamina in this class is not limited: the flowers have their particular character†.

Class 17. DIADELPHIA.—This term expresses a *double* brotherhood, or *two* sets of stamina, united in the manner explained in the preceding class. The number of the stamina is not limited: the flowers of this class have a very particular character, their corolla being *papilionaceous*, as will be shown in its place‡.

Class 18. POLYADELPHIA.—This term expresses *many* brotherhoods, or sets of stamina; the flowers have no classic character, farther than is expressed in the title.

Class 19. SYNGENESIA.—This class contains the compound flowers described in Part I. Chap. 19. The title signifies *congeneration*, alluding to the circumstance of the stamina; in which, though the filaments stand separate, yet the antheræ, subservient to generation, are united in a cylinder, and perform their office *together*. The classic character will be explained in its place‖.

* See Chap. XVIII. See also Part I. Chap. III. where the term *cruciform* is explained.

† See Chap. XIX.

‡ See Chap. XX. See also Part I. Chap. III. for the explanation of the term *papilionaceous*.

‖ See Chap. XXII.

Class 20. Gynandria.—The term is compounded of two words, that signify *wife* and *husband;* and alludes to the singular circumstance of this class, in the flowers of which the stamina grow out of the pistillum.

Class 21. Monœcia.—The word here, compounded with the numerical term, signifies a *house* or *habitation.* To understand the application of this title, we must know, that the plants of this class are not *bisexual,* but *androgynous*,* the flowers that have the stamina wanting the pistillum, and those that have the pistillum wanting the stamina. Now the term *monœcia,* which signifies a *single* house, alludes to this circumstance, that in this class the male and female flowers are both found on the *same* plant, whereas in the next they have *distinct* habitations.

Class 22. Diœcia.—This term, which signifies *two* houses, is applied to this class (the plants of which are *male* and *female),* to express the circumstance of the *male* flowers being on one plant, and the *female* on another; the contrary of which is the case of the androgynous class *Monœcia* last explained.

Class 23. Polygamia.—The term signifies *plurality* of *marriages.* This class produces, either upon the same or different plants, *bisexual* flowers, and also flowers of *one* sex only, be it male or female.

Class 24. Cryptogamia†.—The term signifies *concealment* of *marriages;* this class consisting of such plants as either bear their flowers concealed within the fruit‡, or have them so small, as to be imperceptible.

* See Part I. Chap. XXI.

† Perhaps the Greek words should have been expressed; but the editor was fearful of adding them, as Mr. Lee has knowingly omitted them. These may, however, be seen in Doctor Thornton's Grammar of Botany.

‡ The Ficus, whose flowers are within the fruit, used to be put in this class; but is since removed to the twenty-third class, *Polygamia.*

CHAP. III.

EXPLANATION OF THE TITLES OF THE ORDERS.

THE titles of the orders have been given in Chap. I. It remains to explain them.

Class 1 to 13, inclusive.—The orders of the first thirteen classes take their denominations from the number of the *pistillæ*, or female part of the plant, which is usually reckoned from the *base* of the *style*, if there be any; but if the style be wanting, the number is fixed from the *stigmata*. The *Greek* word, compounded with the numerical terms in the titles of these orders, signifies a *wife:* MONOGYNIA implies *one wife*, or one style; DIGYNIA, *two* styles; TRIGYNIA, *three;* TETRAGYNIA, *four;* PENTAGYNIA, *five;* HEXAGYNIA, *six;* DECAGYNIA, *ten;* and POLYGYNIA, *many*. These are the titles that occur in the orders of these thirteen classes; and this general explanation of them will be thought sufficient, as from the table given in the first chapter it appears how they are employed in the classes.

Class 14. DIDYNAMIA.—Of the three orders of this class the two first are founded on a distinction in the fruit. The title of the first order, GYMNOSPERMIA, is expressive of such plants as have *naked* seeds; and that of the second, ANGIOSPERMIA, of such as have their seeds in a *vessel*, or *pericarpium*. A third order, POLYPETALA, is expressive of such plants as have *many petals:* this order seems to have been established in favour of one genus of plants only, the *melianthus*, the flowers of which are *polypetalous*, though those of all the rest of this class are *monopetalous**.

* This order is properly omitted in the *Systema Naturæ*, published in 1756. See the note on this order, in Chap. XVII.

Class 15. TETRADYNAMIA.—The two orders of this class are founded on a distinction in the *pericarpium*. In the first order, SILICULOSA, the *pericarpium* is a SILICULA, *little siliqua;* which differs from the SILIQUA in being round, and having the apex of the dissepiment, which had been the style, prominent beyond the valves, often so far as to be equal in length to the siliqua. In the second order, SILIQUOSA, the pericarpium is a SILIQUA, which is long, and without any remarkable extension of the style.

Class 16. MONADELPHIA. 17. DIADELPHIA. 18. POLYADELPHIA. The orders of these three classes are founded on the number of the stamina in each brotherhood, or distinct set of stamina. The titles of the orders being the same that are used for the titles of the early classes of the system, the explanation need not be repeated here.

Class 19. SYNGENESIA.—To understand the orders of this class, we must explain what is meant by *polygamy* in flowers. We have already treated of polygamous *plants*, and shown that the term *polygamous*, as there applied, alluded to the intercommunication of the male or female flowers with the bisexual ones, either upon the same, or a distinct plant; but in respect to flowers, the term is applied to a single flower only; for the flowers of this class being compound, a *polygamy* arises from the intercommunication of the several *florets* in one and the same flower. Now the *polygamy* of *flowers*, in this sense of the word, affords four cases, which are the foundations of the four first orders of this class. First order, POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS, *equal polygamy*, is when *all* the florets are bisexual. Second order, POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA, *superfluous polygamy*, when *some* of the florets are *bisexual*, and *others female* only; for in this case, as the fructification is perfected in the *bisexual*, the addition of the females is a superfluity. Third order, POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA, *frustraneous* or *ineffectual polygamy*, when some of the florets are *bisexual*, and others *neuter;* for in this case the addition of the neuters is of no assistance to the fructification. Fourth order, POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA, *ne-*

cessary polygamy, when some of the florets are *male*, and the rest *female*; for in this case, there being no bisexual, the polygamy arising from the composition of the florets of different sexes, is *necessary* to perfect the fructification. Fifth order, POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA. The title signifies to be separated, the plants of this order having partial cups growing out of the common calyx which surround and divide the flosculi or florets. Sixth order, MONOGAMIA: the title signifies a *single* marriage, and is opposed to the *polygamia* of the four other orders; for in this, though the antheræ are united, which is the essential character of the flowers of this class, the flower is *simple*, and not compounded of *many* florets, as in the other orders.

Class 20. GYNANDRIA.—The orders of this class are founded on the number of stamina. The titles have been already explained.

Class 21. MONŒCIA. 22. DIŒCIA. These two classes, whose flowers have no fixed character, but that of not being bisexual, take in the characters of almost every other class; and the orders have accordingly been disposed under the titles of those classes to which their respective flowers would have belonged if the stamina and pistillum had been under the same covers. As the explanation of all these titles has been given in the last chapter in the explanation of the classes, it need not be repeated here.

Class 23. POLYGAMIA.—In this class the titles of the two first orders are the same with the titles of the twenty-first and twenty-second classes, and are to be understood in the same manner; that is, 1. MONŒCIA, when the polygamy is on the *same* plant; and 2. DIŒCIA, when it is on *distinct* plants. The order TRIŒCIA has been established in favour of a single genus, the *ficus;* in which the polygamy is on *three* distinct plants, one producing *male* flowers, another *female*, and a third *bisexual*, or *androgynous*.

Class 24. CRYPTOGAMIA.—The orders of this class are, 1. FILICES, *ferns*. 2. MUSCI, *mosses*. 3. ALGÆ, *flags;* and 4. FUNGI,

mushrooms. As the explanation of the character of these orders will come more properly into the chapters that treat particularly of each class, we shall content ourselves here with having interpreted the titles as above.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE FIRST CLASS, MONANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with but *one* stamen. The orders are *two*, viz.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains twenty *genera*, distinguished into 1. *Scitaminiæ, with an inferior fruit, one-celled or three-celled*, viz. CANNA (*Indian reed*)...AMOMUM... COSTUS ...ALPINIA...MARANTA ...CURCUMA (*turmerick*) ... KÆMPTFERIA...THALIA ... MYROSMA... RENEALMIA.....HELLENIA.....HEDYCHIUM...HORNSTEDTIA...and PHRYMUM. 2. *Fruit inferior, four-celled;* LOPEZIA. 3. *Fruit superior,* PHYLIDRUM...CUCULLARIA...QUALEA...USTERIA. 4. *One-seeded*...BOERHAAVIA...SALICORHIA (*saltwort*)...HIPPURIS (*mare's tail*)...POLLICHIA...MITHRIDATEA. 5. *Naked seeds,* CHARA...ZOSTERA (*sea-wrack*).

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains five *genera*, viz. CORISPERMUM...CALLITRICHE...BLITUM (*strawberry blite*) ...CINNA... MINIARUM...and LACISTEMA.

CHAP. V.

OF THE SECOND CLASS, DIANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *two* stamina. The orders are three, viz.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains forty-one *genera*, distinguished into, 1. Such as have *regular corollæ, one-petalled, flowers inferior*, of which there are eleven, viz. NYCTANTHES...JASMINUM (*jasmine*)... LIGUSTRUM (*privet*)... PHILLYREA...OLEA (*olive*)...CHIONANTHUS (*snow-drop tree*)...SYRINGA...ERANTHEMUM...WULFENIA ...PIMELEA...and GALIPEA. 2. Such as have *irregular corollæ, and the fruit angiospermous;* of which there are *thirteen*, viz. VERONICA (*speedwell*)... PÆDEROTA ... JUSTICIA ... DIANTHERA... GRATIOLA....SCHWENKIA.....PINGUICULA (*butter-wort*).... UTRICULARIA (*bladder-wort*).....CALCEOLARIA (*ladies' slipper*)....CYRTANDRA...BAEA...GHINIA...and SCIURIS. 3. Such as have an *irregular corolla, and the fruit gymnospermous;* of which there are *nine*, viz. VERBENA (*vervain*)...LYCOPUS (*water horehound*)... AMETHYSTEA....CUNILA....ZIZIPHORA....MONARDA....ROSMARINUS (*rosemary*)...SALVIA (*sage*)...and COLLINSONIA. 4. *Flowers inferior, polypetalous;* of which there are four, viz. FONTANESIA... LITHOPHYLA ... LINOCIERA... and DIALIUM. 5. *Flowers superior,* MONNA...CIRCÆA (*enchanter's nightshade*)...and GLOBBA. 6. *Flowers apetalous,* ANCISTRUM...and ARUNA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants that have *two styles.* This order contains but two genera, viz. ANTHOXANTHUM (*vernal grass*)...and CRYPSIS.

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants that have *three styles.* There is but one genus of this order, viz. *Piper.*

CHAP. VI.

OF THE THIRD CLASS, TRIANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with three stamina. The orders are three.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains forty-five genera, distinguished into, 1. *Those whose flowers are superior,* of which there are ten, viz. VALERIANA (*valerian*)...MELOTHRIA... DILATRIS... MELOTRIA ...CROCUS...ANTHOLYZA... GLADIOLUS... IRIS...IXIA...ARISTEA... MORÆA. 2. *Flowers inferior, not glumaceous,* of which there are twenty-three, viz. WACHENDORFIA... COMMELINA... CALLISIA... XYRIS...WITSENIA... MARICA... ZIPHIDIUM...GOMMELINA... OXYBAPHUS...MACROLOBIUM... ROHRIA... HYPOCRATEA...TONSELLA... LŒFLINGIA...WILLICHIA... SYENA... RUMPHIA...FISSILIA...CNEORUM...COMOCLADIA...OLAX...ROTALA...ORTEGIA...POLYCHEMUM. 3. Such as have *an imbricated amentum, and are gymnospermous;* of which there are twelve, viz. SCHŒNUS...CYPERUS... SCIRPUS ...ERIOPHORUM... LYGEUM... NARDUS... KYLLINGIA... FUIRENA... MASSANIA...MIEGIA...CENCHRUS...and POMMERCULLIA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. This order contains thirty-three genera, viz. CORNUCOPIA...SACCHARUM...PANICUM...PHLEUM (*cat's-tail grass*)...ALOPECURUS (*fox-tail grass*)...MILIUM (*millet-grass*)...AGROSTIS (*bent-grass*)...AIRA...MELICA...POA (*meadow-grass*)...BRIZA (*quaking-grass*) ... UNIOLA ... DACTYLIS (*cock's-foot grass*) ... CYNOSURUS (*dog's-tail grass*)...FESTUCA...BROMUS.....STIPA (*feather-grass*)... AVENA (*oat*)...LAGURUS (*hare's-tail grass*) ... ARUNDO (*reed*)... ARISTIDA...LOLIUM (*darnel*)...ELYMUS...SECALE (*rye*)...HORDEUM

(*barley*) ...Triticum (*wheat*) ... Phalaris (*canary-grass*)... Paspalum... Rottboellia... Perotis... Leersia... Pappophorum...and Lappago.

Order 3. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains twelve genera, viz. Eriocaulon... Montia... Proserpinaca...Triplaris... Holosteum... Polycarpon...Mollugo... Minuartia.....Queria... Lechea... Kœnigia ...and Donatia.

CHAP. VII.

OF THE FOURTH CLASS, TETRANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *four* stamina. The flowers of this class may be known from those of the fourteenth by this distinction, that the stamina are of an equal length; whereas in those of the fourteenth, which have four stamina likewise, there are two long and two short. The orders of this class are *three*, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains ninety-four genera, distinguished into, 1. *Flowers monopetalous, one-seeded, inferior,* viz. Globularia. 2. *Flowers monopetalous, one-seeded, superior, aggregate,* as Dipsacus (*teasel*)...Knautia...Scabiosa (*scabious*)....and Allionia. 3. *Flowers monopetalous, four-seeded,* as Mattuschkea. 4. *Flowers monopetalous, one-fruited, inferior,* as Pyrostria...Myonima... Petitia...Aquartia... Roussea...Callicarpa...Wallonia...Witheringia...Ægiphila... Cephalanthus... Lasiostoma

...Scoparia... Centunculus... Plantago... Polyprenum... Budleia...Exacum... Myrmecia... Labatia... Penæa...and Blæria. 5. *Flowers monopetalous, one-fruited, superior,* as Chomelia... Cunninghamia...Scolosanthus...Pavetta... Ixora... Petesia... Catesbœa...Frœlichia...Hoffmannia... Ernodea...Siderodendrum...Coccocypsilum...Mitchella...Hedyotis...Oldenlandia ...Hydrophylax... Manettia....Carphalea...Bellardia... Sanguisorba (*great burnet*). 6. *Flowers monopetalous, dicoccous, inferior;* Houstonia. 7. *Flowers monopetalous, dicoccous, superior, stellate;* Rubia (*madder*)...Galium (*bed-straw*)...Asperula...Sherardia... Spermacoce... Knoxia... Diodia... Crucianella. 8. *Flowers monopetalous, tetracoccous, inferior;* Siphonanthus. 9. *Flowers four-petalled,* viz. Epimedium ... Cornus ... Fagara... Amannia...Ptelea... Ludwigia... Santalum...Trapa... Samara Blackburnia... Skimmia... Monetia... Hartogia... Curtisia... Othera...Orixa...Cissus...and Glossoma. 10. *Flowers incomplete,* viz. Dorstenia... Elæagnus... Krameria... Rivina...Salvadora...Camphorosma...Alchemilla... Struthiola...Cometes ...Opercularia...Protea... Rupala... Banksia... Embotrium... Pothos, Gonatocarpus, Acœna, Isnardia.

Order 2. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. This order contains *seven* genera, viz. Cruzita, Buffonia, Hamamelis, Cuscuta, Hypecoum, Galopina, and Nerteria.

Order 3. Trigynia, has *one* genus only; Boscia.

Order 4. Tetragynia, comprehending such plants as have *four* styles. This order contains *seven* genera, viz. Ilex (*holly*) ...Coldenia... Potamogeton... Ruppia... Sagina... Myginda... and Tillæa.

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE FIFTH CLASS, PENTANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *five stamina*. The orders are seven.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, *one pistillum.* This order contains 208 genera, distinguished into, 1. *Flowers monopetalous, inferior, one-seeded,* of which there are *six* genera; MIRABILIS (*Marvel of Peru*) ...TRICATUS...PLUMBAGO...WEIGELIA...QUINCHAMALA...CORYMBIUM. 2. *Flowers monopetalous, inferior, two-seeded;* ASPERIFOLIÆ, of which there are *two* species; CERINTHE *(honey-wort)*...MESSERSCHMIDIA. 3. *Flowers monopetalous, inferior, four-seeded;* ASPERIFOLIÆ, of which there are *twelve* species...ECHIUM *(viper's bugloss)*... HELIOTROPIUM *(turnsole)* ... PULMONARIA ... LITHOSPERMUM *(gromwell)* ... ONOSMA ... SYMPHYTUM *(comfrey)*...BORAGO *(borage)*..... LYCOPSIS... BUGLOSS.... ASPERUGO.... CYNOGLOSSUM *(hound's-tongue)* ... ANCHUSA *(alkanet)* ... MYOSOTIS *(mouse-ear, scorpion's-grass).* 4. *Flowers monopetalous, inferior, five-seeded,* of which there is *one* species; NOLANA. 5. *Flowers monopetalous, inferior, with the seeds enclosed in a pericarp,* of which there are *eighty-nine* genera; CORIS....HYDROPHYLLUM *(water-leaf)*...GALAX...BARRERIA ...CORTUSA ... ANAGALLIS *(pimpernel)*...LYSIMACHIA *(loostrife)*... DORÆNA ... CYCLAMEN *(sow-bread)*...DODECATHEON *(Meadia, or Virginia cowslip)*...SOLDANELLA...LITA...PRIMULA *(primrose)*... ANDROSACE... ARETIA... BACOPA... HOTTONIA *(water-violet)*...SHEFFIELDIA...MENYANTHES *(buck-bean)*...ALLAMANDA.....THEOPHRASTA.....GENIOSTOMA..... SPIGELIA (*wormgrass*).....SPHENOCLEA.... OPHIORHIZA... RETZIA... CONVOLVULUS *(bind-weed)*... LISIANTHUS...DATURA...HYOSCYAMUS *(henbane)*... NICOTIANA *(tobacco)* .... VERBASCUM *(mullein)* ... CHEIRONIA ...

Porana... Diapensia... Phlox...Polemonium *(Jacob's ladder)*... Cantua...Ipomœa...Brossæa...Azalea...Epacris...Nerium *(oleandar or rose-bay)* ... Echites ... Plumieria... Cameraria ...Tabernæmontana ...Vinca *(periwinkle)* ...Cerbera ...Thouinia... Tectona *(teak-tree)*...Ardisia...Brumelia...Gynopogon...Laugeria...Varronia...Cordia...Ignatia...Ehretia... Styphelia... Willoughbeia... Carissa... Jacquinia...Myrsine...Bladhia... Pæderia .... Rauwolfia ... Arduina ... . Cestrum ... Fagræa ... Tournefortia...Strychnos *(poison-nut)*...Capsicum...Solanum *(night-shade)*...Physalis *(winter cherry)*...Jaborosa...Atropa... Ellisia... Lycium ... Cryptostomum ... Cumax...Triguera...Solandra...Menais...Leea...Sideroxylum *(iron-wood)*...Chrysophyllum *(star-apple)*...Bassovia...Bæobotrys. 6. *Flowers monopetalous, superior,* of which there are *thirty-eight* genera; Samolus...Virecta ... Bellonia... Macrocnenum ...Dentella...Chimarhis...Rondeletia...Cinchona *(bark)*...Portlandia...Roella...Goodenia...Phyteuma...Trachelium *(throat-wort)*...Campanula *(bell-flower)*...Lobelia... Schævola... Schœpsia...Matthiola...Morinda...Psycotria...Coffea...Chiococca...Serissa... Cephaelis...Vanguena...Solena...Webera...Gardenia...Ucriana... Canephora... Bertiera ... Lonicera *(honey-suckle)*...Triosteum... Plocama...Mussænda... Schwenkfeldia.... Hamellia ...Erithalis. 7. *Flowers tetrapetalous, one* species; Strœmia. 8. *Flowers pentapetalous, inferior,* contains *thirty-seven* species; Hirtella...Rhamnus *(buck-thorn)*...Cleonothus...Celastrus *(staff-tree)*...Euonymus *(spindle-tree)*...Staavia...Euparea...Billardiera...Ruyschia...Vitis *(vine)*...Escallonia...Mangifera *(mango-tree)*...Zizyphus...Schrebera... Elæodendrum...Walkera... Corynocarpus... Humboldtia... Pilocarpus...Cedrela... Calodendrum...Scopolia...Polycardia...Pittosporum... Buttenria ...Ayenia...Gluta...Diosma...Sprengelia...Hovenia...Nauclea ....Impatiens *(balsam)*... Claytonia...Roridula... Itea...Ægiceras...Sauvagesia...Ventilago...Brunia. 9. *Flowers pentapetalous, superior,* contains *thirteen* genera; Ribes *(currant)*...Hedera *(ivy)*...Plectronia...Strumpfia...Phylica...Carpodetus... Gronovia...Jasione...Cyphia...Argophyllum...Lightfootia...

Lagœcia...Conocarpus. 10. *Flowers incomplete, inferior,* contains *six* genera; Achyranthes...Chenolia...Celosia *(cock's-comb)*... Illecebrum... Glaux... Colletia. 11. *Flowers incomplete, superior;* Thesium...Heliconia...Strelitzia.

Order 2. Digynia, *two pistilla,* contains *eighty* genera, distinguished into, 1. *Flowers monopetalous, inferior,* which contains *sixteen* genera; Stapelia...Cynanchum...Periploca...Hostea...Apocynum *(dog's-bane)*...Pergularia...Asclepias *(swallow-wort)*... Ceropegia... Melodinus... Swertia... Gentiana... Cressa... Nama... Hydrolea... Rochefortea... Dichondra. 2. *Flowers pentapetalous, inferior,* contains *five* genera; Velesia... Linconia...Bumalda...Heuchera...Anabasis. 3. *Flowers incomplete,* contains *eight* genera; Salsola *(saltwort)*...Chenopodium *(goose-foot)*... Beta *(beet)*...Herniaria *(rupture-wort)*... Gomphrena... Bosea... Ulmus *(elm)*... Microtea. 4. *Flowers pentapetalous, superior, capsuled,* contains *one* genus; Vasslia. 5. *Flowers pentapetalous, superior, two-seeded,* contains *fifty* genera; Umbellate*, *with both genera and partial umbels;* Phyllis...Eryngium *(eringo)*...Hydrocotyle...Azorella...Cussonia ...Sanicula *(sanicle)*... Astrantia *(masterwort)* ... Heracleum *(cow-parsnip)*.....Œnanthe *(water-dropwort)*.....Echinophora *(prickly samphire)*...Caucalis...Artedia...Daucus...Tordylium *(hartwort)*....Coriandrum *(coriander)*...Laserpitium *(laserwort)* ... Peucedanum *(sulphurwort)* .... Ammi *(bishop's-weed)*... Hasselquistia... Conium *(hemlock)*...Exocantha...Bunium *(earth-nut)*...Athamanta *(stone-parsley)*... Bupleurum...Sium *(water-parsnip)*...Selinum...Cuminum *(cumin)*...Ferula *(giant-fennel)* ...Crithmum *(samphire)*...Bubon...Cachrys...Ligusticum *(lovage)*... Meum...Angelica...Sison *(honewort).* 6. *With partial involucres only;* Æthusa *(fool's parsley)*... Scandix *(chervil)*... Chærophyllum *(cow's parsley)*...Phellandrium *(water-hemlock)*

* These plants, and those of the two distinctions next following, which are *gymnodispermous* also, are the *umbellate* plants of *Tournefort's* seventh class. See his Institution, *R. H.* In dry soils they are aromatic, warm, resolvent, and carminative; but in moist places poisonous. The virtue is in the roots and seeds. Author.

....Imperatoria.....Seseli....Cicuta *(water-cowbane)*. 7. *Without any involucre, or scarcely any general involucre, and never any partial one;* Smyrnium *(Alexanders)*.... Carum *(caraway)*.... Thapsia...Pastinaca *(parsnip)*...Anethum *(dill)*...Ægopodium *(goat-weed)*....Apium *(smallage and parsley)*...Pimpinella *(burnet saxifrage)*.

Order 3. Trigynia, *three pistilla,* contains *twenty* genera; Viburnum *(wayfaring tree)* ... Sambucus *(elder)*... Semecarpus... Rhus...Crassine... Reichelia... Spathelia...Staphylea *(bladder-nut tree)*...Tamarix *(tamarisk)*...Drypis...Turnera...Salmasia.... Sarothra ... Alsine *(chickweed)* ... Telepheum ... Corrigiola...Portulacaria...Pharmaceum...Xylophylla... Basella.

Order 4. Tetragynia, *four pistilla,* contains *two* orders; Parnassia...Evolvulus.

Order 5. Pentagynia, *five pistilla,* contains *eleven* genera, which are disposed under the following arrangement. 1. *Flowers superior;* Aralia...Glossopetalum. 2. *Flowers inferior;* Crassula...Giseckia...Linum *(flax)*...Aldrovanda...Drosera *(sundew)*...Mahernia...Commersonia...Sibbaldia... Statice *(thrift and sea lavender)*.

Order 6. Decagynia, *ten pistilla,* contains *one* genus only; Schefflera.

Order 7. Polygynia, contains *two* genera; Myosurus *(mouse-tail)*...Zanthorhiza.

CHAP. IX.

OF THE SIXTH CLASS, HEXANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *six* stamina. The flowers of this class may be known from those of the fifteenth, by this distinction, that the stamina are of *equal* length; whereas in those of the fifteenth, which have six stamina likewise, there are *four long*, and *two short*. The orders of this class are *five*, containing *one hundred and twenty-one* genera.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, *one pistillum*, contains 93 genera, which fall under the following subdivisions: 1. *Flowers furnished both with calyx and corolla, but without spathes*, which contains 24 genera; BROMELIA *(ananas, or pine-apple)*...PITCAIRNIA...TILLANDSIA...BURMANNIA...TRADESCANTIA *(spiderwort)*...STEPHANIA...FRANKENIA *(sea-heath)*...COSSIGNEA...LORANTHUS...HILLIA...SCHRADERA...DUROIA...RICHARDIA...TACCA...BARBACENIA...BERBERIS *(barberry)*...LEONTICE...NANDINA...PRINOS *(winter-berry)*...PSATHURA...ISERTIA...CANARINA...ACHRAS...CAPURA. 2. *Flowers furnished with calyx, corolla, and spathes*, which contains *three* genera; CORYPHA...LICUALA...MNASIUM. 3. *Flowers spathaceous or glumaceous*, which contains *twenty* genera; URANIA....HÆMANTHUS *(blood-flower)*...LEUCOIUM *(snow-flake)*...STRUMARIA...GALANTHUS *(snowdrop)*...NARCISSUS...PANCRATIUM...AMARYLLIS...CRINUM...CYRTANTHUS...EUSTEPHIA...AGAPANTHUS...PONTEDERA...BULBOCODIUM...TULBAGIA...ALLIUM *(garlic, onion, &c.)*...CURCULIGO...APHYLLANTHES...MASSONIA...HYPOXIS. 4. *Flowers naked*, which contains *thirty-eight* genera; XEROPHYTA...ALSTRŒMERIA...LANARIA...HEMEROCALLIS *(day-lily)*...AGAVE...GETHYLLIS...ALOE...ALETRIS...VELTHEIMIA...POLYANTHES...CON-

VALLARIA *(lily of the valley, and Solomon's seal)*...SANSEVIERA... HYACINTHUS *(hyacinth)*... DRIMIA... MILLEA... ASPHODELUS *(asphodel)*...EUCOMIS...ANTHERICUM...ENARGEA...PHORMIUM...LACHENALIA...ORNITHOGALUM *(star of Bethlehem)*...ERIOSPERMUM ...SCILLA *(squill)*... CYANELLA... PHILESIA...LINDERA...DRACÆNA *(dragon-tree)*...ASPARAGUS *(sparrow-grass)*...POLLIA...GLORIOSA *(superb lily)*...ERYTHRONIUM *(dog-tooth violet)*...UVULARIA...FRITILLARIA *(fritillary, crown imperial)* ... LILIUM *(lily)* ... TULIPA *(tulip)*...YUCCA *(Adam's needle)*...ALBUCA. 5. *Flowers incomplete,* which contains *six* genera; ORONTIUM....ACORUS *(sweet flag)* ... CALAMUS *(rattan)*... JUNCUS *(rush)*...THRINAX... PEPLIS *(water purslane)*. 6. *Grasses,* containing *three* genera; BAMBUSA *(bambu cane)*...GAHNIA...EHRHARTA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, *two pistilla,* contains *four* genera; FALKIA ...ATRAPHAXIS...NEETRIS...ORYZA *(rice)*.

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, *three pistilla,* contains *ten* genera, thus subdivided: 1. *Flowers inferior,* containing *nine* genera; WURMBEA...COLCHICUM *(meadow-saffron)*... MELANTHIUM...MEDEOLA ...HELONIAS...TRILLIUM...TRIGLOCHIN *(arrow-grass)*...RUMEX... SCHEUCHZERIA. 2. *Flowers superior,* containing *one* genus; FLAGELLARIA.

Order 4. HEXAGYNIA, *six pistilla,* contains *two* genera; DAMASONIUM...WENDLANDIA.

Order 5. POLYGYNIA, *many pistilla,* has but *one* genus; ALISMA.

CHAP. X.

OF THE SEVENTH CLASS, HEPTANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *seven* stamina. The orders of this class are four, viz.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains *eleven* genera, falling under these divisions: 1. *Flowers complete,* which contains *six* genera, viz. TRIENTALIS *(chickweed, winter-green)* .... DISANDRA ... ÆSCULUS *(horse-chestnut)*...PETROCARYA...PANCOVIA...JONESIA. 2. *Flowers incomplete,* which contains *five* genera; PISONIA...PETIVERIA... DRACONTIUM...CALLA...HOUTTUYNIA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. This order contains but one genus, viz. LIMEUM.

Order 3. TETRAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *four* styles. Of this order there are but two genera, viz. SAURURUS *(lizard's tail)*...and ASTRANTHUS.

Order 4. HEPTAGYNIA, containing such plants as have *seven* styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. SEPTAS.

CHAP. XI.

OF THE EIGHTH CLASS, OCTANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *eight* stamina. The orders are four, viz.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. Of this order there are *fifty-three* genera, arranging under two heads: 1. *Flowers complete,* which contains *forty-two* genera, viz. MIMUSOPS... CUPANIA... DIMOCARPUS...TROPÆOLUM *(Indian cress)*...BÆCKIA...EPHIELIS...MOLINÆA...HONCKENYA... HAGENIA...MEMECYLON...COMBRETUM...ROXBURGHIA...EPILOBIUM *(willow-herb)*...GAURA...ŒNOTHERA *(tree primrose)*...VITMANNIA...RHEXIA...OSBECKIA...TETRATHECA...GRISLEA...KOELREUTERIA...PERSOONIA...GUAREA...CORREA...ANTICHORUS...ALLOPHYLUS ...ORNITHROPHE...JAMBOLIFERA...XYLOCARPUS...ZIMENIA...LAWSONIA...MELICOCCA...AMYRIS...MELICOPE...GNIDIA...FUCHSIA... HEDWIGIA ... MICHAUXIA.. CHLORA *(yellow centaury)* ...VACCINIUM *(bilberry, whortleberry, cranberry)*...MENZIESIA...ERICA *(heath)*. 2. *Flowers incomplete,* which contains *eleven* genera, as, OPHIRA... GRUBBIA... BUGINVILLÆA... LACHNÆA... DIRCA... DAPHNE *(mezereon, spurge-laurel, &c.)*...PASSERINA... STELLERA... DODONÆA... VALENTINIA...CEDROTA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. This order contains *five* genera, viz. GALENIA...WEINMANNIA... MŒHRINGIA...SCHMEIDELIA...and CODIA.

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains *seven* genera, viz. POLYGONUM...

Coccoloba...Paullinia...Cardiospermum...Sapindus....Seriana ...and Ponæa.

Order 4. Tetragynia, comprehending such plants as have *four* styles. This order contains *six* genera, viz. Paris...Adoxa *(tuberous moscatell)*... Elatine... Haloragis...Verea ...and Forskolea.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE NINTH CLASS, ENNEANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *nine* stamina. The orders are *three*, containing *seven* genera, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains *five* genera, viz. Laurus *(bay, &c.)*...Anacardium *(cashew-nut)*...Cassyta...Panke...and Plegorhiza.

Order 2. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains but *one* genus, viz. Rheum *(rhubarb)*.

Order 3. Hexagynia, comprehending such plants as have *six* styles. Of this order there is but *one* genus, viz. Butomus *(flowering rush)*.

CHAP. XIII.

OF THE TENTH CLASS, DECANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *ten* stamina. The orders are five, containing *one hundred and twenty* genera, viz.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *one* style. This order contains fifty-six genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have *flowers polypetalous, irregular,* of which there are *nineteen* genera, viz. SOPHORA... ANAGYRIS ... CERCIS *(Judas' tree)* ...BAUHINIA *(mountain ebony)*... PARKINSONIA...CASSIA...CÆSALPINIA...BASILETTO... GUILANDINA *(bonduc or neckar tree)*... DICTAMNUS *(fraxinella)*...PODALYRIA... PULTENÆA... HYMENÆA *(locust-tree)*...MYROXYLON...TOLUIFERA...CUBÆA... HYPERANTHERA... GÆRTNERA...GOMPHIA...RHODORA. 2. *Flowers polypetalous, equal,* of which there are *thirty-eight* genera, viz. RUTA *(rue)*...HÆMATOXYLON *(log-wood)*...ADENANTHERA...MELIA *(bread-tree)*...TRICHILIA...ZYGOPHYLLUM *(bean-caper)*...QUASSIA...FAGONIA...TRIBULUS *(caltrops)*...THRYALLIS...MURRAYA...MONOTROPA *(yellow bird's-nest)*...JUSSIEUA...LIMONIA...MELASTOMA...LEDUM...QUISQUALIS...BERGERA...BUCIDA...CLETHRA... PYROLA *(winter-green)*... PROSOPIS... HEISTERIA...TURRÆA ... DIONÆA *(Venus's fly-trap)* ... EKEBERGIA...CYNOMETRA...SCHOTIA...CADIA...GILIBERTIA...SANDORICUM ... SWEITENIA *(mahogany)*...GUAIACUM *(lignum-vitæ)* ... ZWINGERA...CERATOPETALUM...SCHOUSBŒA...PETALOMA...COOKIA ...MERIANIA. 3. *Flowers monopetalous, equal,* containing *twelve* genera, viz. PANZERA... NICANDRA...CODON...INOCARPUS...STRIGILIA...ANDROMEDA...RHODODENDRON...KALMIA...EPIGÆA...GUALTERIA...ARBUTUS...and STYRAX.

Order 2. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. Of this order there are *twelve* genera, viz. Royena... Hydrangea... Cunonia...Chrysosplenium *(golden saxifrage)*... Saxifraga... Tiarella... Mitella... Scleranthus *(knawell)*... Trianthema...Saponaria *(soapwort)*... Dianthus *(pink)*...and Silene *(catch-fly)*.

Order 3. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. Of this order there are *thirteen* genera, viz. Cucubalus (*campion*) ... Stellaria (*stickwort*) .... Arenaria (*sandwort*) ... Cherleria...Garidella...Malpighia...Banisteria...Triopteris ... Erythroxylon... Hiræa... Deutzia... Brunnichia... Gypsophila.

Order 4. Pentagynia, comprehending such plants as have *five* styles. Of this order there are *sixteen* genera, viz. Averrhoa....Spondias (*hog-plum*)... Cotyledon (*navelwort*) ...Sedum (*stonecrop*)...Penthorum...Oxalis (*sorrel*) ...Suriana...Lychnis ...Agrostemma (*campion cockle*) ...Cerastium (*mouse-ear chickweed*)... Spergula (*spurrey*) ... Grielum... Bergia ... Cnestis ... Jonquetia...Robergia.

Order 5. Decagynia, comprehending such plants as have *ten* styles. This order contains only *two* genera, viz. Neurada ...and Phytolacca.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE ELEVENTH CLASS, DODECANDRIA.

THIS class, notwithstanding its title, which is expressive of *twelve* stamina, consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with any number of stamina, from *twelve* to *nineteen* inclusive*. The orders are *six*, including *forty-one* genera, viz.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains *thirty-one* genera, which fall under the following sections: 1. *Corolla* none, of which there are *three* genera, viz ASARUM (*asarabacca*)...BOCCONIA...STERCULARIA. 2. *Corolla* cut in four divisions, of which there are *seven* genera, viz. RHIZOPHORA...GARCINIA (*mangostan*) ...CRATÆVA...HALESIA ...APACTIS...DODECAS...and CRENÆA. 3. *Corolla five-petalled*, of which there are *thirteen* genera...TOMEX...EURYA...TRIUMFETTA...PEGANUM...KLEINHOFIA... NITRARIA...ARISTOTELIA...GRANGERIA...VATICA...HUDSONIA...CANELLA...PORTULACCA (*purslane*) ...TALINUM. 4. *Corolla six-petalled*, of which there are *five* genera...LYTRUM (*loosestrife*) ...CUPHEA...GINORIA...BLAKEA...AGATHOPHYLUM. 5. *Corolla seven-petalled*, of which there is *one* genus...BEFARIA. 6. *Corolla eight-cleft*, of which there is *one* genus...BASSIA. 7. *Corolla ten-petalled*, of which there is *one* genus...DECUMARIA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *two*

* *Tormentilla* is an exception, belonging to the next class, though it has but sixteen stamina. The characters of the fructificationin the next class, over-rule the number of the stamina expressed in its title. AUTHOR.

styles. Of this order there are *two* genera, viz. HELIOCARPUS ...and AGRIMONIA (*agrimony*).

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains *three* genera, viz. RESEDA (*dyer's-weed*)...EUPHORBIA (*spurge*)...and VISMEA.

Order 4. TETRAGYNIA, contains such plants as have *four* styles, comprehending *two* genera, APONOGETON...CALLIGONUM.

Order 5. PENTAGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *five* styles. This order contains two genera, viz. GLINUS...BLACKWELLIA.

Order 6. DODECAGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *twelve* styles. This order contains but one genus, viz. SEMPERVIVUM (*houseleek*).

CHAP. XV.

OF THE TWELFTH CLASS, ICOSANDRIA*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, of the following characters, viz. 1. A calyx monophyllous, and concave. 2. The corolla fastened by its claws to the inner side of the calyx. 3. The stamina twenty or more. As the number of stamina in this class, notwithstanding its title, is not limited, an attention must be had to the two first characters, to di-

* This class furnishes the fruits most in esteem.

stinguish the flowers from those of the next class, with which they might otherwise be confounded. The orders are five, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehends such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains *twenty-one* genera, which fall under two sections. 1. *Calyx superior*, containing *thirteen* genera, viz. Cactus (*melon thistle*) ... Eugenia...Philadelphus (*syringa*) ...Psidium (*guava*) ... Myrtus (*myrtle*) ...Punica (*pomegranate*) ... Leptospermum... Fabricia... Metrosideros... Robinsonia... Calyptranthes...Eucalyptus...and Fœtidia. 2. *Calyx inferior*, including *eight* genera, viz. Sonneratia ...Amygdalus (*almond, peach, nectarine*)...Prunus (*plum, cherry, apricot, laurel*)...Chrysobalanus (*cocoa plum*)...Plinia...Banara...Antherylium...and Scolopia.

Order 2. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. Of this order there are *two* genera, viz. Cratægus (*hawthorn*)...Waldsteinia.

Order 3. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Sorbus (*service*) ...and Sesuvium.

Order 4. Pentagynia, comprehending such plants as have *five* styles. This order contains *six* genera, viz. Mespilus (*medlar*) ...Pyrus (*pear, apple, quince*)...Tetragonia...Mesembryanthemum (*fig marygold*)...Aizoon...and Spiræa.

Order 5. Polygynia, comprehending such plants as have *many* styles. This order contains nine genera, viz. Rosa (*rose*)...Rubus (*bramble raspberry*) ... Fragaria (*strawberry*) ...Potentilla (*cinquefoil*) ...Tormentilla (*septfoil*) ... Geum (*avens*) ... Dryas (*mountain avens*) ...Comarum (*marsh cinquefoil*)...and Calycanthus (*allspice*).

CHAP. XVI.

OF THE THIRTEENTH CLASS, POLYANDRIA*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *many* stamina. The distinction between this class and the twelfth, may be known by having recourse to the characters of the twelfth class in the preceding chapter. The orders are six, containing *eighty-six* genera, viz.

Order 1. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains *forty-nine* genera, distinguished into, 1. *Such as have one petal,* of which there are *three* genera, viz. SWARTIA...MARCGRAVIA...and TERNSTRŒMIA. 2. *Three-petalled,* of which there is *one* genus, TRILIX. 3. *Four-petalled,* of which there are nine genera, viz. CAPPARIS *(capers)*... ACTÆA *(herb Christopher)*...CHELIDONIUM *(celandine)*...PAPAVER *(poppy)*... SARRACENA...MAMMEA...SPARMANNIA...CALOPHYLLUM...and GRIAS. 4. *Such as have five petals,* of which there are *twenty-one* genera, viz. OCHNA...TILIA *(lime tree)*...ELÆOCARPUS...CISTUS...CORCHORUS... LOASA...VALLEA... STERBECKIA... BONNETIA... LIGNOTIS... FREZIERA... MARILA... CISTUS... LEMNISCIA... MYRODENDRUM... SARRACENIA... AUBLETIA... OCHNA... ASCIUM... GREWIA... MUNTINGEA...and MICROCOS. 5. *Such as have six petals,* which contain *five* genera...ARGEMONE *(prickly poppy)*...LAGERSTRŒMIA... ALANGIUM...THEA *(tea tree)*...LECYTHIS. 6. *Such as have eight petals,* containing *one* genus only, SANGUINARIA *(puccoon)*. 7.

* The fruits of this class are often poisonous; which makes it necessary to distinguish them from those of the last, which abounds with eatable fruits.

Such as have nine petals, PODOPHYLLUM *(duck's foot, or May-apple).* 8. *Ten petals, one* genus, BIXA *(anotta).* 9. *Many petals,* one genus, NYMPHÆA *(water lily).* 10. *Without petals, seven* genera, viz. PROCKIA...MÆRUA...LUDIA...SLOANEA...RYANIA...LÆTIA...and SEGUIERIA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *two* styles. This order contains *five* genera, viz. PÆONIA *(peony)*... CURATELLA...FOTHERGILLA...TRICHOCARPUS...LACIS.

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains *three* genera, viz. DELPHINIUM *(larkspur)*...ACONITUM *(wolf's-bane)*...and HOMALIUM.

Order 4. TETRAGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *four* styles. This order contains *five* genera, viz. TETRACERA...CARYOCAR...CIMICIFUGA...WINTERA...and WAHLBOMIA.

Order 5. PENTAGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *five* styles. This order contains *four* genera, viz. AQUILEGIA *(columbine)*...NIGELLA *(fennel flower)*...and REAUMURIA.

Order 6. POLYGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have *many* styles. This order contains *twenty-one* genera, viz. DILLENIA... LIRIODENDRON *(tulip tree)*...MAGNOLIA...MICHELIA...UVARIA... ANNONA *(custard apple)*...ANEMONE...ATRAGENE...CLEMATIS *(virgin's bower)*...THALICTRUM *(meadow rue)*... ADONIS... ILLICIUM *(aniseed tree)* ...RANUNCULUS *(crowfoot)*...TROLLIUS *(globe flower)* ...ISOPYRUM...HELLEBORUS *(hellebore)*...CALTHA *(marsh marygold)* ...HYDRASTIS *(yellow root)*...UNONA...XYLOPIA...NELUMBIUM.

CHAP. XVII.

OF THE FOURTEENTH CLASS, DIDYNAMIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *four* stamina; *two* of which are longer than the rest. This circumstance would suffice to distinguish it from the fourth class, in which the four stamina are *equal;* however, as the flowers of this class have a particular structure, there are general characters which will nearly serve for the whole class; and these we will give at length.

Characters of the Class Didynamia.

CALYX—A perianthium, monophyllous, erect, tubulate, quinquefid, with segments for the most part unequal, and persisting.

COROLLA—Monopetalous and erect, the base of which contains the honey, and does the office of a nectarium. The upper lip straight: the lower spreading and trifid. The middle lacinia the broadest.

STAMINA—Four filaments, subulate, inserted in the tube of the corolla, and inclined towards the back thereof. The two inner and nearest the shortest. All of them parallel, and rarely exceeding the length of the corolla. The antheræ lodged under the upper lip of the corolla in pairs; in each of which respectively the two antheræ approach each other.

PISTILLUM—The germen commonly above the receptacle. The style single, filiform, bent in the same form as the fila-

ments, usually placed within them, a little exceeding them in length, and slightly curved towards the summit. The stigma for the most part emarginate.

PERICARPIUM—Either wanting (see the first order), or, if present, usually bilocular (see the second order).

SEEDS—If no pericarpium, four seeds, lodged within the hollow of the calyx, as in a capsule; but if there be a pericarpium, more numerous, and fastened to a receptacle placed in the middle of the pericarpium.

The flowers of this class are for the most part almost upright, but inclining a little at an acute angle from the stem, that the corolla may more easily cover the antheræ, and that the pollen may fall on the stigma, and not be injured with the rain. The essential character is in the four stamina; of which the two nearest are shorter, and all four close to each other, and transmitted with the single style of the pistillum, through a corolla that is unequal.

The orders of this class are two, comprehending *one hundred and twenty-five* genera, viz.

Order 1. GYMNOSPERMIA*, includes such plants as have *naked* seeds. This order has these farther characters, viz. the seeds *four* (excepting PHRYMA, which is *monospermous)*; and the stigma *bipartite*, and *acute*, with the lower lacinia *reflexed*. It contains *thirty-nine* genera, distinguished into, 1. *Such as have the calyx quinquefid, and nearly equal*, of which there are *twenty-three* genera, viz. AJUGA *(bugle)*... TEUCRIUM *(germander)*...SATUREIA *(savory)* ... HYSSOPUS *(hyssop)*...NEPETA *(cat mint)*... LAVANDULA *(lavender)*...BETONICA *(betony)*...SIDERITIS *(ironwort)*... MENTHA *(mint)*...GLECHOMA *(ground ivy)*...PERILLA...LAMIUM *(archangel)*

* The plants of this order are scented, and are accounted cephalic and resolvent. The virtue is in the leaves. They are the labiati (lipped plants) of *Tournefort*, and verticillati (plants that flower at the joints, in whirls of *Ray's* Hist. Plant. 508.

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...Galeopsis *(hemp nettle)*... Stachys *(wound-wort)*... Ballota *(black horehound)*... Marrubium *(white horehound)*... Leonurus *(mother-wort)*... Phlomis... Moluccella *(Molucca balm)*... Elzholtzia...Bystropogon...and Hyptis. 2. *Such as have the calyx bilabiate, divided into two lips;* of which there are *sixteen* genera, viz. Clinopodium *(basil)*.....Origanum *(marjoram)*.....Thymus *(thyme)*...Melissa *(balm)*...Dracocephalon *(dragon's head)*...Melittis *(bastard balm)*...Ocymum *(basil)*...Scutellaria *(scull-cap)* ...Prunella *(self-heal)*... Cleonia... Prasium...Phryma... Plectranthus...Thymbra, and Selago.

Order 2. Angiospermia*, comprehends such plants as have the seeds in a *pericarpium*, which circumstance is constant, and distinguishes this order from the last in every form. To this character may be added that of a stigma, commonly *obtuse*. This order contains *eighty-six* genera, distinguished into, 1. *Such as have a calyx undivided*, which contains *two* genera, Æginetia... Tanæcium. 2. *Calyxes bifid*, which contains *eight* genera, Obolaria... Orobanche *(broom-rape)*... Hebenstreitia... Torenia ...Castilleia...Acanthus...Premna...and Crescentia *(calabash tree)*. 3. *Calyxes quadrifid*, which contains *eleven* genera...Lippia...Lathræa *(tooth-wort)*...Bartsia...Euphrasia *(eye-bright)* ...Rhinanthus *(yellow rattle)*... Melampyrum *(cow wheat)*... Schwalbea... Barleria... Læselia... Gmelina...and Lantana. 4. *Calyxes five-cleft*, which contains sixty-three genera, which subdivides into, 1. *Capsule one-celled*, which contains *twelve* genera, Avecennia...Tozzia...Phaylopsis...Limosella *(mudwort)*... Browallia...Brunfelsia... Holmskioldia...Lindernia...Conobea...Columnea...Vandellia...Russelia. 2. *Capsule two-celled*, which contains *twenty-eight* genera, Alectra... Gesneria...Cyrilla... Scrophularia *(fig-wort)*... Stemodia... Achimenes... Celsia...Hemimeris...Sibthorpia...Capraria...Digitalis *(foxglove)*...Bignonia...Incarvillea...Ruellia...Buchnera...Erius ...Petrea...Manulea...Antirrhinum *(snap-dragon)*...Anarrhi-

* These are the personati *(personate flowers)* of *Tournefort*.

NUM...GERARDIA...PEDICULARIS *(louse-wort)*...MIMULUS *(monkey flower)*... DODARTIA...CHELONE ... PENTSTEMON... SESAMUM *(oily grain)*...GLOXINIA. 3. *Capsule four-celled,* which contains *two* genera, TOURRETIA ... MARTYNIA. 4. *Capsules two, one* genus, MAURANDIA. 5. *A silique; one* genus, MILLINGTONIA. 6. *A nut; two* genera, TORTULA...PEDALIUM. 7. *A berry; five* genera, LINNÆA... CORNUTIA... OVIEDA...AMASONIA... BESLERIA. 8. *A drupe; eight* genera, BONTIA...SPIELMANNIA...VITEX...MYOPORUM ... CYTHAREXYLON ...VOLKAMERIA... CLERODENDRON... DURANTA. 5. *Calyxes many-cleft,* which comprehends *four* genera, HYOBANCHE...LEPIDAGATHIS...CYMBARIA...THUNBERGIA. 6. *Many-petalled,* which has only *one* genus, MELIANTHUS *(honey flower)*.

CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE FIFTEENTH CLASS, TETRADYNAMIA*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *six* stamina, *two* of which are shorter than the rest, by which last circumstance it may be distinguished from the sixth class, whose flowers have six *equal* stamina. The flowers

* These are the *cruciformes (cross-shaped* flowers) of *Tournefort*, and the *siliculosæ*, and the *siliquosæ* (plants that have a *silicula* and *siliqua)* of *Ray's* Hist. Plant. 777. This class is truly *natural*, and has been assumed as such by all systematists. LINNÆUS thinks he has given no other, unless it be CLEOME. The distinction into *siliculose*, and *siliquose*, is admitted by all, as a good distinction. The plants are held to be antiscorbutic and diuretic. The taste in most is watery, mixed with a sharpness. They commonly lose their quality when dried.

of this class are of a particular structure, answering to the following characters:

Characters of the Class Tetradynamia.

Calyx—A *perianthium*, tetraphyllous and oblong; the leaves of which are ovato-oblong, concave, obtuse, conniving, gibbous downwards at the base, the opposite ones equal and deciduous. The calyx in these flowers is a nectarium*, which is the reason of the base being gibbous.

Corolla—called cruciform, that has four equal and opposite petals. The *claws* plano-subulate, erect, and somewhat longer than the calyx. The *limb* plane. The *laminæ* widening outwards, obtuse, the sides hardly touching one another. The insertion of the petals is in the same circle with the stamina.

Stamina—The *filaments* six, and subulate; of which two that are opposite, are of the length of the calyx; the other four somewhat longer, but not so long as the corolla. The *antheræ* oblong, acuminate, thicker at the base, erect, and with their tops leaning outwards. There is a *nectariferous glandule*, which in the different genera has various appearances: it is seated close to the stamina, and particularly to the two shorter ones, to whose base it is fastened; and these have a light curvature to prevent their pressing upon it, whereby those filaments become shorter than the rest.

Pistillum—The *germen* above the receptacle increasing daily in height. The *style* either of the length of the longer stamina, or wanting. The *stigma* obtuse.

Pericarpium—A *siliqua* of two valves, often bilocular, opening from the base to the top. The *dissepiment* projecting at the

* It should be, contains the nectarium, which is explained afterwards to be a gland. Editor.

top, beyond the valves, the prominent part thereof having before served as a style.

Seeds—Roundish, inclining downwards, alternately plunged lengthwise into the dissepiment. The *receptacle* linear, surrounding the dissepiment, and immersed in the sutures of the pericarpium. The orders are two, containing *thirty-four* genera, viz.

Order 1. Siliculosa, comprehending those plants whose pericarpium is a silicula*. This order contains nineteen genera, subdivided into, 1. *Silicle entire;* that is, *not emarginate at the top,* which contains *nine* genera, viz. Myagrum *(gold of pleasure)*... Vella *(cress-rocket)*...Subularia *(awl-wort)*...Draba *(whitlow grass)* ...Lunaria *(honesty)*...Cakile...Pugionium...Bunias *(sea rocket)*...and Crambe *(colewort, or sea-kale).* 2. *Silicle emarginate at the end,* which contains *ten* genera...Iberis *(candy-tuft)*... Alyssum *(madwort)*... Clypeola *(treacle mustard)* ... Peltaria ...Cochliaria *(scurvy-grass)*...Lepidium (*pepper-wort*)...Thlaspi (*mithridate mustard*)...Isatis (*woad*)... Buscutella...and Anastatica (*rose of Jericho*).

Order 2. Siliquosa, comprehends those plants whose pericarpium is a siliqua†. This order contains fifteen genera, falling under two divisions, 1. *Calyx closed, with the leaves converging longitudinally,* which contains *ten* genera, viz. Dentaria (*tooth-wort, or coral-wort*)...Erysimum (*hedge mustard*)...Cheiranthus (*wall-flower, and stock gilliflower*)...Hesperis (*rocket*)...Arabis (*wall-cress, and rock-cress*)...Turritis (*tower mustard*)...Brassica (*cabbage, rape, or cole-seed, turnip*)...Raphanus (*radish*)...Ricotia... and Cordylocarpus. 2. *Calyx gaping, with the leaves distant above,* contains five genera, Cleome...Cardamine (*ladies' smock*) ...Sinapis (*mustard*)...Sisymbrium (*water-cress, water-rocket*)...and Heliophila.

* See the account of this order in Chap. III. † See Chap. III.

CHAP. XIX.

OF THE SIXTEENTH CLASS, MONADELPHIA*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *one* set of *united* stamina. This class consists of eight orders. The characters of the flowers are as follow:

Characters of the Class Monadelphia.

CALYX—A *perianthium* always present, persisting, and in most genera double.

COROLLA—Pentapetalous, the *petals* heart-shaped; the sides of which lap each one over the next, contrary to the motion of the sun.

STAMINA—The *filaments* united below, but distinct upwards if there be more than one†. The exterior ones shorter than the interior. The *antheræ* incumbent.

PISTILLUM—The *receptacle* of the fructification prominent in the centre of the flower. The *germen* erect, surrounding the top of the receptacle in a jointed ring. The *styles* are all united below in one substance with the receptacle, but divided above into as many threads as there are germens. The *stigma* spreading and thin.

* In this class the calyx is of great moment for distinguishing the genera, and fixes the limits with certainty. They were formerly distinguished by the fruit; which not being found sufficient, recourse was had to the leaves of the plant. The plants of this class are esteemed to be emollient and mucilaginous. AUTHOR.

† The *melochia* has five antheræ, but it does not appear that there are any distinct filaments. See its character in the Genera Plantarum. AUTHOR.

Pericarpium—A *capsule* divided into as many loculaments as there are pistilla. Its figure various in the different genera.

Seeds—Kidney-shaped.

The *corolla* in this class has been called *monopetalous;* but as the petals are all distinct at the base, it is to be styled more properly *pentapetalous,* notwithstanding the petals cohere by the union of the stamina. The orders are nine, containing *sixty* genera, viz.

Order 1. Triandria, comprehending such plants as have *three* stamina. This order contains five genera, viz. Aphyteia...Galaxia...Sisyrinchium...Ferraria...Tamarindus.

Order 2. Pentandria, comprehending such plants as have *five* stamina. This order contains *nine* genera, viz. Waltheria ...Lerchea...Hermannia... Melochia... Symphonia... Erodium (*stork's-bill*)...Ozophyllum...Ochroma... Passiflora...Hermannia...and Melochia*.

Order 3. Heptandria, comprehends such plants as have *seven* stamina, and includes *one* genus, Pelargonium.

Order 4. Octandria, comprehends such plants as have *eight* stamina. Of this order there are *two* genera, viz. Aitonia... Pisttia.

Order 5. Enneandria, comprehends such plants as have *nine* stamina. Of this order there is but *one* genus, viz. Dryandra.

Order 6. Decandria, comprehending such plants as have *ten* stamina. This order contains *three* genera, viz. Conarus...Geranium†...Hugonia...Senræa...and Crinodendrum.

* The reader will observe, that several of these genera were, by Linnæus, considered to be of the class Gynandria.

† The species of this genus varies singularly in the number of stamina and other circumstances, viz. from 1 to 22 they have seven fertile stamina, the leaves alternate, and many flowers on a peduncle; (these now consitute a new genus, called Pelargo-

Order 7. ENDECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *eleven* stamina. Of this order there is only *one* genus, viz. BROWNEA.

Order 8. DODECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* stamina. This order contains *nine* genera, viz. PENTAPETES...MONSONIA ... HELICTERES (*screw-tree*) ... PLAGIANTHUS... ACTA...PTEROSPERMUM...CIENFUEGIA...DOMBEYA, and ASSONIA.

Order 9. POLYANDRIA, comprehending such plants have *many* stamina. This order contains *twenty-eight* genera, viz. BOMBAX (*silk-cotton*) ... SIDA... ADANSONIA ... ALTHÆA (*marsh-mallow*) ... MALVA (*mallow*) ... LAVATERA... MALOPE... URENA... GOSSYPIUM (*cotton*)...HIBISCUS...STUARTIA...CAMELLIA (*Japan rose*)... MORISONIA... MESUA... MALACHRA...GORDONIA...GUSTAVIA...CAROLINEA...BARRINGTONIA...CROSSOSTYLIS...MYRODIA...POURRETIA... PALAVIA ... LAGUNÆA ... RUIZIA... PAVONIA ...ACHANIA...and KITAIBELIA.

nium): from 23 to 35 they have seven fertile stamina, and the leaves growing opposite; from 36 to 45 five fertile stamina, the calyx five leaves, and the fruit declined; from 46 to 58 ten fertile stamina, and two flowers on a peduncle; from 59 to 68 ten fertile stamina, two flowers on a peduncle, and the plants annual; from 69 to 82 ten fertile stamina, and one flower on a peduncle.

CHAP. XX.

OF THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS, DIADELPHIA*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *two* sets of *united* stamina†. The characters of the fructification are as follow:

Characters of the Class Diadelphia.

CALYX—A *perianthium* monophyllous, campanulate, and withering. The base gibbous, the lower part thereof fastened to the peduncle, the upper obtuse and melliferous. The brim quinquedentate, acute, erect, oblique, unequal. The lowest odd denticle longer than the rest; the upper pair shorter and farther asunder. The bottom of the cavity moist with a melleous liquor, including the receptacle.

* The plants of the class *Diadelphia*, are the *papilionaceous, butterfly-shaped* plants, of *Tournefort; irregular tetrapetalous* of *Rivinus;* and *leguminous* of *Ray's* Hist. Plant. 883. Of all the classes, this is the most natural, and has its flowers of the most singular structure. The calyx, though hitherto little attended to, is of great moment for fixing the genera. The legumen was held of consequence by other systematists; but by *Linnæus* it is made of less account. The leaves of these plants are food for cattle, and the seeds also for quadrupeds of the same kind; the latter are accounted flatulent.

† This circumstance, implied in the title, does not hold through the class, the plants given under the first distinction of the third order having *monadelphious* stamina; the class is therefore not so properly to be fixed from its title, as by the *papilionaceous corolla*, and other characters of the fructification. It may be observed likewise, that in the diadelphious flowers of this class, one of the two stamina is not a set of *united* filaments, as in the other, but only a *single* stamen, detached from the united set. See the characters of the fructification.

Corolla—Termed papilionaceous, unequal; the petals expressed by distinct names, viz.

Vexillum, the *standard*; a petal covering the rest, incumbent, greater, plano-horizontal, inserted by its claw in the upper margin of the receptacle, approaching to a circular figure when it leaves the calyx, and nearly entire; along it, and especially towards its extremity, runs a line or ridge, that rises up, as if the lower part of the petal had been compressed; the part of the petal next to the base approaching to a semicylindric figure, embraces the parts that lie under it. The disk of the petal is depressed on each side, but the sides of it nearest the margin are reflexed upwards. Where the halved tube ends, and the halved limb begins to unfold itself, are two concave impressions prominent underneath, and compressing the wings that lie under them.

Alæ, the *wings*, two equal petals, one at each side of the flower, placed under the vexillum; incumbent with their margins, parallel, roundish, or oblong, broader upwards, the upper margin straighter, the lower spreading more into a roundness; the base of each wing bifid, the lower division stretching out into a claw, inserted in the side of the receptacle, and about the length of the calyx; the upper shorter and inflexed.

Carina, the *keel*, the lowest petal often bipartite, placed under the vexillum and between the alæ, boat-shaped, concave, compressed on the sides, set like a vessel afloat, mutilate at the base, the lower part of which runs into a claw, of the length of the calyx, and inserted in the receptacle, but the upper and side laciniæ are interwoven with that part of the alæ that is of the same shape. The form of the sides of the carina, is much like that of the alæ; and so also is their situation, except that they are lower, and stand within them. The line that forms the *carina*, or *keel*, in this petal, runs straight as far as the middle, and then rises gradually in the segment of a circle, but the mar-

ginal line runs straight to the extremity, where meeting the carinal, they terminate obtusely.

Stamina—are what is called *diadelphia*. The filaments two, of different forms, viz. a lower one that involves the pistillum, and an upper one incumbent on it. The former of these, from the middle downwards, is cylindraceous, membranaceous, and split lengthwise on its upper side; but the upper half terminates in nine subulate* parts, that are of the same length with, and follow the flexure of, the carina of the corolla, and of which the intermediate or lower radii† are longer by alternate pairs The upper filament is subulato-setose‡, covering the splitting of the former cylindraceous filament, incumbent on it, answering to it in situation, simple and gradually shorter; its base is detached from the rest, and prepares an outlet for the honey on each side. The antheræ, reckoned all together, are ten, one on the upper filament, and nine on the lower, each of the radii being furnished with a single one; they are small, all of one size, and terminate the radii.

Pistillum—Single, growing out of the receptacle, within the calyx. The *germen* oblong, roundish, lightly compressed, straight, of the length of the cylinder of the lower filament which involves it. The *style* subulate, filiform, ascending, having the same length and position as the radii of the filament among which it is placed, and withering. The *stigma* downy, of the length of the style from the part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the antheræ.

Pericarpium—A *legumen*, oblong, compressed, obtuse, bivalved, with a longitudinal suture both above and below; each suture straight, though the upper one falls near the base, and the lower one rises near the top. The legumen opens at the upper suture.

* Awl-shaped. Author.

† Rays, meaning the divisions of the filaments. Author.

‡ Awl-shaped, and like a bristle. Author.

Seeds—A few, roundish, smooth, fleshy, pendulous, marked with an embryo that is a little prominent towards the point of insertion. When the ova* are hatched, the cotyledons† preserve the form of the halved seed.

Receptacle—The proper receptacles of the seeds are very small, very short, thinner towards the base, obtuse at the disk that fastens them, oblong, inserted longitudinally in the upper suture of the legumen only, but placed alternate; so that when the valvulæ have been parted, the seeds adhere alternately to each of the valves.

The ordinary situation of the flowers is obliquely pendulous; that is, at an acute angle from the perpendicular. The orders are *four*, containing *seventy-eight* genera, viz.

Order 1. Pentandria, comprehending such plants as have *five* stamina. Of this order there is only one genus, viz. Monnieria.

Order 2. Hexandria, comprehending such plants as have *six* stamina. This order contains *two* genera, viz. Fumaria (*fumetory*)...and Saraca.

Order 3. Octandria, comprehending such plants as have *eight* stamina. This order contains *three* genera, viz. Polygala (*milkwort*)...Securidaca...and Bredemeyera.

Order 4. Decandria, comprehending such plants as have *ten* stamina. This order contains *fifty* genera, distinguished into, 1. *Such as have monadelphous‡ filaments;* of which there are *twen-*

* Eggs, meaning the seeds themselves, which answer to the eggs of animals, and are as it were hatched when the corculum, or first principle of the new plant begins to strike root and vegetate. See Part I. Chap. VII. Author.

† Side leaves of the seed. See Part I. Chap. VII. The two seed-leaves, which first appear above ground, are these very cotyledons, which are brought up with the plant, after the corculum has struck; and it is these seed-leaves that are here spoken of. Author.

‡ *One* set, or brotherhood. Author.

ty-nine genera, viz. Nissolia...Dipterix...Pterocarpus...Amerimnum...Amorpha (*bastard indigo*)...Trigonia...Erythrina (*coral-tree*)... Rudolphia...Butea...Abrus...Lebeckia... Spartium (*broom*)...Genista (*broom*)...Rafnia...Lupinus (*lupine*)...Teramnus...Anthyllis (*kidney-vetch*)...Piscidia (*Jamaica dog-wood*)... Wiborgia... Sarcophyllum... Borbonia... Ædmannia... Ulex (*furze, whins, or gorse*)...Arachis (*earth-nut*)...Aspalathus...Ononis (*rest-harrow*)...Bossiæa... Crotalaria...and Platylobium. 2. *Stigma pubescent, stamens diadelphous,* of which there are *seven* genera; Colutea (*bladder-senna*)...Phaseolus (*kidney-bean*)...Dolichos ... Orobus (*bitter vetch*)...Pisum (*pea*) ...Lathyrus (*everlasting pea*)...and Vicia (*vetch, or tare*). 3. *Legume subbilocular, stamens diadelphous,* of which there are *three* genera; Astragalus (*milk-vetch*)...Biserrula...and Phaca (*bastard vetch*). 4. *Legumes one or two-seeded, stamens diadelphous,* of which there are *ten* genera; Dalbergia... Dalea... Psoralea...Trifolium (*trefoil*)... Dorycnium... Hallia... Stylosanthes...Cylista...Glycyrrhiza (*liquorice*)...and Dimorpha. 5. *Legume subarticulate, stamens diadelphous,* of which there are *eight* genera; Æschynomene...Mullera...Hedysarum (*sainfoin*)...Smithia...Coronilla...Ornithopus (*bird's-foot*)...Scorpiurus (*caterpillar*)...and Hippocrepis (*horse-shoe vetch*). 6. *Legume one-celled, many-seeded, diadelphous,* of which there are *fifteen* genera; Trigonella (*fenugreek*)...Glycine...Clitoria...Robinia...Indigofera (*indigo*)...Cicer (*chick pea*)...Ervum (*lentil*)...Liparia...Achyronia...Cytisus...Diphysa...Galega (*goat's rue*)...Lotus (*bird's-foot trefoil*)...Medicago (*medick lucern*)...and Geoffroya.

CHAP. XXI.

OF THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS, POLYADELPHIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers, furnished with *many* sets of *united* stamina; the flowers have no particular character farther than is expressed in the title. The orders are four, including *eleven* genera, viz.

Order 1. DECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *ten* stamina in each set. Of this order there is only *one* genus, viz. THEOBROMA (*chocolate*).

Order 2. DODECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* stamina in each set. Of this order there are *two* genera, viz. BUBROMA...ABROMA.

Order 3. ICOSANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *twenty* stamina in each set. Of this order there are *two* genera, viz. CITRUS (*orange and lemon*)...and MELALEUCA.

Order 4. POLYANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *many* stamina in each set. This order contains *six* genera, viz. HYPERICUM...ASCYRUM...SYMPLOCOS...DURIO...GLABRARIA...and LUHEA.

CHAP. XXII.

OF THE NINETEENTH CLASS, SYNGENESIA*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *compound* flowers. We have already paved the way for understanding this class, by the account given of *compound* flowers, in Part I. Chap. XIX. and the explanation of the titles of the class, and its orders, in Chap. II. and III. What is farther necessary here, is to give the characters of the flowers. *Compound* flowers admit of a double description, viz. 1. of the whole flower in its aggregate state, which is termed the *flosculose flower;* and, 2. of the *flosculi, florets,* of which it is composed. We shall begin with the first, which concerns only the *calyx* and *receptacle,* those being the only parts that are in common.

Characters of the Flosculous Flower.

CALYX—The *common calyx* is a perianthium, which contains the florets and the receptacle. It is either *simple, augmented,* or *imbricated* †. It contracts when the flowers are fallen, but expands and turns back when the seeds are ripe.

RECEPTACLE—The *common receptacle* of the fructification receives many sessile florets on its disk, which is either *concave... plane...convex...pyramidal...*or *globose.* The surface of the disk

* This class of *compound* flowers is a natural one, if we except the last order; which, upon the systematic principles assumed, could not be refused an admission into it. Its plants are commonly bitter and stomachic. AUTHOR.

It has, however, been abolished by Dr. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society, with the approbation of Professor Martyn, and this is admitted by the generality of botanists. EDITOR.

† See these terms explained in Part I. Chap. XI.

is either *naked*, without any other inequality than that of being lightly dotted;...*villose*, covered with upright hairs;...or *paleaceous*, covered with *paleæ*, *chaffs*, or *straws*, that are linear, subulate, compressed, and erect, and serve to part the florets.

Characters of the Florets.*

Calyx—A small perianthium, often quinquepartite, seated on the germen, persisting, and becoming the crown of the seed.

Corolla—Monopetalous, with a long and very narrow tube. It is seated on the germen; and is either *tubulate*, with the limb campanulate and quinquefid, and the laciniæ spreading and turning back;...*ligulate*, with the limb linear, plane, turned outwards, and the top whole;...*tridentate*, or *quinquedentate*, or *wanting*, having no limb, and often no tube.

Stamina—The *filaments* five, capillary very short, inserted in the neck of the corollulæ. The *antheræ* five, linear erect; and by the union of their sides forming a cylinder, that is tubulate, quinquedentate, and of the length of the limb.

Pistillum—The *germen* oblong, placed under the receptacle of the flower; the *style* filiform, erect, of the length of the stamina, and perforating the cylinder of the antheræ; the *stigma* bipartite, the laciniæ revolute, and spreading asunder.

Pericarpium—No true one, though in some there is a coriaceous† crust.

* The character here given is of a *bisexual* floret; but the florets may also be either *male*, *female*, or *neuter*, as the orders show; it may not be improper, therefore, to observe, in general, upon these classic characters, which our author has drawn with such minute exactness, that they should be understood as collected only from the circumstances that most frequently occur in the class; and liable to variation, not in particular genera only, but even through the whole orders of the class in some cases. Author.

† Leathery. Editor.

SEED—A single one, oblong, often tetragonous, but commonly narrower at the base. It is either crowned,...or with the *crown wanting*. The crown is of two kinds, either a *pappus*,...or a *perianthium*:...if a *pappus*, it is either sessile,...or placed on a *stipes*; and consists of many *radii*, that are placed in a *round*, and are either *simple*,...*radiate*,...or *ramose*: when the crown is a perianthium, it is such as is described above under that head.

The essence of a *flosculose* flower consists in having the antheræ united in a cylinder, and a single seed below the receptacle of the floret*. The orders of this class are six, containing *seventy-three* genera, viz.

Order 1. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS, comprehends such plants as have *compound* flowers, of which the florets are all bisexual. This order contains *thirty* genera, distinguished into 1. SEMIFLOSCULOSA, *with all the corollets ligulate*, which contains *thirty* genera; SCOLYMUS (*golden thistle*)...CICHORIUM (*succory, endive*)...CATANANCHE...SERIOLA...HYPOCHÆRIS (*cat's-ear*)...GEROPOGON (*old man's beard*)... ROTHIA...ANDRYALA...TRIPTILION...TRAGOPOGON (*goat's-beard*)... ARNOPOGON... HELMINTIA...PICRIS (*ox-tongue*)... ASPARGIA... SCORZONÉRA... (*viper's grass*)... LEONTODON (*dandelion*)...CREPIS (*hawk's beard*)...CHONDRILLA (*gum-succory*)...PRENANTHES... LACTUCA (*lettuce*)... HIERACIUM (*hawk-weed*)... SONCHUS (*sow-thistle*)...ZACINTHA...LAPSANA (*nipple-wort*)... RHAGADIOLUS...KRIGIA...HYOSERIS (*swine's succory*)...HEDYPNOIS (*hawk-bit*)...THRINCIA...TOLPIS. 2. CAPITATI, *flowers in a head, all the corollets tubular, spreading at the tip*, contains *nineteen* genera; ATRACTYLIS...ACARNA...SERRATULA (*saw-wort*)...CARTHAMUS (*bastard saffron*)...CARLINA (*carline thistle*)...ARCTIUM (*burdock*)...

* That the essence of a *flosculose*, or *compound* flower, does not consist either in the common calyx or receptacle, *Linnæus* argues from hence; that the common calyx is wanting in *echinops*, and the common receptacle in *milleria*, though both those genera belong to this class; and that, on the other hand, the common calyx is found in *scabiosa*, and the common receptacle in *dipsacus*, both which plants belong to the class *Tetrandria*, though they have, with the *gomphrena* and others, been falsely ranged with the compound flowers. AUTHOR.

Pteronia... Stobæa... Lachnospermum...Barnadesia...Cynara (*artichoke*)...Johannia...Cnicus...Carduus (*thistle*)...Onoseris... Stokesia...Liatris...Vernonia...Onopordon (*cotton-thistle*). 3. Discoidei, *all the corollets tubular, erect-parallel, flattish at the tip, dense,* which contains *twenty-four* genera; Stehælina...Haynea ...Calea (*halbert-weed*)...Bidens (*bur-marygold*)...Spilanthes... Anthanasia...Santolina (*lavender-cotton*)...Cæsulia...Tarchonanthus (*African fleabane*)...Kuhnia...Eupatorium (*hemp agrimony*)...Chrysocoma (*golden locks*)...Milkania...Kleinia...Cacalia... Lavenia...Ageratum...Stevia... Hymenopappus...Cephalophora...Pentzia...Ethulia...Piqueria...Balsamita.

Order 2. Polygamia superflua, comprehends such plants as have the florets of the *disk* bisexual, and those of the *radius* female. This order contains *sixty-one* genera, distinguished by, 1. Discoidei, *corollets of the ray obscure or none,* which contains *ten* genera; Artemisia (*southernwood, wormwood, mugwort*)....Carpesium...Tanacetum (*tansy*)...Cotula...Baccharis...Conyza (*fleabane*)...Gnaphalium (*cudweed*)...Elichrysum...Xeranthemum...Anacyclus. 2. Semiflosculi, subbilabiati, *subbilabiate,* which includes *two* genera; Denekia...Perdicium. 3. Radiati, *corollets of the disk floscular, of the ray ligulate,* which contains *forty-nine* genera; Madia...Bellis (*daisy*)... Matricaria... Lidbeckia... Chrysanthemum (*ox-eye daisy, corn-marygold*)...Pyrethrum (*feverfew*)... Columellia...Doronicum (*leopard's bane*)...Arnica...Inula (*elecampane, fleabane*)...Erigeron (*fleabane*)...Solidago (*golden rod*) ...Cineraria (*fleawort*)...Senecio (*groundel, ragwort*)...Tussilago ...Aster (*starwort*)...Boebera... Mutisia... Bellium...Actinea ...Tagetes... Helenium ... Pectis... Schkuhria... Heterospermum... Boltonia ... Leysera... Seigesbeckia... Ecliptra...Anthemis (*chamomile*)...Achillea (*milfoil*)... Tetragonotheca... Ximenesia...Phaethusa...Georgina... Relhania... Pascalia... Buphthalmum (*ox-eye*)... Rhanterium... Sanvitalia...Amellus ...Tridax...Rosenia...Verbesina... Schlechtendalia... Galinsogea...Zinnia...Balbisia...and Starkea.

Order 3. Polygamia frustranea, comprehends such plants as have the florets of the *disk bisexual*, and those of the *radius* neuter. This order contains *sixteen* genera, all *radiate*, viz. Helianthus (*sun-flower*)....Rudbeckia....Coreopsis....Gorteria... Osmites... Zœgea...Centaurea*....Sclerocarpus...Didelta.... Mussinia...Lapeyrousia... Berekheya....Tithonia...Galardia ...Cosmea...and Pallusia.

Order 4. Polygamia necessaria, comprehends such plants as have flowers of the *disk* male, and those of the *radius* female. This order contains *twenty-two* genera, most of which are *radiate*, viz. Milleria...Silphium...Chrysogonum...Melampodium ...Calendula (*marygold*)...Arctotis...Osteospermum...Othonna (*African ragwort*)...Polymnia...Eriocephalus...Filago (*cudweed*)... Micropus... Baltimora... Hippia... Psiadia... Unxia... Iva...Wedelia ... Acicarpha ... Parthenium ... Arctotheca... Trixis.

Order 5. Polygamia segregata. This order comprehends such plants as have *many* partial florets contained in the common calyx, which separate and surround the floscula. This order contains *sixteen* genera; Tetranthus...Rolandra...Nauenburgia... Calycera ...Noccæa...Boopis...Stœbea...Œdera...Brotera... Echinops (*globe-thistle*)...Elephantopus (*elephant's foot*)...Nassauvia...Jungia...Gundelia...Sphæranthus...and Craspedia.

Order 6. Monogamia, comprehends such plants as have *simple* flowers. This order contains seven genera, viz. Strumpfia ... Seriphium ... Corymbium ... Jasione ... Lobelia (*cardinal's flower*)...Viola (*violet*)...and Impatiens (*balsam*)†.

* The corollulæ of the *centaurea* are all *tubulose*, but those of the radius differ from those of the disk, which brings it within the definition of a radiate flower; however, *Linnæus*, in his description of the *centaurea*, in the Genera Plantarum, has not called the corolla *radiate*, but *tubulosa difformis*, *tubulose of different forms*. Author.

† The plants of this class are removed, by general consent, into the class Pentandria, to which they properly belong. Here they disfigure a class that has the strong recommendation of being altogether natural. We have preserved them, however, here, to illustrate the Sexual System of Linnæus. Editor.

CHAP. XXIII.

OF THE TWENTIETH CLASS, GYNANDRIA*.

THIS class consists of such plants as have the *stamina* growing either upon the *style* itself, or upon a *receptacle* that stretches out into the form of a style, and supports both the stamina and the pistillum. The orders are nine, viz.

Order 1. DIANDRIA†, comprehending such plants as have *two* stamina. The flowers of this order have a most singular structure, answering to the following description.

Characters of the Order Diandria, of the Class Gynandria.

The *germen* is always contort‡; the *petals* are five; of which the two inner ones usually approach, and form a *galea*‖; the lower lip of which becomes a *nectarium*, and serves also for a pistillum and sixth petal. The *style* grows to the inner margin of the nectarium, in such a manner as to be, with its stigma, scarce either of them distinguishable. The *filaments* are always two, supporting as many antheræ; which are narrower downwards; naked, or without tunic, and divisable, like the pulp of a *citrus*. These last are covered by little cells, that are open underneath, and grow to the inner margin itself of the nectarium. The *fruit*

* All the flowers of this class have a monstrous appearance, owing to the uncommon situation of the parts of fructification. AUTHOR.

† This order is a *natural* one, the genera differing only in respect of the nectarium. This part *Linnæus* considers as a mark of distinction for these genera, far preferable to the root, though not received as such by former botanists. AUTHOR.

‡ Twisted like a screw. EDITOR.

‖ Helmet. EDITOR.

is a *capsule*, that is unilocular, trivalved, and splits in the angles under the carinate* ribs. The seeds are scobiform†, numerous, affixed to a linear receptacle in each valvule‡.

Order 1. DIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have two stamina. This order contains *eleven* genera, viz. ORCHIS...SATYRIUM...OPHRYS...SERAPIAS...LIMODORUM...ARETHUSA...CYPRIPEDIUM...EPIDENDRUM...GUNNERA...FORSTERA...and DISA.

Order 2. TRIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* stamina. This order contains *four* genera, viz. SISYRINCHIUM ...FERRARIA...STILAGO...and SALACIA.

Order 3. TETRANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *four* stamina. Of this order there is but *one* genus, viz. NEPENTHES.

Order 4. PENTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *five* stamina. This order contains *three* genera, viz. PASSIFLORA... GLUTA...and AYENIA.

Order 5. HEXANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *six* stamina. This order contains *two* genera, viz. ARISTOLOCHIA ...and PISTIA.

Order 6. OCTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *eight* stamina. Of this order there is only one genus, viz. SCOPOLIA.

Order 7. DECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *ten* stamina. Of this order there are but *two* genera, viz. HELICTERES...and KLEINHOVIA.

Order 8. DODECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* stamina. This order contains but one genus, viz. CYTINUS.

* Keel-shaped. EDITOR.

† Like filings or saw-dust; *i. e.* very small. EDITOR.

‡ For figures illustrative of these plants, vide Doctor Thornton's Practical Botany, vol. 1.

Order 9. Polyandria, comprehending such plants as have *many* stamina. This order contains *eight* genera, viz. Grewia... Xylopia... Arum... Dracontium... Calla... Pothos...Ambrosinia...and Zostera.

Or, in another view of the Sexual System, as improved by Wildenow, this class contains *four* orders, which embrace *thirty-three* genera.

Order 1. Monandria, comprehends such plants of this class s have only *one* stamen, which contains *twenty-six* genera, which branch out into two divisions: 1. Orchideæ, *with spurs*, containing *six* genera; Orchis... Habenaria... Bonatea...Limodorum...Disa...and Satyrium. 2. Orchideæ, *without spurs*, containing *twenty* genera; Pterygodium... Disperis ... Corycium... Ophrys...Serapias (*helleborine*)...Neottia...Cranichis...Thelymitra...Diuris...Arethusa...Epipactis...Malaxis...Cymbidium ...Oncidium...Epidendrum...Vanilla...Aerides... Dendrobium ...Stelis...and Lepanthes.

Order 2. Diandria, comprehends plants with *two* stamina, including *four* orders; Cypripedium (*ladies' slipper*)...Stylidium... Forstera...and Gunnera.

Order 3. Triandria, comprehends plants with *three* stamens, including *two* genera; Salacia...and Rhopium.

Order 4. Hexandria, comprehends plants having *six* stamens, and has only *one* genus, Aristolochia (*birthwort*).

CHAP. XXIV.

OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CLASS, MONŒCIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as have no *bisexual* flowers, but bear both *male* and *female* flowers on the same plant*. The orders of this class are *eleven*, containing *a hundred and twenty-six* genera, viz.

Order 1. MONANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *one* stamen. This order contains *eleven* genera, viz. ZANICHELLIA...CERATOCARPUS...CYNOMORIUM ...ELATERIUM...CHARA...ÆGOPRICON...ARTOCARPUS (*bread-fruit*) ...NIPA...CASUARINA...PHYLLACHNE...CAULINIA.

Order 2. DIANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *two* stamina. This order contains *three* genera, viz. LEMNA (*duck-weed*)...ANGURIA...PODOSTEMUM.

Order 3. TRIANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *three* stamina. This order contains sixteen genera, viz. TYPHA (*cat's tail, or reed mace*)...SPARGANIUM (*bur-reed*)...ZEA (*mays, or Indian corn*)...COIX (*Job's tears*)... TRIPSACUM... OLYRA... CAREX (*sedge*)...AXYRIS...TRAGIA... HERNANDIA...ZEUGITES...KOBRESIA...SCLERIA...ERIOCAULON...COMPTONIA...and ACHARIA.

Order 4. TETRANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *four* stamina. This order contains *sixteen* genera, viz. BUXUS (*box*)...URTICA (*nettle*)...MORUS (*mulberry*)...CICCA... SERPICULA... LITTORELLA...AUCUBA... DIOTIS...

* These are the androgynous plants. See Part I. Chap. XXI.

Bœmeria...Procris...Tricera...Pachysandra...Empleurum... Alnus (*alder*) ...Najas...and Argythamnia.

Order 5. Pentandria, comprehends such plants as have the *male* flowers furnished with *five* stamina. This order contains *ten* genera, viz. Xanthium...Ambrosia...Amaranthus... Nepheli-um...Clibadium... Crotonopsis... Polychroa... Luffa...Fran-seria...and Schisandra.

Order 6. Hexandria, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *six* stamina. Of this order there are *nine* genera, viz. Zizania...Pharus...Sagus (*sago*)...Cocos (*co-coa*)...Elate...Bactris... Guettarda... Epibaterium...and Po-metia.

Order 7. Polyandria, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *many* stamina. This order contains *twenty-six* genera, viz. Ceratophyllum (*hornwort*)...Myriophyl-lum (*water-milfoil*)...Sagittaria (*arrow-head*)...Begonia...The-ligonum... Poterium (*burnet*)... Quercus (*oak*)... Juglans (*wal-nut*)... Fagus (*beech*) ... Custanea (*chestnut*)... Corylus (*hazel*)... Carpinus (*hornbeam*).... Betula (*birch*)... Platanus (*plane-tree*) ...Arum*...Caladium...Thoa...Salisburia (*maiden-hair tree*)... Hedyosmum...Acidoton... Mabea... Pariana...Garcia... Ma-nicaria...Caryota...and Liquidambar.

Order 8. Monadelphia, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *one* set of *united* stamina. This order contains *twenty-seven* genera, viz. Hura (*sand-box tree*)... Pinus (*pine, fir, larch*)...Cupressus (*cypress*)...Thuja (*arbor vitæ*)...Aca-lypha...Dalechampia...Plukenetia...Cupania... Croton (*tal-low-tree*)...Ricinus (*palma Christi*)... Jatropha (*physic-nut*)... Sterculia...Hippomane (*manchineel-tree*)...Stillingia...Gnetum ...Cytinus...Bradleya...Nissa...Areca (*cabbage-tree*)...Gleono-

* This was contained formerly in the class Gynandria, but was altered by Wil-denow, and others, into this class. Editor.

MA...PHYLLANTHUS...AGYNEIA...EPISTYLIUM...SIPHONIA...SAPIUM...OMPHALEA...HECATEA...ALEURITIS...and MYRANTHUS.

Order 9. SYNGENESIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with stamina, of which the antheræ are *united*. This order contains *six* genera, viz. TRICHOLANTHES (*snake-gourd*)...MOMORDICA (*squirting cucumber*)...CUCUMIS (*cucumber, melon*)...CUCURBITA (*gourd, pompion*)...CICYOS...and BRYONIA (*bryony*)*.

Order 10. GYNANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with stamina that grow out of a kind of *style*, or imperfect *pistillum*, the perfect one being in the female flower. This order contains two genera, viz. ANDRACHNE and HYPLYDRA.

CHAP. XXV.

OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CLASS, DIŒCIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as have no *bisexual* flowers, but bear *male* and *female* flowers on *distinct* plants†. The orders of this class are fourteen, containing *one hundred and eleven* genera, viz.

* These genera all melt into the order Monadelphia, according to Wildenow, the Syngenesia being by him confined to compound flowers. They are here preserved distinct, as an illustration of the Sexual System. EDITOR.

† There are many plants which have male and female flowers on *distinct* plants; but which are not admitted to this class, because this circumstance happens to one species only, and not to the whole genus. Instances of this are met with in *Morus*, *Urtica*, *Laurus*, *Croton*, *Rumex*, *Silene*, *Carex*, *Rhus*, *Valeriana*, *Rhamnus*, and *Cucubulus*. But it is observable, that in the plants that stand under the first di-

Order 1. Monandria, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *one* stamen. This order contains *seven* genera, viz. Pandanus...Phucagrostis...Monimia...Ascarina...Didymeles...Dahlia...Phelypæa.

Order 2. Diandria, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *two* stamina. This order contains five genera, viz. Vallisneria...Salix (*willow, sallow, osier*)... Cecropia...Ceratiola...and Borya.

Order 3. Triandria, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *three* stamina. This order contains *ten* genera, viz. Empetrum...Osyris...Caturus...Restio...Maba ...Phœnix (*date palm*)... Helwingia...Stilago...Willdenovia, and Elegia.

Order 4. Tetrandria, comprehending such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *four* stamina. This order contains *thirteen* genera, viz. Viscum (*misseltoe*) ... Hippophae (*sea buckthorn*) ...Myrica...Trophis...Batis ...Montinia...Brucea... Schæfferia...Cavanilla... Nageia...Anthrospermum...Kœlera...and Broussonetia.

Order 5. Pentandria, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *five* stamina. This order contains *seventeen* genera, viz. Pistacia ... Zanthoxylum... Astronium... Iresine... Antidesma... Spinacia (*spinach*)... Acnida...Cannabis (*hemp*)...Humulus (*hop*)... Zanonia... Feuillea...Canarium ...Picramnia...Securinega...Acnida...Fluggea, and Melicytus.

Order 6. Hexandria, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *six* stamina. This order contains *ten*

stinction, in the order *Monogynia*, of the class *Pentandria*, which are the *Asperifolia (rough-leaved plants)* of *Ray*, and also in the plants of the classes *Didynamia*, *Tetradynamia*, and *Diadelphia*, there have not been found any species where the sexes are on distinct plants: this may be accounted for from the structure of the flowers in those classes. Author.

genera, viz. TAMUS (*black bryony root*) ... SMILAX ... RAJANIA... DIOSCOREA... BRAUNIA ...FERREOLA... CHAMÆDOREA... MAURITIA ...BORASSUS...and ELAIS.

Order 7. OCTANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *eight* stamina. This order contains five genera, viz. POPULUS (*poplar*)...RHODIOLA (*rose-root*)...MAGARITARIA...COMMIPHORA...HERMESIA.

Order 8. ENNEANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *nine* stamina. This order contains *three* genera, viz. MERCURIALIS (*mercury*)... HYDROCHARIS ...TRIPLARIS.

Order 9. DECANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *ten* stamina. This order contains *five* genera, viz. CARICA (*papaw tree*) ...KIGGELARIA... CORIARIA... SCHINUS...GYMNOCLADUS.

Order 10. DODECANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *twelve* stamina. This order contains *five* genera, viz. MENISPERMUM...DATISCA...EUCLEA... STRATIOTES...and TOXICODENDRUM.

Order 11. ICOSANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *many* stamina inserted into the calyx. Of this order there are four genera, viz. FLACOURTIA...ROTTLERA...GELONIUM...and HEDICARYA.

Order 12. POLYANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *many* stamina. Of this order there are nine genera, viz. CLIFFORTIA ...PERULA... TREWIA...XYLOSMA... HISINGERA... EMBRYOPTERIS... HAMADRYAS... CYCAS... ZAMIA.

Order 13. MONADELPHIA, comprehending such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with *one* set of *united* stamina. This order contains *sixteen* genera, viz. TAXUS (*yew tree*)...JUNIPERUS

(*juniper, cedar, savin*)...EPHEDRA (*shrubby horse-tail*)...CISSAMPELOS... NAPÆA...ADELIA...ARAUCARIA... EXCŒCARIA... HORSFIELDIA...MYRISTICA (*nutmeg-tree*)...DRYANDRA... BATSIA...LATANIA ...LOUREIRA...ZANTHE...ALCHORNEA...and NEPENTES.

Order 14. SYNGENESIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with stamina, of which the *antheræ* are *united*. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. RUSCUS (*butcher's-broom*)*.

Order 15. GYNANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their *male* flowers furnished with stamina that grow out of a kind of *style*, or *imperfect pistillum*, the *perfect* one being in the female flower. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. CLUYTIA.

CHAP. XXVI.

OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CLASS, POLYGAMIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear *bisexual* flowers; and also either *male* or *female* flowers, or *both*. The orders of this class are *three*, containing *fifty-four* genera, viz.

Order 1. MONŒCIA, comprehends such plants as have the polygamy on the *same* plant. This order contains *forty-five* genera, viz. MUSA (*plantain tree, and banana tree*)...HOLCUS (*soft grass, Indian millet*)...TETRAPOGON...ANTHEROPOGON...ÆGOPOGON...ELYONURUS...ISCHÆMUM...ÆGILOPS...CHLORIS...ANDROPOGON...COLLA-

* This, by Wildenow, is inserted in the class Monadelphia. EDITOR.

doa....Apluda....Anthistiria....Valantia....Planera....Didymandra....Castela....Ophioxylon....Coprosma...Celtis (*nettle-tree*)....Kernera....Veratrum (*white hellebore*) ... Martinezia... Ceroxylon ....Trattinnickia.....Stalagmitis.....Gyrocarpus... Ailanthus...Gimbernatia....Gouania (*chaw-stick*)...Briedelia ...Schrankia...Desmanthus...Acacia...Inga...Mimosa (*sensitive and humble plant*)...Brabeium... Heritiera....Hypelate...Terminalia....Clusia...Feronia...Hermas...Parietaria (*pellitory*) ...and Atriplex (*orache*).

Order 2. Diœcia, comprehends such plants as have the polygamy on *two distinct* plants. This order contains *twenty-eight* genera, viz. Panax (*ginseng*)... Diospyros (*date plum*)... Chrysitrix...Spinifex...Elephantusa...Nunnezia...Chamærops (*fan palm*)...Breynia...Pennantia...Stilbé...Nyssa...Hamiltonia... Laurophyllus...Fraxinus (*ash tree*)... Richeria... Isquierda... Bursera... Griselinia ... Hydnocarpus... Arctopus....Gleditschia (*three-thorned acacia*)...Schleichera...Brosimum...Caballeria...Lardizabala... Smegmaria... Kageneckia ...and Ceratonia (*carob tree*).

Order 3. Triœcia, comprehending such plants as have the polygamy on *three distinct* plants. This order contains *one* genus viz. Ficus* (*the fig-tree*).

* To understand this order, the singular manner of the fructification must be explained. The fruit of the *Ficus* is not a *pericarpium*, but a *receptacle*, the interior sides of which support the flowers, which by this means are enclosed within it. These flowers in the cultivated fig-trees are *female* only, but there is a sort known by the name of *Caprificus*, that has *male* flowers, and another again called *Erinosyce*, which is *androgynous*, having both *male* and *female* flowers distinct, though lodged within the same receptacle. Here then we have the *Triœcious* polygamy explained; and if the descriptions of *de la Hire* may be trusted, there are figs that contain *bisexual* flowers; which give us even a fourth habitation for the sexes. Thus much suffices to explain the order; but there is an objection naturally arising from hence to the doctrine of the sexes; the obviating which, will furnish the opportunity of a necessary remark. It will be asked, how it happens that the fruit of our fig-trees ripen, if the plants are of one sex only, and have no assistance from the male? The answer is this: the fruit is in all cases to be distinguished from the seed contained within it: if the male be wanting, the seed will not vegetate when

CHAP. XXVII.

OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS, CRYPTOGAMIA*.

THIS class consists of such plants as *conceal* their fructification, having their flowers either *within* the fruit, or so *small*, as not to be perceptible to the naked eye. The fructification in these is also of an uncommon structure. The orders are four, containing seventy-eight genera, viz.

Order 1. FILICES, *ferns*, comprehending such plants as are dorsiferous†. What is known of the fructification of these plants, amounts only to the few characters following:

Characters of the Filices.

CALYX—A *squama* growing out of the leaf, opening on one of its sides; and under which there are pedunculate *globules*; each

sown, but the *fruit* may nevertheless swell, and come to an appearance of perfection; and so it is observed to do in the instance in question, and in many others, especially where the fruit is formed of one of the parts less connected with the seed; as calyx, receptacle, &c. though it is more common for it to drop off before it ripens, if not fecundated by the male. AUTHOR.

* The plants of this class are often of a dangerous quality.

† Bearing the fruit on the back of the leaf. These have been called also *epiphyllospermous*, a Greek compound expressive of the same circumstance; *capillary*, as being esteemed good for the hair; and *acaules*, *without stems*; for in these plants, what rises out of the ground is plainly a leaf only; one of the characters of a stem or trunk is, to be alike on every side; but in the stalks of ferns, there is manifestly a front and back, the former being flat and channelled, and the latter convex; which shows them to be leaves. AUTHOR.

globule is girt with an elastic *ring*, which breaks elastically, and sheds a dust, which are the *seeds*.

This order contains thirty-one genera, arranging under two heads: 1. *Annular*; i. e. *having the capsules girt with an elastic ring, contrary to the valves*, contains *nineteen* genera, which are as follows, viz. Acrosticum...Pteris (*brake*)...Blechnum...Hemionitis...Lonchitis...Asplenium (*spleenwort*)...Polypodium...Adiantum.... Trichomanes.....Darea...Scolopendrum (*hart's tongue*) ... Woodwardia ... Lindsæa ... Vittaria ... Davallia... Dicksonia ... Cyathea ... Hymenophyllum...and Schizæa. 2. *Exannular, capsules* without *rings*, Gleichenia...Marattia...Danæa...Equisetum (*horse-tail*)...Ophioglossum (*adder's tongue*)... Osmunda (*moon-wort*)... Lycopodium (*club-moss*) ... Porella... Salvinia...Marsilea...Pilularia...and Isoetes (*quill-wort*).

Order 2. Musci, *mosses*. The character of the plants comprehended under this title are, antheræ without filaments; the female flowers distinct, and without any pistillum; and the seeds, consisting only of a naked corculum, without cotyledon or tunic. The genera of this order have been distinguished by *Linnæus*, according to the following circumstance, viz. The antheræ, *with* or *without* a *calyptra**, placed on the *same* plant as the female floret, or on a *distinct* one; and the female *aggregate*, or *single*. The order contains *twenty-two* genera; 1. *With no peristome, three* genera...Phascum (*earth-moss*)...Sphagnum (*bog-moss*)...Gymnostomum (*beardless moss*). 2. *With a simple peristome*, which contains nine genera...Tetraphis (*four-toothed moss*) ...Andræa...Splachmum (*gland moss*)...Encalypta (*extinguisher moss*)...Pterogonium (*wing moss*)...Grimmia...Dicranum (*fork moss*)...Trichostomum (*fringe moss*)...Tortula (*screw moss*). 3. *With a double peristome*, which contains *ten* genera...Orthotrichum (*bristle moss*)...Neckera...Funaria (*cord moss*)...Buxbaumia...Bartramia...Mnium (*spring moss*)... Bryum (*thread moss*)

* A veil.

...Hypnum (*feather moss*)...Fontinalis (*water moss*)...and Polytrichum (*hair moss*).

Order 3. Hepaticæ*, which comprehends *six* genera...Marchantia...Jungermannia...Targionia...Anthroceros... Blasia ...and Riccia.

Order 4. Algæ, *flags.* The plants comprehended under this order have their root, stem, and leaf, all in one. The characters of the fructification of this order are not yet known, excepting the few descriptions given by *Michelius.* The genera are six, viz. Lichen (*liver-wort*)...Tremella...Fucus...Ulva... Conferva...and Byssus.

Order 5. Fungi, *mushrooms.* The genera of this order are given by *Linnæus,* after the method of *Dillenius.* The fructification being imperfectly known, no character can be assigned for this order, farther than the title, which is familiar to every one. The genera are *twelve;* 1. *Capped, four* genera, viz. Agaricus...Boletus...Hydnum...Phallus. 2. *Without a cap, eight* genera...Clathrus...Helvella...Peziza...Clavaria...Lycoperdon...Mucor...Octospora...and Spæria.

* These were formerly blended with the algæ, but have since been separated by the learned president of the Linnæan Society, Dr. Smith. Editor.

† *Linnæus* tells us, he preferred the method of *Dillenius* for the fungi to that of *Michelius;* because it was plain to every one; whereas that of *Micheiius,* though that author has thrown great light upon this tribe, required too nice an inspection. Author.

CHAP. XXVIII.

OF THE APPENDIX.

BESIDES the twenty-four classes explained in the preceding chapters, *Linnæus* has in his *Genera Plantarum* given an *Appendix*, which in the *Ordo Generum*, prefixed to that work, he calls the twenty-fifth class*. It contains only one order, viz.

PALMÆ, comprehending such plants as have a *spadix* and *spatha*. This order contains nine genera, viz. CHAMÆROPS...BORASSUS...CORYPHA...COCOS... PHŒNIX... ELAIS...ARECA....ELATE ...and CARYOTA†.

* *Linnæus*, in the first edition of his *Genera Plantarum*, made two orders in his *Appendix*, which, in the last edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, he has reduced to one, finding, after more mature examination, all the plants in his second order fell naturally under the other classes and orders, to which they properly belonged.

† These have become now better understood, and have been incorporated by Wildenow, Dr. Smith, and other able botanists, into their respective classes. EDITOR.

CHAP. XXIX.

OF GENERIC DISTINCTIONS.

HAVING now gone through the explanation of the CLASSES and ORDERS of the system, we come to the distinctions of the GENERA. These, by the theory of the Sexual System, are to be regulated by the *fructification* only. The parts of fructification known to the earlier botanists were few, and might be well thought insufficient for distinguishing the vegetable productions of nature: they therefore had recourse to the habit of plants, and other circumstances; and by this means a great number of genera were established, which the new system is obliged to reject. Of these we shall give the reader an ample list of instances in Chap. XXXI.

The *fructification* being admitted as the only foundation of the generic distinctions, all vegetables that *agree* in their parts of fructification are to be put together under one genus; and all such as *differ* in those parts, are to be divided. The characteristic mark of each genus is to be fixed from the number, figure, proportion, and situation, of all the parts: but as there are few genera wherein all the parts are constant in every one of the species, we ought, wherever it is possible, to fix upon some one single circumstance that is constant, and make it the *essential* character. This in most genera may be had: thus the essence of PRUNELLA, TORENIA, EUPHRASIA, ALYSSUM, and CRAMBE, lies in the *denticles of the stamina*;...that of CURCUMA, CHELONE, BIGNONIA, and MARTYNIA, in a *mutilated stamen*;...the RANUNCULUS is distinguished by its *nectarium*, which is a pore in the claws of its petals;...HYDROPHYLLUM by the same part, which in that genus is a *closed chink* in the laciniæ of the corolla;...and HELLE-

BORUS and NIGELLA also, by their *tubulose nectaria*;...in PANCRATIUM the *stamina* are *inserted* in the *nectarium*, which distinguishes it from NARCISSUS;...in HYOSCYAMUS, there is a *covering to the capsules*, by which it is known from PHYSALIS;...the RESEDA has always a *lateral nectarium*, but varies in its corolla and pistillum;...the CAMPANULA has a *quinquevalved nectarium*, but is inconstant in the corolla and capsule;...and lastly, the IRIS has a *stigma* of singular construction, but varies in the beard of its corolla.

There is, however, no one part of fructification that can be relied on as a constant characteristic mark for all genera; it being found, that the part which is constant in some genera, will be inconstant in others: thus in CARICA the flowers of the male plant are *monopetalous*, and those of the female *pentapetalous*;... in MYRICA some species have *naked seeds*, others *berries*;...in FRAXINUS some have a *naked flower*, and others *a corolla*;...in GERANIUM some have *regular corollæ*, and others *irregular*;...in LINUM some are *pentapetalous*, others *tetrapetalous*;...in ACONITUM some are *tricapsular*, and others *quinquecapsular*;...and in TRIFOLIUM some are *monopetalous*, others *polypetalous*; some *monospermous*, and others *polyspermous*.

This inconstancy of particular parts in many genera has been another source of error amongst the earlier botanists, who have parted many plants from their congeners on this account. Of these mistakes we shall give an ample list in Chap. XXXII.

When the characteristic mark of any genus is wanting in any particular species, we should proceed with caution, lest we confound genera that should be distinguished: for want of this caution the ERICA and ANDROMEDA had been joined, but were parted afterwards on account of the *two horns in the antheræ* of the ERICA;...the ADONIS had been joined to the RANUNCULUS, but was parted from it again, on observing that it *wanted* the *nectariferous pore*;...and the ALOE and AGAVE had been blended, till it was observed that *in the latter* the stamina were inserted in the corolla, and not in the receptacle.

When the characteristic mark of any genus is observed in

some species of another genus near of kin to it, a like caution is again necessary on the other hand, lest we should multiply the genera, by parting species that should stand together: thus we find, that in SEDUM, SEMPERVIVUM, RHODIOLA, CRASSULA, TILLÆA, and COTYLEDON, the nectaria adhere to the base of the pistillum;...in EPILOBIUM and ŒNOTHERA the calyx is tubulose;... in MESPILUS, CRATÆGUS, and SORBUS, the structure of the flower is alike;...and in both ALNUS and BETULA, there are three florets on the foliole of the amentum*.

CHAP. XXX.

BY WHAT PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION THE GENUS MAY WITH THE MOST CERTAINTY BE DETERMINED.

THE more constant any part of the fructification is found through the several species of any genus, the more it may be relied on with certainty, as a characteristic mark for that genus. Thus in HYPECOUM the *nectarium* is constant, but not the *siliqua*; ...the CONVALLARIA is constant in its *spotted berry*, but not in its *corolla*;...the LOBELIA in its *corolla*, but not in its *fruit*;...the CASSIA in its *corolla*, but not in its *siliqua*;...and the VERBENA in its *calyx* and *corolla*, but not in its *stamina* and *seeds*.

In some genera one part of the fructification is found to be the most constant, and in others another; but there is no part that

* The *alnus* and *betula* are joined by *Linnæus* under the title of *Betula*. The rest of these instances he has kept separate, notwithstanding the doubt raised here concerning the propriety of distinguishing them. AUTHOR.

is not liable sometimes to a variation. Thus we find the *pericarpium* variable in IMPATIENS, CAMPANULA, PRIMULA, PAPAVER, CISTUS, FUMARIA, and ARBUTUS;...the *calyx* in NYMPHÆA, and CORNUS; the *corolla* in VACCINIUM, CONVALLARIA, ANDROMEDA, GENTIANA, and LINUM;...and the *seeds* in RANUNCULUS, and ALISMA.

If the *flowers* agree, but the fruits differ, the genus ought not to be parted. Thus in those extensive genera, the CASSIA, HEDYSARUM, SOPHORA, LAVATERA, HIBISCUS, and MIMOSA, so great a number of species have been ranged under the same genus, on account of the conformity in the *flowers*, though there is a variation in the *fruit*.

That the *figure* of the *flowers* is more certain than that of the *fruit*, appears from many examples; as from CAMPANULA, PRIMULA, ANTIRRHINUM, ALISMA, HIBISCUS, CISTUS, &c.; but the *proportion* of the parts is subject to very great variation.

The *number* of the parts is more liable to variation than their *figure*, and is found sometimes to vary even upon the same plant; as in RUTA, CHRYSOSPLENIUM, MONOTROPA, TETRAGONIA, EUONYMUS, PHILADELPHUS, and ADOXA, in the flowers of all which the number of the parts varies from five to four. In these doubtful cases, the natural number must be collected from the primary flower; but in the variations of the *number* of the parts, there is a proportional affinity worth remarking. In *flowers* the stamina usually vary from ten to eight, and from five to four; the corolla and calyx from five to four, and the whole flower from four to three; and the *fruit* also usually varies from five to three, and from five to four.

The *situation* of the parts is the most constant, very rarely varying in the same genus.

The *regularity* of the *petals* is not so much to be depended on as some former botanists* have thought; for we see in *geranium* the *European* species have regular corollæ, but the African ones irregular.

* *Rivinus* in particular. AUTHOR.

The *nectarium* nature has made of the greatest consequence. This part, which had not even a name, till *Linnæus* had distinguished it, is a decisive mark in all the following genera, viz. in Orchis...Satyrium...Monotropa...Fumaria...Viola...Malpighia...Bannisteria...Adenanthera...Commelina...Laurus... Helxine... Dictamnus... Zygophyllum... Swertia... Lilium... Fritillaria... Hydrophyllum ... Ranunculus ... Hermannia... Berberis...Staphylea...Passiflora... Narcissus... Pancratium ... Mirabilis.... Nerium.... Stapelia....Asclepias... Diosma... Campanula ... Plumbago ... Hyacinthus ... Rhododendrum... Cheiranthus... Sinapis... Kiggelaria... Clutia... Aquilegia... Nigella...Aconitum...Parnassia...Epimedium...Theobroma... Reseda...Grewia...Helleborus...Isopyrum...Tropæolum...and Impatiens.

The *stamina* and *calyx*, being less subject to luxuriancy, are far more certain than the *petals*.

The *corolla* varies as to its figure in many genera; as in Vaccinium... Pyrola...Andromeda... Nicotiana... Menyanthes... Primula...Veronica ... Gentiana... Hyacinthus ... Scabiosa... and Narcissus. It varies also as to number, being in Ranunculus *pentapetalous* in some species, and *polypetalous* in others; ... in Helleborus also, *pentapetalous* and *polypetalous*;...in Statice, *pentapetalous* and *monopetalous*;...and in Fumaria, *dipetalous* and *tetrapetalous*;...and the *number* is also sometimes variable in the same species; as is observed in Carica, and Jatropha.

The structure of the *pericarpium* was formerly thought to be of great consequence in determining the genera; but there are examples without number that demonstrate the contrary. There are a great many genera that have been established on distinctions in the pericarpium, and that are now rejected; of these we shall give an ample list in Chap. XXXIII.

The characters of *luxuriant* flowers, whether *barren** or *mutilate*, cannot be allowed any place in determining the genera;

* Barren flowers are such as have lost the stamina, which is the case of full flowers. *Mutilate* are those that are incomplete, wanting the corolla or perianthium.

for in full flowers no number of petals can be assigned, and the stamina are generally wanting, the number of which makes a part of the generic character; and in mutilate flowers, as in some species of CAMPANULA, IPOMÆA, and RUELLIA, the corolla would be excluded from the description, contrary to the nature of the other species of the genus. But as the calyx*, in full flowers, is scarce ever altered, it may detect the genus; and the lowest series of petals in polypetalous corollæ remaining the same in respect to number, the genus may also be often known by that character; as in PAPAVER, NIGELLA, and ROSA.

CHAP. XXXI.

OF THE GENERA REJECTED BY THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, AS NOT ESTABLISHED ON THE FRUCTIFICATION.

WE have observed, in Chap. XXIX. that the earlier botanists had admitted many genera, on distinctions that were not grounded on the *parts of fructification*, but on the *habit of plants*, and on *other circumstances*, which are now considered as *specific distinctions* only: of these we shall here give an ample list. The

* Some systematists have distributed the whole body of vegetables by the differences of the *calyx*; and in such systems the full flowers, as our author observes, are more easily referred to their proper genus than in his own, the calyx not being subject to luxuriancy. Instances of this are in *hepatica*, *ranunculus*, and *alcea*. AUTHOR.

We frequently find the calyx also luxuriant, and the lower leaves of the corolla increased in number. Luxuriant plants are easily known, when the single are well understood, *primâ facie*, and the young student would do well at first to pass these over. EDITOR.

reader will here take notice, that under the first column are ranged the genera that are abolished; and over-against them, in the second, the genus to which they are severally to be referred*, with the specific difference that had given occasion to the false distinction.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Limodorum	Orchis, with a fibrose root.
Bistorta	Polygonum, with a fleshy root.
Rapa	Brassica, with a gibbose root.
Sisarum	Sium, with a tuberose root.
Hermodactylus	Iris, with a tuberose root.
Sisyrinchium	Iris, with a double bulb, one over the other.
Xiphium	Iris, with a tunicated bulb.
Lilio Fritillaria.	Fritillaria, with a squamose bulb.
Mesomora	Cornus, with an herbaceous stem.
Anacamseros	Sedum, with an erect stem.
Psyllum	Plantago, with a branching stem.
Bellis Leucanthemum	Bellis, with a leafy stem.
Pilosella	Hieracium, with a naked stem.
Suber	Quercus, with a fungous bark.
Larix	Abies†, with fasciculate leaves.
Genistella	Genista, with jointed leaves.
Potamopithys	Alsinastrum‡, with leaves not starry.
Lupinaster	Trifolium, with digitate leaves.
Dracunculus	Arum, with pedate leaves.
Trichomanes	Asplenium, with pinnate leaves.

* The names and the generic arrangement of vegetables having undergone many alterations during the progress of the improvements made in the science, the new genera, to which these false ones are referred in this and the following lists, do not all stand under the titles given to them in the later editions of the works of *Linnæus*. Where this happens, we shall explain it by a note; choosing that method rather than to alter the lists themselves, which we have taken from the *Philosophia Botanica*. Author.

† Now *Pinus*. ‡ Now *Elatine*. Author.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Clymenum	Lathyrus, with pinnate leaves.
Muscoides	Jungermannia, with leaves many times imbricate.
Lentiscus	Terebinthus*, with no odd foliole to the leaves.
Faba	Vicia, with leaves that have no cirrhus.
Cytisogenista	Spartium, with leaves simple and triple.
Colocasia	Arum, with leaves not ear-shaped.
Cirsium	Carduus, with leaves without thorns.
Coronopus	Cochlearia, with a pinnatifid leaf.
Coronopus	Plantago, with dentate leaves.
Ilex	Quercus, with denticulate leaves.
Scorzoneroides	Scorzonera, with dentate leaves.
Anguria	Cucurbita, with multifid leaves.
Alcea†	Malva, with multifid leaves.
Millefolium	Ptarmica, with leaves minutely divided.
Cicutaria	Ligusticum, with a cicuta leaf.
Cedrus	Juniperus, with a cypress leaf.
Ranunculoides	Ranunculus, with capillary leaves.
Alhagi	Hedysarum, with simple leaves.
Nissolia	Lathyrus, with simple leaves.
Marsilea	Jungermannia, with simple leaves.
Balsamita	Tanacetum, with undivided leaves.
Cepa	Allium, with fistulous leaves.
Aphaca	Lathyrus, with no leaves, but stipulæ only.
Mimosa	Acacia‡, with sensitive leaves.
Oxyoides	Oxalis, with sensitive winged leaves.
Aurantium	Citrus, with cordate petioles§.
Calamintha	Melissa, with branching peduncles‖.

* Now *Pistacia*. Author.

† *Alcea* is still the title of a genus, though of a different one; being applied to the *Malva Rosea*, or *Hollyhock*. Author.

‡ *Mimosa* is now the title of the whole genus, including the *Acacias*. Author.

§ Footstalks of the leaves. Editor.

‖ Footstalks of the flowers. Editor.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Cotinus	Rhuss, with woolly peduncles.
Virga Sanguinea	Cornus, with a naked cyme.
Corona Imperialis	Fritillaria, with a head of leaves on the racemus.
Stœchas	Lavandula, with bracteæ on the spike.
Carex	Cyperoides*, with androgynous spikes.
Chamæpithys	Teucrium, with sparsed leaves.
Acinos	Thymus, with sparsed leaves.
Limonium	Statice, with sparsed leaves.
Chomædrys	Teucrium, with verticillate leaves.
Thymbra	Satureia, with sparsed leaves.
Volubilis	Ipomoea, with flowers in heads.
Polium	Teucrium, with cymose flowers.
Castanea	Fagus, with flowers in spikes.
Fagopyrum	Polygonum, with spiked flowers, and a fibrose root.
Majorana	Origanum, with rounder spikes of flowers.
Malus	Pyrus, with a distinct face.
Cydonia	Pyrus, with a distinct face.
Armeniaca	Prunus, with a distinct face.
Cerasus	Prunus, with a distinct face.
Lauro-Cerasus	Prunus, with a distinct face.
Limon	Citrus, with a distinct face.
Napus	Brassica, with a distinct face.
Absinthium	Artemisia, with the outward face distinct.
Abrotanum	Artemisia, with the outward face distinct.
Bellidiastrum	Doronicum, with a distinct habit.
Euphorbia	Tithymalus†, with the habit not branching.
Usnea	Lichen, with the habit capillary.
Coralloides	Lichen, with the habit caulescent.
Clavaria	Coralloides‡, with the habit not branching.

* *Carex* is now the title of the genus. Author.

† *Euphorbia* is now the title of the genus.

‡ Now *Clavaria*.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Tuber.....	Lycoperdon, with a more solid substance.
Fungoides.....	Elvela, with a substance smooth on both sides.
Lycoperdoides.....	Lycoperdon, with a cellular substance.
Amanita.....	Agaricus, with the pileus on a stipes.
Phallus.....	Boletus, with a volva at the base of the stipes.
Phalloboletus.....	Boletus, with a pileus not closed in the sides.
Polyporus.....	Boletus, with pores not to be distinguished.
Erinaceus.....	Ulex, thick-set with spines.
Thysselinum.....	Selinum, with a milky juice.
Moly.....	Allium, with a sweet scent.
Acetosa.....	Lapathum*, with an acid taste.
Colocynthis.....	Anguria†, with a bitter fruit.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Genera rejected by the System, as grounded on the Variations of some Parts only of the Fructification.

IT has been observed, in Chap. XXIX., that there are few genera, wherein all the parts of fructification are constant in every species; and that this inconstancy of particular parts had been another source of error in former botanists. We shall here

* Now *Rumex*. † Now *Cucumis*.

give a list of these mistakes, referring the old genera to the new titles, in the same manner as we did those in the list given in the preceding chapter.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Arisarum	Arum, with a hooded spatha.
Asteriscus	Buphthalmum, with a starry leafy calyx.
Silybum	Carduus, with a thorny calyx.
Moldavica	Dracocephalum, with the calyx gibbous and bilabiate.
Tithymaloides	Euphorbia, with the calyx gibbous and irregular.
Trionum	Hibiscus, with an inflated calyx.
Ficaria	Ranunculus, with a triphyllous calyx, and polypetalous.
Iva	Teucrium, with a gibbous calyx.
Lunularia	Marchantia, with the common calyx. quadrifid.
Leucanthemum	Chrysanthemum, with the squamæ of the calyx narrow.
Cardiaca	Leonurus*, with a quinquedentate calyx.
Paronychia	Herniaria, with the leaves of the calyx hooded.
Pseudo-Dictamnus	Merrubium, with a funnel-shaped calyx.
Anemone-Ranunculus	Anemonoides†, with a pentapetalous corolla.
Linaria	Antirrhinum, with a tailed corolla.
Valerianoides	Valeriana, with a tailed corolla.
Bromelia	Ananas‡, with a tripetalous corolla.
Opuntia	Melocactus‖, with a polypetalous corolla.
Glacium	Chelidonium, with a rosaceous corolla.

* The scarlet *leonurus* of the Cape is removed to the genus *phlomis*, on account of its wanting the shining points on the antheræ; but the title *leonurus* is nevertheless applied to the *cardiaca*.

† Now *Anemone*.

‡ *Bromelia* is now the title of the genus.

‖ Now *Cactus*.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Polygonatum	Lil. Convallium*, with a tubulose corolla.
Centaurium minus	Gentiana, with a funnel-shaped corolla.
Liliastrum	Hemerocallis, with a hexapetalous corolla.
Borbonia	Laurus, with a pentaphylloideous calyx.
Benjoe	Laurus, with an octofid corolla.
Auricula Ursi	Primula, with an hypocrateriform corolla.
Triphylloides	Trifolium, with a monopetalous corolla.
Oxycoccus	Vaccinium, with a tetrapetalous corolla.
Bonarota	Veronica, with a tubulose corolla.
Zannonia	Commelina, with a tripetalous corolla.
Borraginoides	Borrago, with an infundibuliform corolla.
Horminum	Salvia, with a galeate galea, and a concave beard.
Sclarea	Salvia, with a falcate galea, and a concave beard.
Phelypæa	Clandestina†, with a galea of the corolla bifid.
Murucuja	Passiflora, with an undivided nectarium.
Sherardia‡	Verbena, with two stamina.
Stellaris	Ornithogalum, with stamina that are not flat.
Porrum	Allium, with trifid stamina.
Dodonæa	Ilex, with a trifid flower.
Hypocistis	Asarum, with a quadrifid flower.
Radiola	Linum, with a quadrifid flower.
Unifolium	Convallaria, with a quadrifid flower.
Bernhardia	Croton, with dioecious flowers.
Petasites	Tussilago, with fasciculate flowers.
Ananthocyclus	Cotula, with flosculose flowers.
Ceratocephalus	Bidens, with radiate flowers.
Doria	Solidago, with few florets in the radius.
Medium	Campanula, with fruit quinquelocular.

* Now *Convallaria.*

† Now *Lathræa.*

‡ The title *Sherardia* is still in use, but is applied to another genus.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Speculum Veneris	Campanula, with siliquose fruit.
Cornucopioides	Valeriana, with an irregular flower.
Limonioides	Statice, with a monopetalous flower.
Viscaria	Silene, with a quinquelocular fruit.
Tetragonolobus	Lotus, with an angular fruit.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Genera rejected by the System, as grounded on a Difference in the Fruit only.

IT has been observed, in Chap. XXX., that a great many genera had been established on account of differences in the pericarpium, but that they have since been abolished. Of these the following is a list; in which, as in the preceding lists, it will appear where they are now ranged.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Clandestina	Anblatum*, with an elastic fruit.
Trollius†	Helleborus, with a multicapsular fruit.
Sesamoides	Reseda, with a multicapsular fruit.
Lycopersicon	Solanum, with a multicapsular fruit.
Ascyrum‡	Hypericum, with a quinquecapsular fruit.
Dortmanna	Rapuntium§, with a bilocular fruit.

* Now *Lathræa*.

† *Trollius* and *Helleborus* are parted again.

‡ The title *Ascyrum* is still in use for another genus.

§ Now *Lobelia*.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Helianthemum.....	Cistus, with an unilocular fruit.
Androsæmum.....	Hypericum, with an unilocular fruit.
Pavia.....	Esculus, with an unilocular fruit.
Asarina.....	Antirrhinum, with multivalvular fruit.
Elatine.....	Antirrhinum, with the fruit bursting on the side.
Nelumbo.....	Nymphæa, with the fruit perforate at the top.
Raphanistrum.....	Raphanus, with articulate fruit.
Cakile.....	Bunias, with articulate fruit.
Ulmaria.....	Filipendula*, with twisted fruit.
Persica.....	Amygdalus, with a succulent fruit.
Cassia.....	Senna†, with a succulent fruit.
Inga.....	Acacia‡, with a succulent fruit.
Malvaviscus.....	Hibiscus, with a succulent fruit.
Lobelia.....	Rapuntium§, with a drupaceous fruit.
Pereskia.....	Cactus, with a leafy fruit.
Sabina.....	Juniperus, with a warted fruit.
Bihai.....	Musa, with a trispermous fruit.
Alaternus.....	Rhamnus, with a trispermous fruit.
Frangula.....	Rhamnus, with a dispermous fruit.
Dracunculus.....	Hæmanthus, with monospermous fruit.
Onobrychis.....	Hedysarum, with monospermous fruit.
Malvinda.....	Abutilon‖, with a fruit not inflate.
Cysticapnos.....	Fumaria, with an inflate fruit.
Impatiens.....	Balsamina¶, with an attenuate fruit.

* Now *Spiræa*.

† *Cassia* is now the title of the genus, which includes the *cassia fistula*, and many other species; but the *cassia lignæa* of *Sumatra*, whose bark so nearly resembles that of the *cinnamomum*, is a *laurus*, as is the *cinnamomum* also; and the two plants are by some supposed to be the same.

‡ Now *Mimosa*.

§ *Lobelia* is now the title of the genus.

‖ Now *Sida*.

¶ *Impatiens* is now the title of the genus.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Guazuma	Cacao*, with a reticulate fruit.
Paliurus	Rhamnus, with a shield-shaped fruit.
Alisma	Damasonium†, with a fruit not corniculate.
Securidaca‡	Coronilla, with faulchion-shaped fruit.
Melo	Cucumis, with an ovate fruit.
Melopepo	Cucurbita, with a sulcate fruit.
Rapistrum	Crambe, with a fruit that does not open.
Radicula	Sisymbrium, with a siliculose fruit.
Blattaria	Verbascum, with a rounder fruit.
Persea	Laurus, with a fruit that is berried on every side.
Cururi	Seriana§, with a fruit that bears seeds at the top.
Bursa Pastoris	Thlapsi, with a fruit that has no margin.
Nasturtium	Lepidium, with a margin to the fruit.
Valerianella	Valeriana, with a fruit not pappose.
Anemonoides	Anemone, with naked seeds.
Eupatoriophalacrum	Verbesina, with naked seeds.
Leontodontoides	Hyoseris, with seeds almost naked.
Atractylis‖	Carthamus, with an obsolete crown to the seeds.
Carthamoides	Carthamus, with pappose seeds.
Zazintha	Lapsana, with pappose seeds.
Alypum	Globularia, with pappose seeds.
Xeranthemoides	Xeranthemum, with a feathered pappus.
Astercropterus	Aster, with a feathered pappus.
Acarna	Cnicus, with a feathered pappus.
Achyrophorus	Hypochæris, with a feathered pappus.
Carlinoides	Carlina, with an obsolete pappus.

* Now *Theobroma*.

† *Alisma* is now the title of the genus.

‡ *Securidaca* is still a title, but of a different genus.

§ Now *Paullinia*.

‖ *Atractylis* is still a title, but applied to another genus.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Viticella.....	.....Clematis, with tailed seeds.
Nymphoides...	.....Menyanthes, with an arillus to the seed.
Karatas...	.....Bromelia, with no arillus to the seed.
Tragopogonoides.....	Tragopogon, with bent seeds.
Tinus.....	.....Viburnum, with pear-shaped seeds.
Opulus.....	...Viburnum, with heart-shaped seeds.
Persicaria.....	Polygonum, with triangular seeds.
Emerus.....	...Coronilla, with cylindrical seeds.
Fœniculum ...	.....Anethum, with thick seeds.
Lens.....	Cicer, with lens-shaped seeds.
Pepo.....	...Cucurbita, with seeds not emarginate.
Falcaria.....	Sium, with slender seeds.
Cerinthoides.....	Cerinthe, with four distinct seeds.
Blœria.....	....Sherardia, with echinate seeds*.

These changes will be better seen from the annexed Tables.

* For origin of the names of the genera, both classical and English, and the essential and natural generic characters, the reader is referred to Doctor Thornton's Practical Botany, being a New Illustration of the Genera of Plants; with a Description, and Plates of Dissections of each Genus. This book will be found a useful introduction to that work.

The reader is also referred to another work, entitled The Botanists' Vade Mecum; where all the essential generic characters are given by themselves: a most useful pocket-companion to the botanist.

TABLE I.

CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF GENERA,

ARRANGED IN

ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
A		
Abies, *Tourn.*	Fir	Pinus.
Abrotanum, *Tourn.*	Southernwood	Artemisia.
Absinthium, *Tourn.* and *Vaill.* A. G.	Wormwood	Artemisia.
Abutilon, *Dill. Elth.* and *Tourn.*	Indian Mallow	Sida.
Abutilon, *Dill. Elth.*	Carolina Mallow	Malva.
Acacia, *Tourn.*		Mimosa.
Acajou, *Tourn.*	Cashew Nut	Anacardium.
Acarna, *Vaill.* A. G.	Blessed Thistle	Cnicus.
Acetosa, *Tourn.*	Sorrel	Rumex.
Achyracantha, *Dill. Elth.*		Achyranthes.
Achyronia, *Royen.*	African Broom	Aspalathus.
Achyrophorus, *Vail.* A. G.		Hypochœris.
Acinodendron, *Lin.* *gen. pl. ed. prim.*	American Gooseberry	Melastoma.
Acinos, *Dill. gen.*	Wild or Stone Basil	Thymus.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Acnide, *Mitch.*		Acnida.
Adhatoda, *Tourn.*	Malabar Nut	Justicia.
Ægilops, *Dill. gen.*	Oat Grass	Bromus.
Ageratum, *Tourn.*		Erinus.
Agnanthus, *Vaill.* A. G.		Cornutia.
Agrimonoides, *Tourn.*	Bastard Agrimony	Agrimonia.
Ahouai, *Tourn.*		Cerbera.
Alaternus, *Tourn.*	False Phyllyrea	Rhamnus.
Alcea, *Tourn.*	Vervain Mallow	Malva.
Alchimilla, *Tourn.*	Ladies' Mantle	Alchemilla.
Alga, *Raj. Ang.*	Grass-wrack	Zostera.
Algoides, *Vaill.* A. G.		Zannichellia
Alhagi, *Tourn.*	French Honeysuckle	Hedysarum.
Alkekengi, *Tourn.*	Winter Cherry	Physalis.
Alnus, *Tourn.*	Alder	Betula.
Aloides, *Boer. Lugd.*	Water Soldier	Stratiotes.
Alpina, *Plum.*		Alpinia.
Alsinastrum, *Vaill.* B. P.		Elatine.
Alsine, *Tourn.*	Great Chickweed	Stellaria.
Alsinella, *Dill. gen.*		Sagina.
Alsinoides, *Raj.*		Bufonia.
Alsinoides, *Vaill.* B. P.		Montia.
Alypum, *Niss.* A. G.	Blue Daisy	Globularia.
Alyssoides, *Tourn.*	Madwort	Alyssum.
Amanita, *Dill.*	Agaric	Agaricus.
Amaranthi species, *Tourn.*		Amaranthus.
Amaranthoides, *Tourn.*	Globe Amaranth	Gomphrena.
Amberboi, *Vaill.*	Sweet Oriental Cyanus called Sweet Sultan.	Centaurea.
Amethystina, *Amman and Hall.*		Amethystea.
Ammoides, *Boerh.*	Bishop's Weed	Ammi.
Ampana, *Hort. Mal.*	Malabar Palm (male)	Borassus.
Anacampseros, *Tourn.*	Orpine	Sedum.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Anacampseros, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Evergreen African Purslane	Portulaca.
Anagallidastrum, *Mich.*		Centunculus.
Ananas, *Tourn.*	Pine Apple	Bromelia.
Ananthocyclos, *Vaill.* A.G. *and Dill. Elth.*		Cotula.
Anapodophyllum, *Tourn.*	Duck's-foot, or May Apple	Podophyllum
Androsæmum, *Tourn.*	Tutsan, or Park Leaves	Hypericum.
Anemone ranunculus, *Dill. gen.*	Wind Flower	Anemone.
Anemonoides, *Dill. gen. and Vaill.* A. G.	Wood Anemone	Anemone.
Anemonospermos, *Com. Hort. Amst.*		Arctotis.
Angiopteris, *Mitch.*		Onoclea.
Anguina, *Trew.*	Water Dragons	Calla.
Anguina, *Mich.*	Serpent Cucumber	Trichosanthes.
Anguria, *Tourn.*	Water Melon	Cucurbita.
Anonis, *Tourn.*	Rest-harrow	Ononis.
Anonymos, *Gron. virg.*		Chelone.
Antanisophyllum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Hog-weed	Boerhaavia.
Anthyllis, *Magn. char.*		Cressa.
Aparine, *Tourn.*	Clivers, or Goose Grass	Galium.
Aphaca, *Tourn.*	Yellow Vetchling	Lathyrus.
Aphyllon, *Mich.*	Single-flowered Broom Rape.	Orobanche.
Apios, *Boerh.*	Knobbed-rooted Liquorice Vetch.	Glycine.
Apocynum, *Tourn.*	Dog's Bane	Asclepias.
Aponogeton, *Pont. Anth.*	Triple-headed Pond-weed	Zanichellia.
Aquifolium, *Tourn.*	Holly	Ilex.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Arachidna, *Plumb*.	Ground Nut.	Arachis.
Arachidnoides, *Niss*. A. G.	Ground Nut.	Arachis.
Araliastrum, *Vaill*.	Ginseng.	Panax.
Arapabaca, *Plumb*.	Worm Grass.	Spigelia.
Arctotheca, *Vaill*. A. G.		Arctotis.
Arisarum, *Tourn*.	Friar's Cowl.	Arum.
Armeniaca, *Tourn*.	Apricot.	Prunus.
Aronia, *Mitch*.	Floating Arum.	Orontium.
Aruncus, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Greater Meadow-sweet.	Spiræa.
Asarina, *Tourn*.	Snap-dragon, with Ivy Leaves.	Ground Antirrhinum
Ascyrum, *Tourn*.	St. Peter's Wort, with great Flowers.	Hypericum.
Aspergillus, *Mich*.		Byssus.
Asteriscus, *Dill. Elth*.	Bastard Chrysanthemum.	Silphium.
Asteriscus, *Tourn. Vaill*. A. G. *and Dill. Elth*.	Ox Eye.	Buphthalmum
Asterocephalus, *Vaill*. A. G.	Scabious.	Scabiosa.
Asteroides, *Tourn*. *and Vaill*. A. G.	Ox Eye.	Buphthalmum
Asteropterus, *Vaill*. A. G.	Star-wort.	Aster.
Astragaloides, *Tourn*.	Bastard Milk-vetch.	Phaca.
Atractylis, *Vaill*. A. G.	Distaff Thistle.	Carthamus.
Aurantium, *Tourn*.	Orange.	Citrus.
Aureliana, *Lafit*.	Ginseng.	Panax.
Auricula Ursi, *Tourn*.	Auricula, or Bear's Ear.	Primula.
Azederach, *Tourn*.	Bead Tree.	Melia.

B

Baccharis, *Vaill*. A. G.	Lavender Cotton.	Santolina.
Badiaga, *Buxb*.	River Spunge.	Spongia.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Ballote, *Tourn.*	Black Horehound	Ballota.
Balsamina, *Tourn.*	Balsam	Impatiens.
Balsamita, *Vaill.* A. G.	Costmary	Tanacetum.
Barba capræ, *Tourn.*	Greater Meadow-sweet	Spiræa.
Belladona, *Tourn.*	Deadly Nightshade	Atropa.
Bellidiastrum, *Mich.*	Middle Daisy	Doronicum.
Bellidioides, *Vaill.* A.G.	Greater, or Ox-eye Daisy	Chrysanthemum.
Bellis-Leucanthemum, *Mich. gen.*	Annual Daisy	Bellis.
Benzoë, *Boerh.*	Benjamin Tree	Laurus.
Bermudiana, *Tourn. and Dill. Elth.*		Sisyrinchium.
Bernhardia, *Houst.* A.A.	Bastard Ricinus	Croton.
Bidentis species, *Dill. Elth.*	Tick-seeded Sun-flower	Coreopsis.
Bihai, *Plum.*	Banana	Musa.
Bistorta, *Tourn.*	Bistort, or Snake-weed	Polygonum.
Blairia, *Houst.* A. A.	Vervain	Verbena.
Blattaria, *Tourn.*	Moth Mullein	Verbascum.
Boletus, *Mich.*		Phallus.
Bonarota, *Mich.*	Rock Germander	Veronisa.
Bonduc, *Plum.*	Nickar Tree	Guilandina.
Boraginoides, *Boerh.*	Indian Borage	Borrago.
Borbonia, *Plum.*	Red Bay of Carolina	Laurus.
Botrytis, *Mich.*		Byssus.
Bovista, *Dill.*		Lycoperdon.
Bryonioides, *Dill. Elth.*	Single-seeded Cucumber	Sicyos.
Bucca-ferrea, *Mich.*		Ruppia.
Buglossum, *Tourn.*	Bugloss	Anchusa.
Bugula, *Tourn.*	Bugle	Ajuga.
Bulbine, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Cape Spiderwort	Anthericum.
Bulbocastanum, *Tourn.*	Pig-nut, or Earth-nut	Bunium.
Buphthalmum, *Tourn.*	Ox-eye, of old authors,	Anthemis.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Bupleuroides, *Boerh*.....	Bastard Hare's-ear.....	Phyllus.
Bursa Pastoris, *Tourn*...	Shepherd's Pouch.....	Thlaspi.

C

Caapeba, *Plum*.....	.....	Cissampelos.
Cacalianthemum, *Dill*.....		Cacalia.
Elth.		
Cacao, *Tourn*.....	Chocolate Nut.....	Theobroma.
Cainito, *Plum*.....	Star Apple.....	Chrysophyllum.
Calaba, *Plum*.....		Calophyllum.
Calamintha, *Tourn*.....	Calamint.....	Melissa.
Calamus aromaticus, ...	Sweet Rush.....	Acorus.
Pet. gen. and Mich.		
Calceolus, *Tourn*.....	Ladies' Slipper.....	Cypripedium.
Calcitrapa, *Vaill*.....	Star Thistle.....	Centaurea.
Calcitrapoides, *Vaill*...	Thorny Knapweed.....	Centaurea.
Caltha, *Tourn. and Vaill.*	Marigold.....	Calendula.
A. G.		
Camara, *Plum. and Dill.*	American Viburnum.....	Lantana.
Elth.		
Cameraria, *Dill. gen*.....	Small Water Chickweed, or Blinks.	Montia.
Camphora, *Gronov. diss.*	Camphor Tree.....	Laurus.
Camphorata, *Tourn*.....	Stinking Ground-Pine.....	Camphorosma.
Cannabina, *Tourn. cor*...	Bastard Hemp.....	Datisca.
Cannacorus, *Tourn*.....	Indian Flowering Reed....	Canna.
Capnoides, *Tourn*.....	Fumatory.....	Fumaria.
Caprifolium, *Tourn*.....	Honeysuckle.....	Lonicera.
Caprificus, *Pont. Anth*...	Wild Fig-tree.....	Ficus.
Caraguata, *Plum*.....		Tillandsia.
Caraxeron, *Vaill.* A. G.	Globe Amaranth.....	Gomphrena.
Cardamindum, *Tourn*...	Indian Cress.....	Tropæolum.
Cardiaca, *Tourn*.....	...Motherwort.....	Leonurus.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Cardispermum, *Trant*... A. G.	Marigold	Calendula.
Cardui species, *Tourn*...	Woolly Thistle	Onopordum.
Carelia, *Pont. diss*.	Bastard Hemp-Agrimony	Ageratum.
Carimpana, *Hort. Mal.*	Malabar Palm (female)	Borassus.
Carlinoides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Carline Thistle	Carlina.
Carpobolus, *Mich*.		Lycoperdon.
Carthamoides, *Vail.* A. G.	Bastard Saffron	Carthamus.
Carui, *Tourn*.	Caraway	Carum.
Caryophyllata, *Tourn*...	Avens, or Herb Bennet	Geum.
Caryophyllodendron, ... *Vaill.* A. G.	Clove-tree	Caryophyllus
Caryophyllus, *Tourn*....	Pink, Clove July-Flower, Sweet William, &c.	Dianthus.
Caryophyllus aromaticus, *Tourn.*	Clove-tree	Caryophyllus
Casia, *Tourn*.	Poet's Cassia	Osyris.
Cassida, *Tourn*.	Skull Cap	Scutellaria.
Castanea, *Tourn*.	Chestnut	Fagus.
Castorea, *Plum*.		Duranta.
Catanance, *Tourn*.	Candy Lion's Foot	Catananche.
Cataria, *Tourn*.	Cat-mint	Nepeta.
Cedrus, *Tourn*.	Cedar	Juniperus.
Ceiba, *Plum*.	Silk Cotton-Tree	Bombax.
Centaureum majus, *Tour.*	Centaury	Centaurea.
Centaureum minus, *Tour.*	Lesser Centaury	Gentiana.
Cepa, *Tourn*.	Onion	Allium.
Cerasus, *Tourn*.	Cherry	Prunus.
Ceratocephaloides, *Vail*. A. G.		Verbesina.
Ceratocephalus, *Vaill*. A. G.		Bidens.
Ceratoides, *Tourn. Cor*.		Axyris.
Cereus, *Juss.* A. G...	Torch Thistle	Cactus.
Cerinthoides, *Boerh*.	Honeywort	Cerinthe.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Cervispina, *Dill. gen.*	Buckthorn	Rhamnus.
Chærophylli species, *Tourn.*	Wild Chervil	Chærophyllum.
Chamæbuxus, *Tourn.*	Low Box	Polygala.
Chamæcerasus, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Cherry, or Upright Honeysuckle.	Lonicera.
Chamædaphne, *Buxh.* A. R.		Andromeda.
Chamædaphne, *Mitch.*		Mitchella.
Chamædrys, *Tourn.*	Germander	Teucrium.
Chamæjasme, *Amm.*		Stellera.
Chamælea, *Tourn.*	Widow Wail	Cneorum.
Chamælinum, *Vaill.* B. P.	Least Rupture-wort, or All-seed.	Linum.
Chamæmelum, *Tourn. and Vaill.* A. G.	Chamomile	Anthemis.
Chamænerion, *Tourn.*	Rosebay, or Willow Herb	Epilobium.
Chamæpitys, *Tourn.*	Ground Pine	Teucrium.
Chamærhododendros, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Rosebay	Rhododendron.
Chamæriphes, *Pont.*	Dwarf Palm	Chamærops.
Chenopodio-morus, *Boer.*	Strawberry Spinach, or Blite.	Blitum.
Christophoriana, *Tourn.*	Herb Christopher	Actæa.
Chrysanthemoides, *Tour.* A.G. *Dill. gen. & Elth.*	Hard-seeded Chrysanthemum.	Osteospermum.
Chrysocome, *Dill. gen.*	Golden Locks	Chrysocoma.
Cicuta, *Tourn.*	Hemlock	Conium.
Cicutaria, *Tourn.*	Great broad-leaved Bastard Hemlock.	Ligusticum.
Cinara, *Tourn.*	Artichoke	Cynara.
Cinnamomum, *Herm.* H. L. B. *and Burm. Zeyl.*	Cinnamon Tree	Laurus.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Cirsium, *Tourn. and Vaill.* A. G.	Soft, or Gentle Thistle	Carduus.
Citreum, *Tourn.*	Citron	Citrus.
Clandestina, *Tourn.*	Broom Rape, with great purple flowers; or, Great purple Herbbane.	Lathræa.
Clematitis, *Tourn.*	Virgin's Bower	Clematis.
Clitorius, *Dill. Elth.*		Clitoria.
Clymenum, *Tourn.*	Chichling Vetch	Lathyrus.
Coa, *Plum*		Hippocratea.
Codda Panna, *Hort. Mal.*		Corypha.
Coffe, *Juss.* A. G.	Coffee Tree	Coffea.
Colocasia, *Boerh.*	Great Egyptian Arum	Arum.
Colocynthis, *Tourn.*	Coloquintida, or Bitter Gourd.	Cucumis.
Coma aurea, *Boerh.*	Golden Locks	Chrysocoma.
Conocarpodendron, *Boerh.*	Silver Tree	Protea.
Convolvulo Tithymalus, *Boerh.*		Dalechampia.
Conyzella, *Dill. gen.*		Erigeron.
Conyzoides, *Dill. gen.*		Erigeron.
Conyzoides, *Tourn.* A. G.		Carpesium.
Coral, *Dill. Elth.*	Coral Tree	Erythrina.
Corallo fungus, *Vaill.* B. P.		Clavaria.
Corallodendron, *Tourn.*	Coral Tree	Erythrina.
Coralloides, *Tourn. and Mich.*		Clavaria.
Coralloides, *Dill. Musc.*	Liverwort	Lichen.
Cordyline, *Roy. Lugd.*	Adam's Needle	Yucca.
Corindum, *Tourn.*	Heart-seed, or Heart-pea	Cardiospermum.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Cornucopiodes, *Scheuch*		Cornucopiæ.
Corona imperialis, *Tour.*	Crown Imperial	Fritillaria.
Corona solis, *Vaill.* A. G. *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Sunflower	Helianthus.
Coronopus, *Tourn.*	Buck's-horn Plantain	Plantago.
Corrigiola, *Dill. gen.* and *Mœhr.*	Verticillate Knot-grass	Illecebrum.
Cortusa, *Plum*		Thalia.
Corydalis, *Dill. gen.*	Bladder Fumatory	Fumaria.
Cotinus, *Tourn.*	Venice Sumach	Rhus.
Cotula, *Tourn.*		Anacyclus.
Courbaril, *Plum.*	Locust Tree	Hymenæa.
Crepis, *Vaill.* A. G.	Tangier Sow-Thistle	Scorzonera.
Crocodilium, *Vaill.*	Centaury without stems	Centaurea.
Crocoddilodes, *Vaill.*	Distaff Thistle	Atractylis.
Cruciata, *Tourn.*	Crosswort	Valantia.
Cucularia, *Juss.* A. G.	Fumatory with a naked stalk.	Fumaria.
Cujete, *Plum.*	Calabash Tree	Crescentia.
Cuminoides, *Tourn.*	Wild or Bastard Cumin	Lagoecia.
Cururu, *Plum.*		Paullinia.
Cyanus, *Tourn. and Vaill.* A. G.	Bluebottle	Centaurea.
Cyathoides, *Mich.*	Cup Mushroom	Peziza.
Cydonia, *Tourn.*	Quince Tree	Pyrus.
Cynocrambe, *Tourn.*	Dog's Cabbage	Theligonum.
Cynoglossoides, *Isnard.* A. G.	Borrage	Borrago.
Cynomorium, *Garc.*		Cynometra.
Cynorrhinchium, *Mitch.*		Mimulus.
Cyperella, *Mich.*		Schœnus.
Cyperoides, *Tour. Scheu.* and *Mich.*		Carex.
Cysticapnos, *Boerh.*	Bladder Fumatory	Fumaria.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
D		
Dalea, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*		Psoralea.
Damasonium, *Tourn. and Vaill.* A. G.	Star-headed Water Plantain.	Alisma.
Dantia, *Petit. gen.*		Isnardia.
Dens Canis, *Tourn.*	Dog's-Tooth Violet	Erythronium.
Dens Leonis, *Tourn.*	Dandelion	Leontodon.
Dichotophyllum, *Dill. gen.*		Ceratophyllum.
Diconangia, *Mich.*		Itea.
Dimorphotheca, *Vaill.* A. G.	Marigold	Calendula.
Diototheca, *Vaill.* A. G.		Morina.
Dodonæa, *Plum.*	Holly, with winged leaves	Ilex.
Doria, *Dill. gen. & Elth.*	Golden Rod	Solidago.
Dortmanna, *Rudb.* A. S.	Water Gladiole	Lobelia.
Dracunculoides, *Boerh.*	Blood-Flower	Hæmanthus.
Dracunculus, *Tourn.*	Dragons	Arum.
Duglassia, *Houst.* A. A.		Volkameria.
E		
Echinopus, *Tourn. and Vaill.* A. G.	Globe Thistle	Echinops.
Echinoides, *Dill. gen.*		Lycopsis.
Elate, *Mus. Cliff.*	Common Palm, or Date Tree	Phœnix.
Elaterium, *Boerh.*	Wild, Spirting, or Ass's Cucumber.	Momordica.
Elatine, *Dill. gen.*	Fluellin, or Female Speedwell.	Antirrhinum.
Elephas, *Tourn.*	Elephant's Head	Rhinanthus.
Elichrysum, *Tourn. and Dill. Elth.*	Cassidony, Golden-locks, or Eternal Flower.	Gnaphalium.
Elymus, *Mich.*		Zizania.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Emerus, *Tourn.*	Scorpion Senna	Coronilla.
Enula, *Cæsalp. and Magnol.*	Elecampane	Inula.
Ephemerum, *Tourn.*	Virginian Spiderwort	Tradescantia
Erebinthus, *Mitch.*		Vicia.
Eresia, *Plum.*		Theophrasta.
Ericæ species, *Tourn.*		Andromeda.
Erinacea, *Tourn.*	Spanish Hedgehog Thorn	Anthyllis.
Erinaceus, *Dill. & Mich.*		Hydnum.
Eriocephalus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Spear Thistle	Carduus.
Eriophorus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Downy Sow-Thistle, or Woolly Hawk-weed.	Andryala.
Erucago, *Tourn.*	Square-codded Rocket of Montpelier.	Bunias.
Euonymoides, *Isnar.* A. G.	Staff Tree	Celastrus.
Eupatoriophalacron, *Dill. Elth. and Vaill.* A. G.		Verbesina.
Euphorbium, *Isnar.* A. G.	Burning Thorny Plant	Euphorbia.

F

Faba, *Tourn.*	Bean	Vicia.
Fabago, *Tourn.*	Bean Caper	Zygophyllum
Fagopyrum, *Tourn.*	Buck Wheat, or Brank	Polygonum.
Ferrum equinum, *Tour.*	Horseshoe Vetch	Hippocrepis.
Ficaria, *Dill. gen.*	Pilewort, or Lesser Celandine.	Ranunculus.
Ficoida, *Niss.* A. G. *Dill. gen. and Elth.*		Aizoon.
Ficoides, *Tourn.* A. G.	Fig Marigold	Mesembryanthemum.
Filago, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Tourn.*	Cudweed	Gnaphalium.
Filipendula, *Tourn.*	Dropwort	Spiræa.
Fluvialis, *Vaill.* A. G. *and Mich.*		Naias.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Fœniculum, *Tourn.*	Fennel	Anethum.
Fœnum Græcum, *Tourn.*	Fenugreek	Trigonella.
Franca, *Mich.*		Frankenia.
Frangula, *Tourn.*	Black or Berry-bearing Alder.	Rhamnus.
Fungoidaster, *Mich.*		Elvela.
Fungoides, *Mich.*		Elvela.
Fungoides, *Dill.*		Clavaria.
Fungoidis species, *Vaill.* B. P.	Cup Mushroom	Paziza.
Fungoidis species, *Vail.* B. P.		Elvela.

G

Gale, *Tourn.* A. G. & *Dill. gen.*	Sweet Willow, Gale, or Dutch Myrtle,	Myrica.
Galeobdolon, *Dill. gen.*	Yellow Archangel, or Dead Nettle.	Galeopsis.
Galeopsis, *Tourn.*	Base Horehound	Stachys.
Gallium, *Tourn.*	Ladies' Bed-straw, or Cheese Rennet.	Galium.
Geaster, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon.
Genista, *Tourn.*	Broom	Spartium.
Genista spartium, *Tour.*	Furze, Whins, or Gorse	Ulex.
Genistella, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Broom	Genista.
Gerbera, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*		Arnica.
Gesnera, *Plum.*		Gesneria.
Geum, *Tourn.*	Kidneywort	Saxifraga.
Glaucium, *Tourn.*	Horned Poppy	Chelidonium.
Glaucoides, *Mich.*	Water Purslane	Peplis.
Gnaphaloides, *Tourn.*	Bastard Cudweed	Micropus.
Graminifolia, *Dill. gen.*	Triple-headed Pond-weed	Zannichellia.
Granadilla, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Passion Flower	Passiflora.
Grossularia, *Tourn.*	Gooseberry	Ribes.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Guaicana, *Tourn*.....	Indian Date-Plum.....	Diospyros.
Guaiava, *Tourn*.....	Bay Plum.....	Psidium.
Guanabanus, *Plum*... ...	Custard-Apple.....	Annona.
Guazuma, *Plum*.....	Bastard Cedar of Jamaica	Theobroma.
Guidonia, *Plum*.....		Samyda.

H

Hacub, *Vaill.* A. G.....		Gundelia.
Harmala, *Tourn*.....	Wild Syrian Rue.....	Peganum.
Hedypnois, *Tourn*.....		...Hyoseris.
Heisteria, *Lin. gen. pl*..... *ed. prim.*		Polygala.
Heleniastrum, *Vail.* A.G.	Bastard Sunflower.....	....Helenia.
Helenium, *Vail.* A. G...	Starwort.....	...Aster.
Helenium, *Moris. Raj*... *Herm Rivin. Rupp. Knaut. and Vaill.*	Elecampane.....	Inula.
Helianthemum, *Tourn*...	Dwarf Cistus, or Little Sunflower.	....Cistus.
Helichrysoides, *Vaill*..... A. P.		Seriphium.
Helichrysoides, *Vaill*..... A. G.		Gnaphalium.
Helichrysum, *Vail.* A.G.	Cassidony, Golden-locks, or Eternal Flower.	...Gnaphalium.
Helleborine, *Tourn*.....	Bastard Hellebore.....	Serapias.
Helmintotheca, *Vaill*..... A. G.		Picris.
Helxine, *Lin. gen. pl*... *ed. prim.*	Buck-wheat, or Brank.....	Polygonum.
Henna, *Ludw*.....		Lawsonia.
Hepatica, *Dill. gen*.....	Noble Liverwort, or Hepatica.	Anemone.
Hepatica, *Mich*.....		Marchantia.
Herba Paris, *Tourn*.....	True-love, or One-berry	Paris.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Hermodactylus, *Tourn.*	Tuberose Iris	Iris.
Hieracioides, *Vaill.* A.G.	Bastard Hawkweed	Crepis.
Hippocastanum, *Tourn.*	Horse Chestnut	Æsculus.
Hippuris, *Dill. gen. & Pont. Anth.*		Chara.
Horminum, *Tourn.*	Clary	Salvia.
Hyacinthus stellaris, *Raj. Meth.*	Star Hyacinth	Scilla.
Hydroceratophyllon, *Vaill.* A. G.		Ceratophyllum.
Hydrophace, *Buxb. cent.*	Duck-meat	Lemna.
Hypericoides, *Plum.*	St. Peter's Wort	Ascyrum.
Hypocistis, *Tourn.*	Rape of Cistus	Asarum.
Hypophyllocarpodendron, *Boerh.*		Protea.
Hypopitys, *Dill. gen.*		Monotropa.
Hysterophorus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Bastard Feverfew	Parthenium.

I

Jabotapita, *Plum.*		Ochna.
Jacea, *Tourn. Dill. gen. and Vaill.*	Knapweed	Centaurea.
Jacobææ species, *Tour. Vaill.* A. G.	Ragworts (sundry, of old authors).	Solidago.
Jacobææ species, *Tour.*	Ragworts (sundry, of old authors).	Senecio.
Jacobæastrum, *Vaill.* A. G.	African Ragwort	Othonna.
Jacobæoides, *Vail.* A.G.	African Ragwort	Othonna.
Jalapa, *Tourn.*	Marvel of Peru	Mirabilis.
Jan-raja, *Plum.*		Rajania.
Jasminoides, *Niss.* A. G.	Bastard Jasmine	Lycium.
Icaco, *Plum.*	Cocoa Plum	Chrysobalanus.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Ilex, *Tourn.*	Evergreen Oak	Quercus.
Indigo, *Isnard,* A. G.	Goat's Rue	Galega.
Inga, *Plum.*		Mimosa.
Jonthlaspi, *Tourn.*	Treacle Mustard	Clypeola.
Isora, *Plum.*	Screw Tree	Helicteres.
Juncago, *Tourn. & Mich.*	Arrow-headed Grass	Triglochia.
Jussievia, *Houst.* A. A.		Jatropha.
K		
Kali, *Tourn.*	Glasswort	Salsola.
Karatas, *Plum.*	Pine-apple	Bromelia.
Katovindel, *Hort. Mal.*	Palm, or Date Tree	Phœnix.
Kæmpfera, *Houst.* A. A.	Vervain	Verbena.
Keratophyton, *Boerh.*		Lithoxylum.
Ketmia, *Tourn.*	Althæa Frutex, or Syrian Mallow.	Hibiscus.
Kleinia, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Foreign Colt's-foot	Cacalia.
Knawel, *Dill. gen.*	German Knot-grass	Scleranthus.
Kodda-pail, *Plum.*	Water Houseleek of Egypt	Pistia.
L		
Lacryma Job, *Tourn.*	Job's Tears	Coix.
Lampsana, *Vaill.* A. G.	Nipplewort	Lapsana.
Lancisia, *Pont. diss.*		Cotula.
Lapathum, *Tourn.*	Dock	Rumex.
Lappa, *Tourn. & Vail.* A. G.	Burdock	Arctium.
Larix, *Tourn.*	Larch Tree	Pinus.
Laurentia, *Mich.*		Lobelia.
Laurocerasus, *Tourn.*	Laurel	Prunus.
Ledum, *Mich.*		Andromeda.
Lens, *Tourn.*	Lentils	Ervum.
Lentibularia, *Vaill.* A. G. *and Dill. gen.*	Water Milfoil	Utricularia.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Lenticula, *Mich. and Dill. gen.*	Duck-meat	Lemna.
Leontodontoides, *Mich. gen.*		Hyoseris.
Leontopetalon, *Tourn.*	Lion's Leaf	Leontice.
Lepidocarpodendron, *Boerh.*		Protea.
Leptostachia, *Mich.*		Phryma.
Leucanthemum, *Tourn.*	Chrysanthemum with white rays, or Ox-eye Daisy.	Chrysanthemum.
Leucojum, *Tourn.*	Stock July-Flower, and Wall Flower.	Cheiranthus.
Lichen, *Dill. Musc.*		Marchantia.
Lichenastrum, *Dill. Musc.*		Jungermannia.
Lichenoides, *Dill. Musc*		Lichen.
Lilac, *Tourn.*	Lilac, or Pipe Tree	Syringa.
Liliastrum, *Tourn.*	White Day Lily, St. Bruno's Lily, or Great Savoy Spiderwort.	Hemerocallis.
Lilio-asphodelus, *Tourn.*	Day Lily, or Lily Asphodel.	Hemerocallis.
Lilio-hyacinthus, *Tourn.*	Lily-Hyacinth	Scilla.
Lilionarcissus, *Tourn.*	Lily-Daffodil	Amaryllis.
Lilium convallium, *Tour.*	Lily of the Valley	Convallaria.
Limnopeuce, *Vaill.*	A. G.	Hippuris.
Limodorum, *Tourn.*	Purple Bird's-Nest	Orchis.
Limon, *Tourn.*	Lemon	Citrus.
Limonium, *Tourn.*	Sea Lavender	Statice.
Linagrostis, *Mich. & Tourn.*	Cotton Grass	Eriophorum.
Linaria, *Tourn.*	Toad Flax	Antirrhinum.
Lingua cervina, *Tourn.*	Hart's Tongue	Asplenium.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Linocarpon, *Mich*.	Least Rupturewort, or All-seed.	Linum.
Lirium, *Roy*.	Lily	Lilium.
Lithophyton, *Tourn*.		Lithoxylon.
Lonchitis, *Tourn*.	Rough Spleenwort.	Polypodium.
Luffa, *Tourn*. A.G. *Dill*. *gen. and Elth.*	Egyptian Cucumber	Momordica.
Lunularia, *Mich*.		Marchantia.
Lupinaster, *Buxb*.		Trifolium.
Lupulus, *Tourn*.	Hop	Humulus.
Luteola, *Tourn*.	Wild Woad, or Dyer's Weed.	Reseda.
Lychnidea, *Dill. Elth*.	Bastard Lychnis	Phlox.
Lychni scabiosa, *Boerh*.		Knautia.
Lycogala, *Mich*.		Mucor.
Lycoperdastrum, *Mich*.		Lycoperdon.
Lycoperdoides, *Mich*.		Lycoperdon.
Lycopersicon, *Tourn*.	Wolf's Peach, or Love Apple.	Solanum.
Lycopodioides, *Dill. Musc*.		Lycopodium.

M

Malachodendron, *Mitch*.		Stewartia.
Malacoides, *Tourn*.	Bastard Mallow	Malope.
Malva, *Tourn*.	Rose Mallow, or Holly-hock.	Alcea.
Malvaviscus, *Dill. Elth*.	Berry-bearing Hibiscus	Hibiscus.
Malvinda, *Dill. Elth*.	Indian Mallow, with single Seeds.	Sida.
Malus, *Tourn*.	Apple	Pyrus.
Mamei, *Plum*.	Mammee	Mammea.
Mancanilla, *Plum*.	Manchineel	Hippomane.
Mangles, *Plum*.	Pee-kandel of the Indians	Rhizophora.
Mangostans, *Garc*. A.A.	Mangostan	Garcinia.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Manihot, *Tourn. and Dill. Elth.*	Cassava	Jatropha.
Maurocenia, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Hottentot Cherry	Cassine.
Mays, *Tourn.*	Indian or Turkey Wheat.	Zea.
Medica, *Tourn.*	Snail Trefoil, and Medic or Lucern Grass.	Medicago.
Melanoschœnus, *Mich. gen.*	Round Black-headed Marsh-Rush, or Bog Rush.	Schœnus.
Melilobus, *Mitch.*	Three-thorned Acacia	Gleditsia.
Melilotus, *Tourn.*	Melilot	Trifolium.
Melo, *Tourn.*	Melon	Cucumis.
Melocactus, *Tourn.*	Melon Thistle	Cactus.
Melongena, *Tourn.*	Mad Apple, or Egg Plant	Solanum.
Melopepo, *Tourn.*	Buckler Gourd	Cucurbita.
Memecylum, *Mich.*	Trailing Arbutus	Epigæa.
Methonica, *Tourn.*	Superb Lily	Gloriosa.
Meum, *Tourn.*	Spignel	Athamanta.
Michelia, *Houst.* A. A.		Pontederia.
Michelia, *Amm. Act. Pet*		Gmelina.
Microleuconymphæa, *Boerh.*	Frog's Bit	Hydrocharis.
Millefolium, *Tourn.*	Yarrow, or Milfoil	Achillea.
Mitra, *Houst*		Ophiorrhiza.
Mitreola, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*		Ophiorrhiza.
Moldavica, *Tourn.*	Turkey or Moldavian Baum.	Dracocephalum.
Molle, *Tourn.*	Peruvian Mastich	Schinus.
Molucca, *Tourn.*	Molucca Baum	Molucella.
Moly, *Boerh.*	Moly with Lily Flowers, or Homer's Moly.	Allium.
Monbin, *Plum.*	Brasilian Plum	Spondias.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Monilifera, *Vaill.* A. G.	Hard-seeded Chrysanthemum.	Osteospermum.
Monospermalthæa, *Isnar* A. G.		Waltheria.
Montia, *Houst.* A. A.		Heliocarpus.
Morocarpus, *Rupp.*	Blite, or Strawberry Spinach	Blitum.
Morsu ranæ, *Tour.* A.G.	Frog's Bit	Hydrocharis.
Moschatellina, *Tourn.*	Tuberose Moschatel, or Hollow Root.	Adoxa.
Mucilago, *Mich*		Mucor.
Murucuja, *Tourn.*	Passion Flower	Passiflora.
Muscari, *Tourn.*	Grape Hyacinth	Hyacinthus.
Muscoides, *Mich*		Jungermannia
Myosotis, *Tourn.*	Mouse-ear Chickweed	Cerastium.
Myosuros, *Dill. gen.*	Mouse-tail	Myosurus.
Myrobatindum, *Vaill.* A. G.	American Viburnum	Lantana.

N

Narcisso-Leucojum, *Tourn.*	Greater Snow-drop	Leucojum.
Nasturtium, *Tourn.*	Cress	Lepidium.
Nelumbo, *Tourn.*	Indian Water-Lily	Nymphæa.
Nhandiroba, *Plum*		Fevillea.
Ninsi, *Breyn. diss.*	Ginseng	Panax.
Nummularia, *Nov. gen*		Holosteum.
Nux, *Tourn. and Boerh.*	Walnut	Juglans.
Nymphoides, *Tourn.*	Lesser Yellow Water Lily, with fringed flowers.	Menyanthes.

O

Obeliscotheca, *Vaill.* A. G. *and Dill. Elth.*	Dwarf Sunflower	Rudbeckia.
Ochrus, *Tourn.*	Wildwinged Pea	Pisum.
Odontitis, *Dill. gen.*	Red Meadow-Eyebright	Euphrasia.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Omphalodes, *Tourn.*	Venus's Navelwort	Cynoglossum.
Onagra, *Tourn.*	Tree Primrose	Œnothera.
Onobrychis, *Tourn.*	Cock's Head, or Sainfoin	Hedysarum.
Ophris, *Tourn.*	Twyblade	Ophrys.
Opulus, *Tourn. & Vaill.* A. G.	Marsh Elder, or Gelder Rose.	Viburnum.
Opuntia, *Tourn.*	Indian Fig, or Prickly Pear	Cactus.
Orchidion, *Mitch.*		Arethusa.
Oreoselinum, *Tourn.*	Mountain Parsley	Athamanta.
Ornithopodium, *Tourn.*	Bird's Foot	Ornithopus.
Ornus, *Mich.*	Ash	Fraxinus.
Orobanchoides, *Tourn.* A. G.		Monotropa.
Ostrya, *Mich.*	Hornbeam	Carpinus.
Oxycoccus, *Tourn.*	Marsh Whortleberries, Moss Berries, or Moor Berries.	Vaccinium.
Oxyoides, *Garc.* A. A.	Sensitive Wood-Sorrel	Oxalis.
Oxys, *Tourn.*	Wood Sorrel	Oxalis.

P

Padus, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Bird Cherry	Prunus.
Paliurus, *Tourn.*	Christ's Thorn	Rhamnus.
Panacea, *Mitch.*	Ginseng	Panax.
Panicastrella, *Mich.*		Cenchrus.
Papaya, *Tourn.*	Papaw	Carica.
Papia, *Mich.*		Orvala.
Paronychia, *Tourn.*	Mountain Knot-grass	Illecebrum.
Partheniastrum, *Niss.* A. G. *Dill. gen. & Elth.*	Bastard Feverfew	Parthenium.
Patagonica, *Dill. Elth.*		Patagonula.
Pavia, *Boerh.*	Scarlet Horse-chestnut	Æsculus.
Pedicularis species, *Tour.*	Yellow Rattle, Cock's-comb, or Lousewort.	Rhinanthus.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Pelecinus, *Tourn.*	Clusius's Foreign Hat-chet-Vetch.	Biserrula.
Penæa, *Plum.*	Tree Milkwort, with a rough box-leaf.	Polygala.
Pentagonotheca, *Vaill.* A. G.	Fingrigo	Pisonia.
Pentaphylloides, *Tourn.*	Cinquefoils, whose leaves are not quite quinate.	Potentilla.
Pentapterophyllum, *Dill. gen.*	Water Milfoil	Myriophyllum.
Pepo, *Tourn.*	Pumpion	Cucurbita.
Percepier, *Dill. gen.*	Parsley Piert	Aphanes.
Pereskia, *Plum. Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Gooseberry of the Americans, or Blad Apple.	Cactus
Periclymenum, *Tourn.*	Trumpet Honeysuckle	Lonicera.
Persea, *Plum.*	Avocado or Avogato Pear	Laurus.
Persica, *Tourn.*	Peach	Amygdalus.
Persicaria, *Tourn.*	Arse-smart, or Persicaria	Polygonum.
Pervinca, *Tourn.*	Periwinkle	Vinca.
Petasites, *Tourn. and Vaill.* A. G.	Butterburr, or Pestilent-wort.	Tussilago.
Petilium, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Crown Imperial	Fritillaria.
Phalangium, *Tourn.*	Spiderwort	Anthericum.
Phalloboletus, *Mich.*		Phallus.
Phillyreastrum, *Vaill.* A. G.		Morinda.
Pilosella, *Vaill.* A. G.	Creeping Mouse-ear	Hieracium.
Pimpinella, *Tourn.*	Burnet	Poterium.
Pinastella, *Dill. gen.*		Hippuris.
Pinguin, *Dill. Elth.*	Wild Ananas	Bromelia.
Pittonia, *Plum.*		Tournefortia
Plantaginella, *Dill. gen.*	Least Water-Plantain	Limosella.
Plantanocephalus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Button-wood	Cephalanthus

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Poliifolia, *Buxb.* A. R.	Marsh Cistus, or Rosemary	Andromeda.
Polium, *Tourn.*	Poley Mountain	Teucrium.
Polyacantha, *Vaill.* A. G.	Casaubon's Thistle, supposed the true Fish Thistle or Acarna of Theophrastus.	Carduus.
Polygaloides, *Dill. gen.*	Milkwort	Polygala.
Polygonatum, *Tourn.*	Solomon's Seal	Convallaria.
Polygonifolia, *Dill. gen.*		Corrigiola.
Polygonoides, *Tourn.*		Calligonum.
Polyporus, *Mitch.*		Boletus.
Populago, *Tourn.*	Marsh Marigold	Caltha.
Porophyllum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Cacalin, with perforate leaves.	Cacalia.
Porrum, *Tourn.*	Leek	Allium.
Portula, *Dill. gen.*	Water Purslane	Peplis.
Portulacastrum, *B. Jus.*	Horse Purslane	Trianthema.
Potamopithys, *Buxb.* A. R.		Elatine.
Primula veris, *Tourn.*	Primrose	Primula.
Provenzalia, *Petit. Gen.*	Water Dragons	Calla.
Pseudoacacia, *Tourn.*	False Acacia	Robinia.
Pseudocyperus, *Mich.*		Schœnus.
Pseudodictamnus, *Tour.*	Bastard Dittany	Marrubium.
Pseudoruta, *Mich.*	Three-leaved Rue	Ruta.
Psyllium, *Tourn.*	Fleawort	Plantago.
Ptarmica, *Tourn.*	Sneezewort, Bastard Pellitory, or Goose-tongue.	Achillea.
Pterocephalus. *Vaill.* A. G.	Scabious	Scabiosa.
Pterospermadendron, *Am.*		Pentapetes.
Pulsatilla, *Tourn.*	Pasque Flower	Anemone.

Q

Quamoclit, *Tourn.*		Ipomœa.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Quinquefolium, *Tourn*...	Cinquefoil.....	Potentilla.
Quinquina, *Condam*.....	True Jesuits'-Bark Tree....	Cinchona.
A. G.		
R		
Radicula, *Dill. gen*.....	Water Radish.....	Sisymbrium.
Radiola, *Dill. gen*.....	Least Rupturewort, or All-seed.	Linum.
Ranunculoides, *Va.* A.G.	Water Crowfoot.....	Ranunculus.
Rapa, *Tourn*.....	Turnep.....	Brassica.
Raphanistrum, *Tourn*...	White-flowered Char-lock, with jointed pods.	Raphanus.
Rapistrum, *Tourn*.....	Sea Cabbage.....	Crambe.
Rapunculus, *Tourn*.....	Rampions.....	Phyteuma.
Rapuntium, *Tourn. &* *Dill. Elth.*	Cardinal Flower.....	Lobelia.
Rhabarbarum, *Tourn*...	Rhubarb.....	Rheum.
Rhagadioloides, *Va.* A.G.	.....	Hyoseris.
Rhagadiolus, *Vail.* A. G. *and Tourn.*	.....	Lapsana.
Rhamnoides, *Tourn*.....	Bastard Rhamnus, or Sea-Buckthorn.	Hippophae.
Rhaponticoides, *Vaill*...	Centaury.....	Centaurea.
Rhapontium, *Vaill*.....	Centaury.....	Centaurea.
Ribesium, *Dill. Elth*....	Currant Tree.....	Ribes.
Ricinocarpus, *Boer. & Bur*	.....	Acalypha.
Ricinoides, *Tourn*.....	Bastard Ricinus.....	Croton.
Rivina, *Plum*.....	.....	Rivinia.
Royenia, *Houst.* A. A.	.....	Lœselia.
Rojoc, *Plum*.....	.....	Morinda.
Ros solis, *Tourn*.....	Sun-dew.....	Drosera.
Rubeola, *Tourn*.....	Petty Madder.....	Crucianella.
Rudbeckia, *Houst.* A. A.	Button Tree.....	Conocarpus.
Ruppia, *Act. Ang*.....	Grass Wrack.....	Zostera.
Ruta muraria, *Tourn*....	Wall-rue, or Tentwort.....	Asplenium.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
S		
Sabina, *Boerh.*	Savine	Juniperus.
Sagitta, *Dill. gen. and Vaill.* A. G.	Arrow-head	Sagittaria.
Salicaria, *Tourn.*	Willow-herb, or Purple Loosestrife.	Lythrum.
Salvinia, *Mich.*		Marsilea.
Santolinoides, *Vaill.* A. G. *and Mich. gen.*		Anacyclus.
Sapota, *Plum.*	Sapota	Achras.
Sassafras, *Off.*	Sassafras Tree	Laurus.
Saururus, *Plum.*	Lizard's Tail	Piper.
Schunda Pana, *Hort. Mal.*		Caryota.
Scirpocyperus, *Mitch.*	Rush Grass	Scirpus.
Scirpoides, *Mont.*		Carex.
Sclarea, *Tourn.*	Clary	Salvia.
Scorodoprasum, *Mich.*	Great round-headed or Turkey Garlick.	Allium.
Scorpioides, *Tourn.*	Caterpillars	Scorpiurus.
Scorzoneroides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Viper's Grass	Scorzonera.
Sebestena, *Dill. Elth.*	Sebesten	Cordia.
Securidaca, *Tourn.*	The True Hatchet-Vetch or Sicklewort.	Coronilla.
Sedi species, *Tourn.*	Houseleek	Sempervivum.
Selaginoides, *Dill. Musc.*		Lycopodium.
Selago, *Dill. Musc.*	Upright Fir-Moss	Lycopodium.
Senecionis species, *D. Elt.*		Erigeron.
Senna, *Tourn.*	Senna of the shops	Cassia.
Seriana, *Plum.*		Paullinia.
Sesamoides, *Tourn.*	Bastard Rocket	Reseda.
Sherardia, *Vaill.*	Vervain	Verbena.
Sherardia, *Pont. Epist.*		Galenia.
Sicyoides, *Tourn.*	Single-seeded Cucumber	Sicyos.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Siliqua, *Tourn.*	Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread.	Ceratonia.
Siliquastrum, *Tourn.*	Judas Tree	Cercis.
Silybium, *Vaill.* A. G.	Milk Thistle, or Lady's Thistle.	Carduus.
Sinapi, *Tourn.*	Mustard	Sinapis.
Sinapistrum, *Tourn.*	Bastard Mustard	Claome.
Siphonanthemum, *Amm. Act. Petrop.*		Siphonanthus
Sisarum, *Tourn.*	Skirret	Sium.
Sisyrinchium, *Tourn.*	Iris with a double bulb, called Spanish Nut.	Iris.
Sloana, *Plum.*	Apeiba of the Brasilians	Sloanea.
Solanoides, *Tourn.* A. G.	American Nightshade	Rivina.
Sorgum, *Mich.*	Indian Millet	Holcus.
Spartium, *Tourn.*	Single-seeded Broom	Genista.
Sphondylium, *Tourn.*	Cow Parsnep	Heracleum.
Sphondylococcos, *Mitc.*	Johnsonia	Callicarpa.
Stachyarpagophora, *Vaill.* A. G.	Cock's-comb	Celosia.
Staphylodendron, *Tour.*	Bladder Nut	Staphylæa.
Stellaria, *Dill. gen.*		Callitriche.
Stellaris, *Dill. gen.*	Yellow Star of Bethlehem	Ornithogalum
Stœchas, *Tourn.*	French Lavender	Lavandula.
Stramonium, *Tou. & Pont.*	Thorn Apple	Datura.
Stratiotes, *Vaill.* A. G.	Water Milfoil, or Water Violet.	Hottonia.
Stratiotes, *Dill. gen.*	Frog's-bit	Hydrocharis.
Struthia, *Royen*		Gnidia.
Suber, *Tourn.*	Cork Tree	Quercus.
Succisa, *Vaill.* A. G.	Devil's-bit	Scabiosa.
Suillus, *Mich.*		Boletus.
Symphoricarpos, *Dl. Elt.*	Shrubby St. Peter's-wort	Lonicera.
Syringa, *Tourn.*	Mock Orange, or Syringa	Philadelphus

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
T		
Tamariscus, *Tourn*.....	Tamarisk.....	Tamarix.
Tamnus, *Tourn*.....	Black Bryony.....	Tamus.
Tapia, *Plum*.....	Garlick Pear.....	Crateva.
Taraxaconastrum, *Vaill*.....		Hyoseris. A. G.
Taraxaconoides, *Vaill*...	Dandelion.....	Leontodon. A. G.
Tarchonanthus, *Va. Act.*	Jesuit's Bark Tree, false-ly so called.	Iva.
Telephiastrum, *Dill. Elt.*	African Purslane.....	Portulaca.
Telephioides, *Tour. & Dill. Elth.*	Bastard Orpine.....	Andrachne.
Tenga, *Hort. Mal*.....	Cocoa Nut.....	Cocos.
Terebinthus, *Tourn*.....	Turpentine Tree.....	Pistacia.
Ternatea, *Tourn.* A. G.....		Clitoria.
Tetrahit, *Dill. gen*.....	Bastard Hemp.....	Galeopsis.
Thlaspidium, *Tourn*.....	Buckler Mustard.....	Biscutella.
Thymbra, *Tourn*.....	Savory, with verticillate flowers.	Satureja.
Thymelæa, *Tourn*.....	Mezereon, or Spurge-Laurel.	Daphne.
Thysselinum, *Tourn*.....	Milky Parsley.....	Selinum.
Tinus, *Tour. & Vail.* A. G.	Laurustinus.....	Viburnum.
Titanokeratophyton, *Bo*.....		Lithoxylon.
Tithymaloides, *Tourn*...	Bastard Spurge.....	Euphorbia.
Tithymaloides (an) *Klein Monagr*	Cabbage Tree, or Car-nation Tree.	Cacalia.
Tithymalus, *Tourn*.....	Spurge.....	Euphorbia.
Tournefortia, *Pont. Epis.*	Amber Tree.....	Anthospermum.
Toxicodendron, *Tourn.*	Poison Tree	Rhus.
Tragacantha, *Tourn*.....	Goat's-horn.....	Astragalus.
Tragopogonoides, *Vail*... A. G.	Goat's-beard with crook-ed seeds.	Tragopogon.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Tragoselinum, *Tourn.*	Burnet Saxifrage	Pimpinella.
Tribuloides, *Tourn.*	Water Caltrops	Trapa.
Trichomanes, *Tourn.*	English Black Maiden-hair.	Asplenium.
Trifoliastrum, *Mich.*	White-flowered Meadow Trefoil, Honeysuckle Grass, or Dutch Clover.	Trifolium.
Trilopus, *Mitch.*	Witch Hazel	Hamamelis.
Triosteospermum, *Dil. Elth.*	Fever-root, Doctor Tinker's Weed, or False Ipecacuana.	Triosteum.
Trixis, *Mitch.*		Proserpinaca.
Tulipifera, *Catesb.*	Tulip Tree	Liriodendron.
Tuna, *Dill. Elth.*	Indian Fig, or Prickly Pear	Cactus.
Tunica, *Dill. Elth.*	Pink	Dianthus.

V

Valdia, *Plum.*		Ovieda.
Valerianella, *Tour. and Vaill.*	Lamb's Lettuce, or Corn-Sallad.	Valeriana.
Vallisneroides, *Mich.*		Valisneria.
Vanilla, *Plum.*	Vanilla	Epidendrum.
Vanrheedia, *Plum.*		Rheedia.
Vesicaria, *Rivinus*	Heart-seed, or Heart Pea	Cardiospermum.
Vesicaria, *Tourn.*	Madwort with bladdery pods.	Alyssum.
Virgaaurea, *Tour. and Vaill.* A. G.	Golden Rod	Solidago.
Virga sanguinea, *Dill.*	Female Dog-wood, Dogberry, or Gatter Tree.	Cornus.
Viscago, *Dill. Elth.*	Viscous Campion, or Catch-fly.	Silene.
Viticella, *Mitch.*		Galax.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Viticella, *Dill. gen.*	Virgin's Bower, or Lady's Bower.	Clematis.
Vitis Idea, *Tourn.*	Whortleberry	Vaccinium.
Ulmaria, *Tourn.*	Meadow-sweet, or Queen of the Meadows.	Spiræa.
Unifolium, *Dill. gen.*	One-blade	Convallaria.
Volubilis, *Dill. Elth.*		Ipomœa.
Usnea, *Dill. Musc.*	Tree Moss	Lichen.
Uva ursi, *Tourn.*	Spanish Redwhorts, or Bearberries.	Arbutus.
Vulneraria, *Tourn.*	Kidney Vetch, or Lady's Finger.	Anthyllis.

X

Xeranthemoides, *Dill. Elth.*		Xeranthemum.
Xiphium, *Tourn.*	Bulbous Iris	Iris.
Xylon, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. pr.*	Silk Cotton Tree	Bombax.
Xylon, *Tourn.*	Cotton	Gossypium.
Xylosteum, *Tourn.*	Fly Honeysuckle	Lonicera.

Z

Zacintha, *Vaill. A. G. and T.*	Wart Succory	Lapsana.
Zanonia, *Plum.*		Commelina.
Ziziphus, *Tourn.*	Jujuba Tree	Rhamnus.

INDEX

OF

AUTHORS REFERRED TO

IN TABLE II.

Amm.	Ammannus.	*Knaut.*	Knautius.
Battar.	Battarra.	*Kram.*	Kramerus.
Blackw.	Blackwell. Edit. Nor.	*Linn.*	Linnæus.
Boerh.	Boerhavius.	— *E. N.*	— Editio novissima,
Burm.	Burmannus.		1754.
Buxb.	Buxbaumius.	— *Gen.*	— Genera Planta-
Bauh.	Bauhinus.		rum, Holm. 1754.
Cord.	Cordus.	— *Spec.*	— Species Planta-
Dill.	Dillenius.		rum, Holm. 1753.
Dod.	Dodonæus.	— *Syst.*	— Systema Naturæ,
Fev.	Feuillæus.		Holm. 1759.
Garc.	Garcinus.	*Lob.*	Lobelius.
Gled.	Gleditschius.	*Ludw.*	Ludwigius.
H. M.	Hortus Malabaricus.	*Mag.*	Magnolius.
Hall.	Hallerus.	*Malp.*	Malpighius.
Heb.	Hebenstreitius.	*March.*	Marchantius.
Heist.	Heisterus.	*Mars.*	Marsilius.
Herm.	Hermannus.	*Mich.*	Michelius.
Houst.	Houstonus.	*Niss.*	Nissolius.
Imp.	Imperatus.	*Off.*	Officinarum.
Johr.	Johrenius.	*P. Alp.*	Prosper Alpinus.
Isn.	Isnardus.	*Pet.*	Petitus.
Juss.	Jussieus.	*Petiv.*	Petiverius.
Kæmpf.	Kæmpferus.	*Pis.*	Piso.

Pluck. Pluckenetius.
Plum. Plumierus.
Pont. Pontedera.
Rai. Raius.
Riv. Rivinus.
Roy. Royenius.
Rudb. Rudbeckius.
Rupp. Ruppius.
Schæff. A. Schæfferi erleichterte Arzneykräuterwissenschaft, 1759.
— *B.* — Beobachtungen der Schwämme um Regensb, 1759.
Schæff. G. — Beschreibung des Gichtschwammes, 1760.
Schaw. Schawius.
Scheuchz. Scheuchzerus.
Sig. Sigesbeckius.
Sloan. Sloanus.
Tab. Tabernæmontanus.
Tourn. Tournefortius.
Trag. Tragus.
Trew. Trewius.
Vaill. Vaillantius.
Weinm. Weinmannius.

TABLE II.

THE LINNÆAN GENERA,

WITH

REFERENCES AND SYNONYMES.

1. ACALYPHA.

Linn. *Gen.* 959. *Spec.* 1003. *Syst.* 959. Ludw. 897. RICINOCARPOS. Boerh.

2. ACANTHUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 711. *Spec.* 639. *Syst.* 711. Mill. i. 14. Tourn. *tab.* 80, 81. Weinm. *tab.* 13. Ludw. 239.

3. ACER.

Linn. *Gen.* 1023. *Spec.* 1054. *Syst.* 1023. Hall. 421. Ludw. 551. Mill. i. 14. Tourn. *tab.* 386. Weinm. *tab.* 14-17.

4. ACHILLEA.

Linn. *Gen.* 871. *Spec.* 896. *Syst.* 871. Hall. 712. Ludw. 358.
MILLEFOLIUM. Tourn. *tab.* 283. Blackw. *tab.* 18. Mill. ii. 47. Schæff. A. 122. Weinm. *tab.* 729, 730.
PTARMICA. Tourn. *tab.* 283. Blackw. *tab.* 276. Mill. ii. 165. Schæff. A. 123. Weinm. *tab.* 837.

5. Achras.

Linn. *Gen.* 1093. *Spec.* 1190. *Syst. No.* 1093, *p.* 1381.
Sapota. Plum. Ludw. 1046.

6. Achyranthes.

Linn. *Gen.* 254. *Spec.* 204. *Syst.* 254. Ludw. 772.
Achyrăcantha. Dill.

7. Acnida.

Linn. *Gen.* 987. *Spec.* 1027. *Syst.* 987.
Acnide. Mitch.

8. Aconitum.

Linn. *Gen.* 603. *Spec.* 532. *Syst.* 603. Hall. 312. Ludw. 653.
Mill. i. 17. Tourn. *tab.* 239, 240. Weinm. *tab.* 22-24.
Napellus. Riv. Anthora. Riv.

9. Acorus.

Linn. *Gen.* 392. *Spec.* 324. *Syst.* 392. Hall. 259. Ludw. 784.
Mill. iii. 8. Schæff. A. 245. Weinm. *tab.* 25.
Calamus Aromaticus. Mich.

10. Acrostichum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1037. *Spec.* 1067. *Syst.* 1037.
Ruta Muraria. Tourn. *tab.* 317. Blackw. *tab.* 219. Adianthum Album. Off. Schæff. A. 304. Weinm. *tab.* 26.
Acrostichum. Hall. 134. Ludw. 942. Asplenium. Hall. 134. Ludw. 943.

11. Actæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 568. *Spec.* 504. *Syst.* 568.
Christophoriana. Tourn. *tab.* 154. Hall. 305. Ludw. 457.
Mill. i. 205. Weinm. *tab.* 384.

12. Adansonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1094. *Spec.* 1190. *Syst. No.* 1094. *p.* 1382-1144.

13. Adelia.

Linn. *Syst.* 1298.

14. Adenanthera.

Linn. *Gen.* 472. *Spec.* 384. *Syst.* 472. Ludw. 556.

15. Adiantum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1044. *Spec.* 1094. *Syst.* 1044. Blackw. *tab.* 367. Ludw. 945. Mill. i. 19. Weinm. *tab.* 26, 27.

16. Adonis.

Linn. *Gen.* 618. *Spec.* 547. *Syst.* 618. Hall. 319. Ludw. 753. Mill. i. 20. iii. 9. Weinm. *tab.* 28.

17. Adoxa.

Linn. *Gen.* 450. *Spec.* 367. *Syst.* 450.
Moschatellina. Tourn. *tab.* 68. Hall. 412. Ludw. 137. Mill. ii. 59. Weinm. 737.

18. Ægilops.

Linn. *Gen.* 1018. *Spec.* 1050. *Syst.* 1018. Ludw. 847.

19. Æginetia.

Linn. *Gen.* 695. *Spec.* 632, *Syst.* 695. Ludw. 1036.

20. Ægopodium.

Linn. *Gen.* 330. *Spec.* 265. *Syst.* 330.
Podagraria. Riv. Hall. 427. Ludw. 658.

21. Æschynomene.

Linn. *Gen.* 769. *Spec.* 713. *Syst.* 769. Ludw. 499.

22. Æsculus.

Linn. *Gen.* 420. *Spec.* 344. *Syst.* 420.
Hippocastanum. Tourn. *tab.* 382. Ludw. 630. Mill. i. 407. Weinm. *tab.* 342. Castanea Equina. Rai.
Pavia. Boerh. Ludw. 632. Mill. ii. 110.

23. Æthusa.

Linn. *Gen.* 317. *Spec.* 256. *Syst.* 317. Hall. 433. Ludw. 692.
Cynapium. Riv.

24. Agaricus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1074. *Spec.* 1171. *Syst.* 1074. Schæff. B. § 70.
Amanita. Dill. Ludw. 963.
Fungus. Mich. Battar. Gled. Hall. 24. Tourn. *tab.* 327.
Agarico-Fungus. Hall. 57.

25. Agave.

Linn. *Gen.* 390. *Spec.* 323. *Syst.* 390.

26. Ageratum.

Linn. *Gen.* 843. *Spec.* 839. *Syst.* 843. Mill. i. 20. Weinm. *tab.* 29.
Carelia. Pont. Ludw. 299.

27. Agrimonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 534. *Spec.* 448. *Syst.* 534.
Agrimonia. Tourn. *tab.* 155. Blackw. *tab.* 21. Hall. 407. Ludw. 606. Mill. i. 21. Schæff. A. 195. Weinm. *tab.* 29.
Agrimonoides. Tourn. *tab.* 155. Ludw. 549. Mill. i. 23. iii. 9.

28. Agrostemma.

Linn. *Gen.* 516. *Spec.* 435. *Syst.* 516.
Lychnis. Hall. 376. Ludw. 573.

29. Agrostis.

Linn. *Gen.* 74. *Spec.* 61. *Syst.* 74. Hall. 218. 229. Ludw. 821.

30. Aira.

Linn. *Gen.* 75. *Spec.* 63. *Syst.* 75. Ludw. 825.

31. Ajuga.

Linn. *Gen.* 624. *Spec.* 561. *Syst.* 624.
Bugula. Tourn. *tab.* 98. Hall. 633. Ludw. 191. Mill. i. 147.
Consolida Media. Off. Weinm. *tab.* 407.

32. Aizoon.

Linn. *Gen.* 553. *Spec.* 488. *Syst.* 553. Ludw. 808. Mill. iii. 9.
Ficoidea. Niss. Mill. i. 316.

33. Alcea.

Linn. *Gen.* 750. *Spec.* 687. *Syst.* 750. Ludw. 145.

Malva. Tourn. *tab.* 24. Ludw. 144. Mill. ii. 4. Schæff. A. 48. 50. Weinm. *tab.* 693-697.

34. Alchemilla.

Linn. *Gen.* 153. *Spec.* 123. *Syst.* 153.

Alchimilla. Tourn. *tab.* 289. Blackw. *tab.* 72. Hall. 184. Ludw. 764. Mill. i. 25. Schæff. A. 284. Weinm. *tab.* 36, 37.

35. Aldrovanda.

Linn. *Gen.* 350. *Spec.* 281. *Syst.* 350.

36. Aletris.

Linn. *Gen.* 387. *Spec.* 319. *Syst.* 387.

37. Alisma.

Linn. *Gen.* 418. *Spec.* 342. *Syst.* 418.

Plantago Aquatica. Boerh. Ludw. 384.

Damasonium. Tourn. *tab.* 132. Hall. 300. Ludw. 385. Mill. i. 265.

38. Allionia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1112. *p.* 1361, 890.

39. Allium.

Linn. *Gen.* 370. *Spec.* 294. *Syst.* 370.

Allium. Tourn. *tab.* 206. Hall. 296, 297. Ludw. 724. Mill. i. 26. iii. 11. Schæff. A. 249. Weinm. *tab.* 38, 39.

Cepa. Tourn. *tab.* 205. Hall. 295. Ludw. 724. Mill. i. 192. Schæff. A. 250. Weinm. *tab.* 349.

Porrum. Tourn. *tab.* 204. Hall. 294. Ludw. 724. Mill. i. 158. Schæff. A. 251. Weimn. *tab.* 828.

Scorodoprasum. Mich. Ludw. 724.

Moly. Boerh. Ludw. 427. Mill. ii. 56. Weinm. *tab.* 734.

40. Allophylus.

Linn. *Gen.* 428. *Spec.* 348. *Syst.* 428.

41. Aloe.

Linn. *Gen.* 389. *Spec.* 319. *Syst.* 389. Blackw. *tab.* 229. Ludw. 116. Mill. i. 27. iii. 12. Tourn. *tab.* 191. Weinm. *tab.* 42-75.

42. Alopecurus.

Linn. *Gen.* 72. *Spec.* 60. *Syst.* 72. Ludw. 818. Hall. 205.

43. Alpinia.

Linn. *Gen.* 4. *Spec.* 2. *Syst.* 4. Ludw. 173. Mill. iii. 12.

Alpina. Plum.

44. Alsine.

Linn. *Gen.* 342. *Spec.* 272. *Syst.* 342. Blackw. *tab.* 164. Hall. 385. Ludw. 569. Tourn. *tab.* 126. Weinm. *tab.* 76-78.

45. Althæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 749. *Spec.* 686. *Syst.* 749. Blackw. *tab.* 90. Hall. 364. Ludw. 146. Mill. i. 30. iii. 12. Schæff. A. 49. Weinm. *tab.* 79-83.

46. Alyssum.

Linn. *Gen.* 722. *Spec.* 650. *Syst.* 722. Ludw. 429.

Alysson. Tourn. *tab.* 104. Hall. 537. Mill. i. 31. Weinm. *tab.* 973.

Alyssoides. Tourn. *tab.* 104. Mill. i. 31.

Vesicaria. Tourn.

47. Amaranthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 941. *Spec.* 989. *Syst.* 941. Blackw. *tab.* 317. Ludw. 882. Mill. i. 33. Tourn. *tab.* 118. Hall. 176. Weinm. *tab.* 84-99.

48. Amaryllis.

Linn. *Gen.* 367. *Spec.* 292. *Syst.* 367. Mill. iii. 13. Ludw. 723.

Lilio-Narcissus. Tourn. *tab.* 207. Mill. i. 509. Weinm. *tab.* 672.

49. Ambrosia.

Linn. *Gen.* 938. *Spec.* 987. *Syst.* 938. Ludw. 858. Mill. i. 34. Tourn. *tab.* 252.

50. Amellus.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1162. *p.* 1377. 1225.

51. Amethystea.

Linn. *Gen.* 32. *Spec.* 21. *Syst.* 32.

Amethystina. Amm.

52. Ammannia.

Linn. *Gen.* 144. *Spec.* 119. *Syst.* 144. Ludw. 393.

53. Ammi.

Linn. *Gen.* 297. *Spec.* 243. *Syst.* 297. Ludw. 697. Mill. i. 35. Weinm. *tab.* 99, 100. Tourn. *tab.* 159.

Ammoides. Boerh.

54. Amomum.

Linn. *Gen.* 2. *Spec.* 1. *Syst.* 2. Ludw. 170. Weinm. *tab.* 101.

Zingiber. Boerh.

55. Amorpha.

Linn. *Gen.* 768. *Spec.* 713. *Syst.* 768. Ludw. 286.

56. Amygdalus.

Linn. *Gen.* 545. *Spec.* 472. *Syst.* 545.

Amygdalus. Tourn. *tab.* 402. Blackw. *tab.* 105. Ludw. 596. Mill. i. 35. Schæff. A. 185. Weinm. *tab.* 101, 102.

Persica. Tourn. *tab.* 400. Blackw. *tab.* 101. Ludw. 597. Mill. ii. 115. Schæff. A. 186. Weinm. *tab.* 707.

57. Amyris.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1130. *p.* 1367. 100.

58. Anabasis.

Linn. *Gen.* 276. *Spec.* 223. *Syst.* 276.

59. Anacardium.

Linn. *Gen.* 467. *Spec.* 383. *Syst.* 467. Blackw. *tab.* 369. Ludw. 1021.

Acajou. Tourn. *tab.* 435. Mill. i. 13. iii. 8. Weinm. *tab.* 104.

60. Anacyclus.

Linn. *Gen.* 869. *Spec.* 892. *Syst.* 869. Ludw. 312.

Santalinoides. Vaill.

Cotula. Tourn. *tab.* 282.

61. Anagallis.

Linn. *Gen.* 189. *Spec.* 148. *Syst.* 189. Blackw. *tab.* 43. 274. Hall. 481. Ludw. 41. Mill. i. 36. iii. 17. Schæff. A. 327. Tourn. *tab.* 59. Weinm. *tab.* 106, 107.

62. Anagyris.

Linn. *Gen.* 457. *Spec.* 374. *Syst.* 457. Ludw. 635. Mill. i. 37. Weinm. *tab.* 108, 109. Tourn. *tab.* 415.

63. Anastatica.

Linn. *Gen.* 715. *Spec.* 641. *Syst.* 715. Ludw. 426.

64. Anchusa.

Linn. *Gen.* 167. *Spec.* 133. *Syst.* 167. Blackw. *tab.* 112. Mill. i. 47. Weinm. *tab.* 117.

Buglossum. Tourn. *tab.* 53. Hall. 523. Ludw. 32. Mill. i. 146. Schæff. A. 37. Weinm. *tab.* 271.

Alcanna. Off. Schæff. A. 42.

65. Andrachne.

Linn. *Gen.* 973. *Spec.* 1014. *Syst.* 973. Ludw. 862. Mill. iii. 19.

Telephioides. Tourn. Mill. ii. 314.

66. Andromeda.

Linn. *Gen.* 485. *Spec.* 393. *Syst.* 485.

Ledum. Mich. Hall. 217.

Chamædaphne. Buxb.

Polifolia. Buxb.

Ericæ Species. Tourn. *tab.* 373. B. Ludw. 139.

67. Andropogon.

Linn. *Gen.* 1014. *Spec.* 1045. *Syst.* 1014.

68. Androsace.

Linn. *Gen.* 179. *Spec.* 141. *Syst.* 179. Ludw. 44. Mill. iii. 20. Tourn. *tab.* 46.

69. Andryala.

Linn. *Gen.* 820. *Spec.* 808. *Syst.* 820. Ludw. 342.

Eriophorus. Vaill.

70. Anemone.

Linn. *Gen.* 614. *Spec.* 538. *Syst.* 614. Ludw. 756.

Anemone. Tourn. *tab.* 147. Hall. 321. Mill. i. 47. Weinm. *tab.* 118-128.

Anemonoides. Dill. Mill. iii. 20.

Anemone-Ranunculus. Dill.

Trinitas. Hall. 320. Hepatica. Dill. Blackw. *tab.* 207. Mill. i. 401. Schæff. A. 260. Weinm. *tab.* 570.

Pulsatilla. Tourn. *tab.* 148. Mill. ii. 168. Weinm. *tab.* 838-840.

71. Anethum.

Linn. *Gen.* 326. *Spec.* 263. *Syst.* 326.

Anethum. Tourn. *tab.* 169. Ludw. 657. Mill. i. 50. Schæff. A. 236. Weinm. *tab.* 129.

Fœniculum. Tourn. *tab.* 164. Blackw. *tab.* 288. Hall. 425. Ludw. 669. Mill. i. 326. Schæff. A. 237. Weinm. *tab.* 513.

72. Angelica.

Linn. *Gen.* 309. *Spec.* 250. *Syst.* 309. Hall. 445. Ludw. 661. Mill. i. 50. iii. 21. Schæff. A. 239. Tourn. *tab.* 167. Weinm. *tab.* 130-136.

73. Annona.

Linn. *Gen.* 613. *Spec.* 536. *Syst.* 613.

Guanabanus. Plum. Mill. i. 384. iii. 125.

Anona. Ludw. 744.

74. Anthemis.

Linn. *Gen.* 870. *Spec.* 893. *Syst.* 870.

Chamæmelum. Tourn. *tab.* 281. Blackw. *tab.* 67. Hall. 716. Ludw. 357. Mill. i. 200. Chamomilla. Off. Schæff. A. 127. Weinm. *tab.* 362-364.

Buphthalmum. Tourn. *tab.* 282. Ludw. 362. Mill. i. 149.

Anthemis. Mich.

75. Anthericum.

Linn. *Gen.* 380. *Spec.* 310. *Syst.* 380. Hall. 291.

Phalangium. Tourn. *tab.* 193. Mill. ii. 134. Ludw. 713. Weinm. *tab.* 807.

Bulbine. Linn. *edit. prior.* Asphodelitis. Boerh.

76. Anthoceros.

Linn. *Gen.* 1064. *Spec.* 1139. *Syst.* 1064. Hall. 127. Ludw. 981.

77. Antholyza.

Linn. *Gen.* 56. *Spec.* 37. *Syst.* 56.

78. Anthospermum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1029. *Spec.* 1058. *Syst.* 1029. Ludw. 1035. Mill. iii. 22.

Tournefortia. Pont.

79. Anthoxanthum.

Linn. *Gen.* 40. *Spec.* 28. *Syst.* 40. Hall. 230. Ludw. 812.

80. Anthyllis.

Linn. *Gen.* 773. *Spec.* 719. *Syst.* 773. Ludw. 475. Weinm. *tab.* 142.

Vulneraria. Tourn. *tab.* 211. Hall. 569. Mill. ii. 466.

Erinacea. Tourn.

Barba Jovis. Boerh.

81. Antidesma.

Linn. *Gen.* 985. *Spec.* 1027. *Syst.* 985.

82. Antirrhinum.

Linn. *Gen.* 668. *Spec.* 612. *Syst.* 668. Hall. 613. Ludw. 247.

Antirrhinum. Tourn. *tab.* 75. Mill. i. 60. Weinm. *tab.* 144.

Linaria. Tourn. *tab.* 76. Blackw. *tab.* 115. Hall. 613. Mill. i. 518. Schæff. A. 78. Weinm. *tab.* 664, 665.

Asarina. Tourn. *tab.* 76.

Elatine. Riv. Blackw. *tab.* 170. Weinm. *tab.* 476.

83. Aphanes.

Linn. *Gen.* 154. *Spec.* 123. *Syst.* 154. Ludw. 770.

Percepier. Dill. Hall. 184.

84. Aphyllanthes.

Linn. *Gen.* 369. *Spec.* 294. *Syst.* 369. Ludw. 725. Tourn. *tab.* 430.

85. Apium.

Linn. *Gen.* 329. *Spec.* 264. *Syst.* 329. Blackw. *tab.* 172. Hall. 427. Ludw. 695. Mill. i. 65. Tourn. *tab.* 160. Schæff. A. 226. Weinm. *tab.* 150.

86. Apluda.

Linn. *Gen.* 89. *Spec.* 82. *Syst. No.* 89. *p.* 1306. 1383.

87. Apocynum.

Linn. *Gen.* 269. *Spec.* 213. *Syst.* 269. Ludw. 98. Mill. i. 67 iii. 23. Tourn. *tab.* 20. Weinm. *tab.* 151.

88. Aquilegia.

Linn. *Gen.* 605. *Spec.* 533. *Syst.* 605. Hall. 310. Ludw. 752. Mill. i. 71. iii. 25. Schæff. A. 259. Tourn. *tab.* 242. Weinm. *tab.* 160-164.

89. Arabis.

Linn. *Gen.* 732. *Spec.* 664. *Syst.* 732. Ludw. 414. Hall. 561.

90. Arachis.

Linn. *Gen.* 787. *Spec.* 741. *Syst.* 787. Ludw. 483. Mill. iii. 26.
Arachidna. Plum. Weinm.
Arachidnoides. Niss.

91. Aralia.

Linn. *Gen.* 346. *Spec.* 273. *Syst.* 346. Ludw. 548. Mill. i. 72. Tourn. *tab.* 154.

92. Arbutus.

Linn. *Gen.* 488. *Spec.* 395. *Syst.* 488.
Arbutus. Tourn. *tab.* 368. Hall. 415. Ludw. 140. Mill. i. 73. Weinm. *tab.* 166.
Uva Ursi. Tourn. *tab.* 370. Hall. 415. Mill. ii. 466. Schæff. A. 43.

93. Arctium.

Linn. *Gen.* 830. *Spec.* 816. *Syst.* 830. Hall. 675.
Lappa. Tourn. *tab.* 256. Ludw. 324.
Bardana. Dod. Blackw. *tab.* 117. Schæff. A. 99. Weinm. *tab.* 231.

94. Arctopus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1030. *Spec.* 1058. *Syst.* 1030.

95. Arctotis.

Linn. *Gen.* 886. *Spec.* 922. *Syst.* 886. Mill. iii. 26.

Anthotheca. Vaill.
Anemonospermos. Boerh. Ludw. 363. Mill. i. 50.

96. Areca.
Linn. *Gen.* 1090. *Spec.* 1189. *Syst.* 1090.

97. Arenaria.
Linn. *Gen.* 505. *Spec.* 423. *Syst.* 505.
Alsine. Hall. 385-387. Ludw. 569.

98. Arethusa.
Linn. *Gen.* 905. *Spec.* 950. *Syst.* 905.
Orchidion. Mitch.

99. Aretia.
Linn. *Gen.* 178. *Spec.* 141. *Syst.* 178. Hall. 485. Ludw. 44.

100. Argemone.
Linn. *Gen.* 574. *Spec.* 508. *Syst.* 574. Ludw. 448. Mill. i. 73. Tourn. *tab.* 121.

101. Aristida.
Linn. *Gen.* 88. *Spec.* 82. *Syst.* 88.

102. Aristolochia.
Linn. *Gen.* 911. *Spec.* 960. *Syst.* 911. Blackw. *tab.* 255-257. Hall. 196. Ludw. 283. Mill. i. 74. Tourn. *tab.* 71. Schæff. A. 52. Weinm. *tab.* 167, 168.

103. Arnica.
Linn. *Gen.* 861. *Spec.* 884. *Syst.* 861.
Gerbera. Linn. *edit. prior.* Ludw. 356. Weinm. *tab.* 469.

104. Artedia.
Linn. *Gen.* 295. *Spec.* 242. *Syst.* 295. Ludw. 667.

105. Artemisia.
Linn. *Gen.* 849. *Spec.* 845. *Syst.* 849. Ludw. 296. Hall. 694.
Artemisia. Tourn. *tab.* 260. Mill. i. 75. Schæff. A. 103. Weinm. *tab.* 170, 171.

Abrotanum. Tourn. Mill. i. 6. iii. 4. Schæff. A. 104. Weinm. *tab.* 4-6.

Absinthium. Tourn. *tab.* 260. Blackw. *tab.* 17. Mill. i. 8. Schæff. A. 105. Weinm. *tab.* 7-9.

Draco. Boerh. Dracunculus. Bauh. Blackw. *tab.* 116.

106. Arum.

Linn. *Gen.* 915. *Spec.* 964. *Syst.* 915. Hall. 260. Ludw. 810.

Arum. Tourn. *tab.* 69. Blackw. *tab.* 228. Hall. 261. Mill. i. 77. Schæff. A. 53. Weinm. *tab.* 172-177.

Arisarum. Tourn. *tab.* 70. Mill. i. 74. iii. 27. Weinm. *tab.* 169.

Colocasia. Boerh.

Dracunculus. Tourn. *tab.* 70. Blackw. *tab.* 269. Mill. i. 277. Weinm. *tab.* 472.

107. Arundo.

Linn. *Gen.* 87. *Spec.* 81. *Syst.* 87. Hall. 221. Ludw. 829. Mill. i. 78. iii. 28. Weinm. *tab.* 178-180.

108. Asarum.

Linn. *Gen.* 522. *Spec.* 442. *Syst.* 522.

Asarum. Tourn. *tab.* 286. Blackw. *tab.* 359. Hall. 195. Ludw. 801. Mill. i. 79. iii. 29. Schæff. A. 268. Weinm. *tab.* 181.

Hupocistus. Tourn. *tab.* 477. Ludw. 804. Mill. i. 421.

109. Asclepias.

Linn. *Gen.* 270. *Spec.* 214. *Syst.* 270.

Asclepias. Tourn. *tab.* 22. Blackw. *tab.* 96. Hall. 525. Ludw. 99. Mill. i. 80. iii. 29.

Apocynum. Tourn. *tab.* 21. Weinm. *tab.* 152, *seq.*

Vincetoxicum. Off. Schæff. A. 35. Weinm. *tab.* 1011. a, b.

110. Ascyrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 809. *Spec.* 787. *Syst.* 809. Mill. i. 80.

Hypericoides. Plum. Ludw. 453.

111. Aspalathus.

Linn. *Gen.* 767. *Spec.* 711. *Syst.* 767.

Achyronia. Royen. Ludw. 476.

112. Asparagus.

Linn. *Gen.* 382. *Spec.* 313. *Syst.* 382. Blackw. *tab.* 332. Ludw. 730. Mill. i. 81. iii. 29. Schæff. A. 246. Tourn. *tab.* 154. Weinm. *tab.* 182.

113. Asperugo.

Linn. *Gen.* 173. *Spec.* 138. *Syst.* 173. Hall. 522. Ludw. 40. Mill. i. 84. Tourn. *tab.* 54.

Aparine Major. Weinm. *tab.* 148. a.

114. Asperula.

Linn. *Gen.* 113. *Spec.* 103. *Syst.* 113.

Rubeola. Hall. 457.

115. Asphodelus.

Linn. *Gen.* 379. *Spec.* 309. *Syst.* 379. Blackw. *tab.* 233-238. Ludw. 119. Mill. i. 85. Schæff. A. 12. Tourn. *tab.* 178. Weinm. *tab.* 184.

116. Asplenium.

Linn. *Gen.* 1042. *Spec.* 1078. *Syst.* 1042. Hall. 134. Ludw. 943.

Asplenium. Tourn. *tab.* 318. Mill. i. 85.

Lingua Cervina. Tourn. *tab.* 319. Blackw. *tab.* 138. Weinm. *tab.* 667, *seq.*

Trichomanes. Tourn. *tab.* 315. a, b. Blackw. *tab.* 370. Weinm. *tab.* 26. d.

117. Aster.

Linn. *Gen.* 858. *Spec.* 872. *Syst.* 858. Hall. 725. Ludw. 352. Mill. i. 86. iii. 30. Tourn. *tab.* 274. Weinm. *tab.* 187-196.

Aster. Vaill.

Helerium. Vaill.

Asteropterus. Vaill.

118. Astragalus.

Linn. *Gen.* 799. *Spec.* 755. *Syst.* 799. Hall. 565.

Astragalus. Tourn. *tab.* 233. Ludw. 508. Mill. i. 90. iii. 31. Weinm. *tab.* 196.

Tragacantha. Tourn. *tab.* 234. Blackw. *tab.* 264. Ludw. 639. Mill. ii. 346. Weinm. *tab.* 977. d.

119. Astrantia.

Linn. *Gen.* 290. *Spec.* 235. *Syst.* 290. Hall. 439. Ludw. 655. Mill. i. 90. Tourn. *tab.* 166.

120. Athamanta.

Linn. *Gen.* 301. *Spec.* 244. *Syst.* 301.

Meum. Tourn. *tab.* 165. Hall. 426. Ludw. 677. Mill. ii. 47. Schæff. A. 234. Weinm. *tab.* 729. a.

Oreoselinum. Tourn. *tab.* 169. Ludw. 665. Mill. ii. 93. Selinum. Hall. 143.

121. Atractylis.

Linn. *Gen.* 837. *Spec.* 829. *Syst.* 837. Ludw. 365.

Crocodilodes. Vaill.

122. Atragene.

Linn. *Gen.* 615. *Spec.* 542. *Syst.* 615.

123. Atraphaxis.

Linn. *Gen.* 405. *Spec.* 333. *Syst.* 405. Ludw. 371. Mill. iii. 27.

124. Atriplex.

Linn. *Gen.* 1021. *Spec.* 1052. *Syst.* 1021. Blackw. *tab.* 99, 100. Tourn. *tab.* 286. Hall. 173. Ludw. 775. Mill. i. 91. iii. 31. Schæff. A. 275. Weinm. *tab.* 200-204.

125. Atropa.

Linn. *Gen.* 222. *Spec.* 181. *Spec.* 222.

Belladona. Tourn. *tab.* 13. Hall. 508. Ludw. 90. Mill. i. 117. iii. 38. Schæff. A. 38. Weinm. *tab.* 235.

126. Avena.

Linn. *Gen.* 85. *Spec.* 79. *Syst.* 85. Hall. 222, 223. Ludw. 830. Mill. i. 93. iii. 31. Schæff. A. 302. Tourn. *tab.* 297. Weinm. *tab.* 205.

127. Averrhoa.

Linn. *Gen.* 511. *Spec.* 428. *Syst.* 511. Ludw. 578.

128. Avicennia.

Linn. *Gen.* 125. *Spec.* 110. *Syst.* 125. Ludw. 16.

129. Axyris.

Linn. *Gen.* 929. *Spec.* 979. *Syst.* 929.

130. Ayenia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1164. *p.* 1378. 1247.

131. Azalea.

Linn. *Gen.* 195. *Spec.* 150. *Syst.* 195. Hall. 416. Ludw. 71.
Ledum. Hall. 417.
Chamærhodendros. Tourn.

132. Baccharis.

Linn. *Gen.* 853. *Spec.* 860. *Syst.* 853. Mill. iii. 34.
Conyza. Ludw. 306.

133. Bæckea.

Linn. *Gen.* 442. *Spec.* 358. *Syst.* 442.

134. Ballota.

Linn. *Gen.* 639. *Spec.* 582. *Syst.* 639.
Ballote. Tourn. *tab.* 85. Blackw. *tab.* 136. Hall. 648. Ludw. 204. Mill. i. 100. Weinm. *tab.* 711. b.
Marrubiastrum. Riv.

135. Banisteria.

Linn. *Gen.* 509. *Spec.* 427. *Syst.* 509. Ludw. 568. Mill. i. 101.

136. Barleria.

Linn. *Gen.* 703. *Spec.* 636. *Syst.* 703. Ludw. 230. Mill. i. 109. iii. 35.

137. Barreria.

Linn. *Gen.* 347. *Spec.* 274. *Syst.* 347. Ludw. 1038.

138. Bartramia.

Lin. *Gen.* 480. *Spec.* 398. *Syst.* ...

139. Bartsia.

Linn. *Gen.* 657. *Spec.* 602. *Syst.* 657. Ludw. 243. Stæhelina. Hall. 624.

140. Basella.

Linn. *Gen.* 343. *Spec.* 272. *Syst.* 343. Ludw. 27. Mill. i. 110.

141. Batis.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1152. *p.* 1380. 1289.

142. Bauhinia.

Linn. *Gen.* 459. *Spec.* 374. *Syst.* 459. Ludw. 645. Mill. i. 112. iii. 36.

143. Begonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1024. *Spec.* 1056. *Syst.* 1024. Ludw. 1044. Tourn. *tab.* 442.

144. Bellis.

Linn. *Gen.* 864. *Spec.* 886. *Syst.* 864. Blackw. *tab.* 200. Hall 722. Ludw. 347. Mill. i. 118. Schæff. A. 117. Tourn. *tab.* 280. Weinm. *tab.* 236, 237.

145. Bellonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 207. *Spec.* 172. *Syst.* 207. Ludw. 1013. Mill. i. 118.

146. Berberis.

Linn. *Gen.* 399. *Spec.* 330. *Syst.* 399. Blackw. *tab.* 165. Hall. 424. Ludw. 729. Mill. i. 119. Schæff. A. 258. Tourn. *tab.* 385. Weinm. *tab.* 240.

147. Besleria.

Linn. *Gen.* 673. *Spec.* 619. *Syst.* 673. Ludw. 263. Mill. i. 122.

148. Beta.

Linn. *Gen.* 274. *Spec.* 222. *Syst.* 274. Blackw. *tab.* 235. Ludw. 777. Mill. i. 123. Schæff. A. 277. Tourn. 286. Weinm. *tab.* 241, 242.

149. Betonica.

Linn. *Gen.* 631. *Spec.* 573. *Syst.* 631. Blackw. *tab.* 46. Hall. 645. Ludw. 203. Mill. i. 123. Schæff. A. 67. Tourn. *tab.* 96. Weinm. *tab.* 243.

150. Betula.

Linn. *Gen.* 933. *Spec.* 982. *Syst.* 933.

Betula. Tourn. *tab.* 360. Blackw. *tab.* 240. Hall. 158. Ludw. 879. Mill. i. 124. Schæff. A. 292. Weinm. *tab.* 244.

Alnus. Tourn. *tab.* 359. Hall. 157. Ludw. 878. Mill. i. 27. iii. 11. Weinm. *tab.* 40, 41.

151. Bidens.

Linn. *Gen.* 840. *Spec.* 831. *Syst.* 840. Hall. 709. Ludw. 313. Mill. i. 124. Tourn. *tab.* 262.

Ceratocephalus. Vaill.

152. Bignonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 677. *Spec.* 622. *Syst.* 677. Ludw. 1025. Mill. i. 125. Tourn. *tab.* 72.

Gelseminum. Weinm. *tab.* 530. c.

153. Biscutella.

Linn. *Gen.* 724. *Spec.* 652. *Syst.* 724. Hall. 541. Ludw. 420.

Thlaspidium. Tourn. *tab.* 101. Mill. ii. 331.

Perspicillum. Heist.

154. Bisérrula.

Linn. *Gen.* 800. *Spec.* 762. *Syst.* 800.

Pelecinus. Tourn. *tab.* 234. Ludw. 509. Mill. ii. 111.

155. Bixa.

Linn. *Gen.* 581. *Spec.* 512. *Syst.* 581. Ludw. 749.

156. Blæria.

Linn. *Gen.* 130. *Spec.* 112. *Syst.* 130.

157. Blakea.

Linn. *No.* 1141. *p.* 1370, 1044.

158. Blasia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1062. *Spec.* 1138. *Syst.* 1062. Ludw. 984.

159. Blechnum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1039. *Spec.* 1077. *Syst.* 1039.

160. Blitum.

Linn. *Gen.* 14. *Spec.* 4. *Syst.* 14. Hall. 774.

Chenopodiomorus. Boerh. Mill. i. 205.

Morocarpus. Rup. Ludw. 761.

161. Bobartia.

Lin. *Gen.* 66. *Spec.* 54. *Syst.* 66.

162. Bocconia.

Linn. *Gen.* 569. *Spec.* 505. *Syst.* 569. Ludw. 459. Mill. i. 132.

163. Boerhavia.

Linn. *Gen.* 9. *Spec.* 3. *Syst.* 9. Ludw. 6. Mill. iii. 41.

Antanisophyllum. Vaill.

164. Boletus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1075. *Spec.* 1176. *Syst.* 1075. Gled. *tab.* iii. Schæff. B. 870.

Suillus. Mich. Hall. 29. Ludw. 964. Fungus. Tourn. *tab.* 328.

Polyporus. Mich. Hall. 25. Ludw. 965.

Agarico-Polyporus. Hall. 26.

Ceriomyces. Agaricus. Battarr. *tab.* iv. xxxviii.

165. Bombax.

Linn. *Gen.* 580. *Spec.* 511. *Syst. No.* 580. *p.* 1141.

Xylon. Linn. *edit. prior.* Ludw. 523.

Ceiba. Plum. Mill. i. 188. iii. 54.

166. Bontia.

Linn. *Gen.* 709. *Spec.* 638. *Syst.* 709. Ludw. 1026. Mill. i. 133.

167. Borago.

Linn. *Gen.* 172. *Spec.* 137. *Syst.* 172.

Borrago. Tourn. *tab.* 53. Blackw. *tab.* 36. Hall. 524. Ludw. 31. Mill. i. 134. iii. 42. Schæff. A. 39. Weinm. *tab.* 253, 254.

Borraginoides. Boerh. Cynoglossoides. Isnard.

168. Borassus.

Lin. *Gen.* 1085. *Spec.* 1187. *Syst.* 1085.

Ampana. H. M. Carimpana. H. M.

169. Borbonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 764. *Spec.* 707. *Syst.* 764. Ludw. 638.

170. Bosea.

Linn. *Gen.* 280. *Spec.* 225. *Syst.* 280. Ludw. 781. Mill. iii. 42.

171. Brabeium.

Linn. *Gen.* 149. *Spec.* 121. *Syst.* 149. Ludw. 391. Mill. iii. 43.

172. Brassica.

Linn. *Gen.* 734. *Spec.* 666. *Syst.* 734.

Brassica. Tourn. *tab.* 106. Ludw. 405. Mill. i. 137. Schæff. A. 151. Weinm. *tab.* 256.

Rapa. Tourn. *tab.* 113. Blackw. *tab.* 226. Ludw. 406. Mill. ii. 189. Schæff. A. 152. Weinm. *tab.* 859.

Napus. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 224. Mill. ii. 66. Weinm. *tab.* 746. a.

173. Breynia.

Linn. *Gen.* 566. *Spec.* 503. *Syst.* ...Ludw. 451. Mill. i. 144.

174. Briza.

Linn. *Gen.* 78. *Spec.* 70. *Syst.* 78. Ludw. 837.

175. Bromelia.

Linn. *Gen.* 356. *Spec.* 285. *Syst.* 356.

Ananas. Tourn. *tab.* 426, 427, 428. Ludw. 381. Mill. i. 37. iii. 17. Weinm. *tab.* 110-116.

Karatas. Plum. Mill. i. 471.
Pinguin. Dill.

176. Bromus.

Linn. *Gen.* 83. *Spec.* 76. *Syst.* 83. Hall. 227. Ludw. 834.
Ægilops. Dill.

177. Brossæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 1095. *Spec.* 1190. *Syst.* 1095. Ludw. 1047.

178. Browallia.

Linn. *Gen.* 691. *Spec.* 631. *Syst.* 691. Ludw. 237.

179. Brunia.

Linn. *Gen.* 242. *Spec.* 199. *Syst.* 242. Ludw. 514.

180. Brunsfelsia.

Linn. *Gen.* 230. *Spec.* 191. *Syst.* 230. Mill. i. 145.
Brunfelsia. Plum. Ludw. 93.

181. Bryonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 970. *Spec.* 1012. *Syst.* 970. Blackw. *tab.* 37. Hall. 505. Ludw. 856. Mill. i. 145. Schæff. A. 22. Tourn. *tab.* 28. Weinm. *tab.* 269.

182. Bryum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1057. *Spec.* 1115. *Syst.* 1057. Ludw. 957.

183. Bubon.

Linn. *Gen.* 312. *Spec.* 253. *Syst.* 312. Ludw. 687.

184. Bucephalon.

Linn. *Gen.* 1096. *Spec.* 1190. *Syst.* 1096. Ludw. 1048.

185. Buchnera.

Linn. *Gen.* 690. *Spec.* 630. *Syst. No.* 580. *p.* 690. Ludw. 20.

186. Bucida.

Linn. *Gen. No.* 1135. *p.* 1368. 1025.

187. Buddleia.

Linn. *Gen.* 131. *Spec.* 112. *Syst.* 131. Ludw. 21.

188. Bufonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 41. *Spec.* 123. *Syst.* 42.

Alsinoides. Rai.

189. Bulbocodium.

Linn. *Gen.* 368. *Spec.* 294. *Syst.* 368. Ludw. 727. Mill. i. 149.

190. Bunias.

Linn. *Gen.* 737. *Spec.* 669. *Syst.* 737.

Erucago. Tourn. *tab.* 103. Ludw. 430. Mill. i. 301.

191. Bunium.

Linn. *Gen.* 298. *Spec.* 243. *Syst.* 298. Ludw. 686.

Bulbocastanum. Tourn. *tab.* 161. Hall. 782. Mill. i. 148. Weinm. *tab.* 273.

192. Buphthalmum.

Lin. *Gen.* 876. *Spec.* 903. *Syst.* 876. Hall. 710. Ludw. 362.

Buphthalmum. Tourn. *tab.* 282. Mill. i. 149.

Asteriscus. Tourn. *tab.* 283. Blackw. *tab.* 272. Mill. i. 88.

Asteroides. Tourn. *tab.* 487. Mill. i. 88.

193. Bupleurum.

Linn. *Gen.* 291. *Spec.* 236. *Syst.* 291. Tourn. *tab.* 163. Hall. 436. Ludw. 685. Mill. i. 150. iii. 44. Weinm. *tab.* 273. 1.

Perfoliata. Riv. Blackw. *tab.* 95. Schæff. A. 230. Weinm. *tab.* 801. b, c, d.

194. Burmannia.

Linn. *Gen.* 359. *Spec.* 287. *Syst.* 359. Ludw. 380.

195. Butomus.

Linn. *Gen.* 455. *Spec.* 372. *Syst.* 455. Hall. 299. Ludw. 387. Mill. i. 151. Tourn. *tab.* 143.

196. Buxbaumia.

Linn. *Syst.* 1332.

197. Buxus.

Linn. *Gen.* 934. *Spec.* 983. *Syst.* 934. Blackw. *tab.* 196. Hall. 163. Ludw. 881. Mill. i. 151. Schæff. A. 285. Tourn. *tab.* 345. Weinm. *tab.* 275.

198. Byssus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1071. *Spec.* 1168. *Syst.* 1071.

Aspergillus. Mich. Hall. 6.

Botrytis. Mich. Hall. 7.

Embolus. Hall. 8.

199. Byttneria.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1125. *p.* 1365. 939.

200. Cacalia.

Linn. *Gen.* 841. *Spec.* 834. *Syst.* 841.

Cacalia. Tourn. *tab.* 258. Mill. iii. 44.

Cacalianthemum. Dill. Mill. i. 152. Kleinia. Linn. *edit. prior.* Mill. iii. 151.

Porophyllum. Vaill.

201. Cachrys.

Linn. *Gen.* 304. *Spec.* 246. *Syst.* 304. Ludw. 688. Mill. i. 158. Tourn. *tab.* 172.

202. Cactus.

Linn. *Gen.* 539. *Spec.* 466. *Syst.* 539. Mill. iii. 45.

Cereus. Juss. Ludw. 162. Mill. i. 196. iii. 59. Weinm. *tab.* 354. 358.

Opuntia. Tourn. *tab.* 122. Ludw. 163. Mill. ii. 90. Weinm. *tab.* 766. Tuna. Dill.

Melocactus. Tourn. *tab.* 425. Ludw. 161. Mill. ii. 38. Weinm. *tab.* 474.

Pereskia. Plum. Ludw. 164. Mill. ii. 112.

203. Cæsalpina.

Linn. *Gen.* 463. *Spec.* 380. *Syst.* 463. Ludw. 1049. Mill. i. 158.

204. Calamus.

Linn. *Gen.* 395. *Spec.* 325. *Syst.* 395.

205. Calendula.

Linn. *Gen.* 885. *Spec.* 921. *Syst.* 885. Blackw. *tab.* 106. Weinm. *tab.* 282, *seq.*

Caltha. Tourn. *tab.* 284. Hall. 722. Ludw. 348. Mill. i. 161. iii. 48. Schæff. A. 132.

Dimorphotheca. Vaill.

206. Calla.

Linn. *Gen.* 917. *Spec.* 968. *Syst.* 917. Ludw. 811.

Provenzalia. Petit.

Anguina. Trew.

207. Callicarpa.

Linn. *Gen.* 127. *Spec.* 111. *Syst.* 127.

Spondylococcos. Mitch.

208. Calligonum.

Linn. *Gen.* 601. *Spec.* 530. *Syst.* 601. Ludw. 805.

Polygonoides. Tourn. *tab.* 478.

209. Callitriche.

Linn. *Gen.* 13. *Spec.* 969. *Syst.* 13.

Stellaria. Dill.

210. Calophyllum.

Linn. *Gen.* 586. *Spec.* 513. *Syst.* 586.

Calaba. Plum. Mill. i. 160. Ludw. 455.

211. Caltha.

Linn. *Gen.* 623. *Spec.* 558. *Syst.* 623. Weinm. *tab.* 184.

Populago. Tourn. *tab.* 145. Hall. 319. Ludw. 624. Mill. ii. 157.

212. Calycanthus.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1144. *p.* 1371. 1066.

213. Cambogia.

Linn. *Gen.* 576. *Spec.* ... *Syst.* 576. Blackw. *tab.* 392.

214. Camellia.

Linn. *Gen.* 759. *Spec.* 698. *Syst.* 759. Ludw. 154.

215. Cameraria.

Linn. *Gen.* 264. *Spec.* 210. *Syst.* 264. Ludw. 105. Mill. iii. 48.

216. Camocladia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1109. *p.* 1360. 861.

217. Campanula.

Linn. *Gen.* 201. *Spec.* 163. *Syst.* 201. Hall. 490. Ludw. 63. Mill. i. 162. iii. 48. Tourn. *tab.* 37. Weinm. *tab.* 286-294.

218. Camphorosma.

Linn. *Gen.* 152. *Spec.* 122. *Syst.* 152.

Camphorata. Tourn. Ludw. 765. Mill. i. 165.

219. Canna.

Linn. *Gen.* 1. *Spec.* 1. *Syst.* 1. Ludw. 168. Weinm. *tab.* 296-298.

Cannacorus. Tourn. *tab.* 192. Mill. i. 166.

220. Cannabis.

Linn. *Gen.* 988. *Spec.* 1027. *Syst.* 988. Blackw. *tab.* 322. Ludw. 925. Mill. i. 165. Schæff. A. 278. Tourn. *tab.* 309. Weinm. *tab.* 299.

221. Capparis.

Linn. *Gen.* 567. *Spec.* 503. *Syst.* 567. Ludw. 458. Mill. i. 167. Schæff. A. 156. Tourn. *tab.* 139. Weinm. *tab.* 303.

222. Capraria.

Linn. *Gen.* 686. *Spec.* 628. *Syst.* 686. Ludw. 17.

Samoloides. Boerh. Mill. ii. 231.

223. Capsicum.

Linn. *Gen.* 225. *Spec.* 188. *Syst.* 225. Blackw. *tab.* 129. Ludw. 88. Mill. i. 168. Tourn. *tab.* 66.

224. Cardamine.

Linn. *Gen.* 727. *Spec.* 654. *Syst.* 727. Blackw. *tab.* 223. Hall. 557. Ludw. 415. Mill. i. 170. Tourn. *tab.* 109. Weinm. *tab.* 751. c.

225. Cardiospermum.

Linn. *Gen.* 447. *Spec.* 366. *Syst.* 447. Ludw. 442.

Corindum. Tourn. *tab.* 246. Mill. i. 229.

Vesicaria. Riv.

226. Carduus.

Linn. *Gen.* 832. *Spec.* 820. *Syst.* 832. Ludw. 321. Schæff. A. 97, 98. Weinm. *tab.* 308, *seq.*

Carduus. Vaill. Blackw. *tab.* 79. Hall. 676.

Polyacantha. Vaill.

Silybum. Vaill. Hall. 684.

Cirsium. Tourn. *tab.* 255. Mill. i. 210. iii. 64.

Eriocephalus. Vaill.

227. Carex.

Linn. *Gen.* 928. *Spec.* 972. *Syst.* 928. Ludw. 869.

Cyperoides. Tourn. *tab.* 300. Hall. 234.

Carex. Dill. Mich.

Ulva. Hall. 242.

228. Cariea.

Linn. *Gen.* 1000. *Spec.* 1036. *Syst.* 1000.

Papaya. Tourn. *tab.* 441. Ludw. 906. Mill. ii. 106.

229. Carlina.

Linn. *Gen.* 836. *Spec.* 828. *Syst.* 836. Hall. 685. Ludw. 317. Mill. i. 171. Schæff. A. 100. Tourn. *tab.* 285. Weinm. *tab.* 319.

Carlina. Vaill.

Carlinoides. Vaill.

230. Carpesium.

Linn. *Gen.* 852. *Spec.* 859. *Syst.* 852.

Conyzoides. Tourn.

231. Carpinus.

Linn. *Gen.* 952. *Spec.* 998. *Syst.* 952. Hall. 158. Ludw. 889. Mill. i. 172. Tourn. *tab.* 348. Weinm. *tab.* 319. c.

Ostrya. Mich.

232. Carthamus.

Linn. *Gen.* 838. *Spec.* 830. *Syst.* 838. Ludw. 325. Mill. i. 173. Schæff. A. 96. Tourn. *tab.* 258. Weinm. *tab.* 320.

CARTHAMUS. Vaill.
ATRACTYLIS. Vaill. Hall. 685.
CARTHAMOIDES. Vaill.

233. CARUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 327. *Spec.* 263. *Syst.* 327. Hall. 428. Ludw. 671.
CARUI. Tourn. *tab.* 160. Mill. i. 173. Schæff. A. 231. Weinm. *tab.* 321.

234. CARYOPHYLLUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 594. *Spec.* 515. *Syst.* 594. Ludw. 449. Weinm. *tab.* 324.
CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS. Tourn. *tab.* 432. Blackw. *tab.* 338.
CARYOPHYLLODENDRON. Vaill.

235. CARYOTA.

Linn. *Gen.* 1092. *Spec.* 1189. *Syst.* 1092.
SCHUNDA-PANA. H. M.

236. CASSIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 461. *Spec.* 376. *Syst.* 461. Ludw. 641.
CASSIA. Tourn. *tab.* 392. Blackw. *tab.* 381. Mill. i. 179. iii. 51. Weinm. *tab.* 340.
SENNA. Tourn. *tab.* 390. Mill. ii. 252. Weinm. *tab.* 915.

237. CASSINE.

Linn. *Gen.* 333. *Spec.* 268. *Syst.* 333. Ludw. 113.
MAUROCENIA. Linn. *edit. prior.* Mill. iii. 181.

238. CASSYTHA.

Linn. *Gen.* 52. *Spec.* 35. *Syst.* 52.

239. CATANANCHE.

Linn. *Gen.* 824. *Spec.* 812. *Syst.* 824. Ludw. 344.
CATANANCE. Tourn. *tab.* 271. Mill. i. 184.

240. CATESBÆA.

Linn. *Gen.* 121. *Spec.* 109. *Syst.* 121. Ludw. 1010. Mill. iii. 53.

241. CAUCALIS.

Linn. *Gen.* 294. *Spec.* 240. *Syst.* 294. Hall. 448. Ludw. 681. Mill. i. 185. Tourn. *tab.* 171. Weinm. *tab* 344.

242. Ceanothus.

Linn. *Gen.* 237. *Spec.* 195. *Syst.* 237.

243. Cecropia.

Linn. *Gen. No.* 1171. *p.* 1380. 1286.

244. Cedrela.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1124. *p.* 1365. 940.

Cedro. Loefl.

245. Celastrus.

Linn. *Gen.* 239. *Spec.* 196. *Syst.* 239. Ludw. 524. Mill. i. 189. iii. 54.

Euonymoides. Isn.

246. Celosia.

Linn. *Gen.* 255. *Spec.* 205. *Syst.* 255. Ludw. 515.

Stachyarpagophora. Vaill.

247. Celsia.

Linn. *Gen.* 675. *Spec.* 621. *Syst.* 675. Ludw. 255. Mill. iii. 55.

Thryallis. Sig.

248. Celtis.

Linn. *Gen.* 1012. *Spec.* 1043. *Syst.* 1012. Ludw. 782. Mill. i. 190. Tourn. *tab.* 383.

249. Cenchrus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1017. *Spec.* 1049. *Syst.* 1017. Ludw. 845.

Panicastrella. Mich.

250. Centaurea.

Linn. *Gen.* 880. *Spec.* 909. *Syst.* 880. Ludw. 366.

Centaurium Majus. Tourn. *tab.* 256. Blackw. *tab.* 93. Mill. i. 191. iii. 56. Weinm. *tab.* 347.

Jacea. Tourn. *tab.* 254. Mill. i. 442. iii. 143.

Cyanus. Tourn. *tab.* 254. Blackw. *tab.* 66. 270. Mill. i. 155. Schæff. A. 131. Weinm. *tab.* 451.

Calcitrapa. Vaill. Hall. 689.

Calcitrapoides. Vaill.

Rhaponticum. Vaill. Blackw. *tab.* 93. Hall. 687.

Rhaponticoides. Vaill.
Amberboi. Vaill.
Crocodilium. Vaill.

251. Centunculus.

Linn. *Gen.* 135. *Spec.* 116. *Syst.* 135. Ludw. 18.
Anagallidastrum. Mich.

252. Cephalanthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 105. *Spec.* 95. *Syst.* 105. Ludw. 293. Mill. iii. 56.
Platanocephalus. Vaill.

253. Cerastium.

Linn. *Gen.* 518. *Spec.* 437. *Syst.* 518. Ludw. 570.
Myosotis. Tourn. *tab.* 126. Hall. 383. Mill. ii. 63. Weinm. *tab.* 740. a.

254. Ceratocarpus.

Linn. *Gen.* 921. *Spec.* 969. *Syst.* 921.

255. Ceratonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 983. *Spec.* 1026. *Syst.* 983. Ludw. 923.
Siliqua. Tourn. *tab.* 344. Blackw. *tab.* 209. Mill. ii. 260. iii. 58. Weinm. *tab.* 922. a.

256. Ceratophyllum.

Linn. *Gen.* 944. *Spec.* 992. *Syst.* 944. Hall. 202. Ludw. 886.
Hydroceratophyllum. Vaill.
Dychotophyllum. Dill.

257. Cerbera.

Linn. *Gen.* 260. *Spec.* 208. *Syst.* 260. Ludw. 79.
Ahovai. Tourn. *tab.* 434. Mill. i. 23. iii. 9.

258. Cercis.

Linn. *Gen.* 458. *Spec.* 374. *Syst.* 458.
Siliquastrum. Tourn. *tab.* 414. Ludw. 646. Mill. ii. 261. Weinm. *tab.* 922. b.

259. Cerinthe.

Linn. *Gen.* 171. *Spec.* 136. *Syst.* 171. Ludw. 34. Hall. 515.

Cerinthe. Tourn. *tab.* 56. Mill. i. 198. Weinm. *tab.* 359, 360.
Cerinthoides. Boerh.

260. Ceropegia.

Linn. *Gen.* 266. *Spec.* 211. *Syst.* 266. Ludw. 1018.

261. Cestrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 231. *Spec.* 191. *Syst.* 231. Ludw. 92. Mill. iii. 59.

262. Chærophyllum.

Linn. *Gen.* 320. *Spec.* 258. *Syst.* 320. Hall. 452. Ludw. 675. Mill. i. 198. Tourn. *tab.* 166.
Cerefolium. Schæff. A. 224. Weinm. *tab.* 353.

263. Chamærops.

Linn. *Gen.* 1084. *Spec.* 1187. *Syst.* 1084. Ludw. 382. Weinm. *tab.* 784.
Chamæriphes. Pont.

264. Chara.

Linn. *Gen.* 1066. *Spec.* 1156. *Syst.* 1066. Hall. 196. Ludw. 954.
Hippuris. Dill.

265. Cheiranthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 730. *Spec.* 661. *Syst.* 730. Ludw. 412.
Gheiri. Schæff. A. 154. Keiri. Rupp. Blackw. *tab.* 179.
Leucoium. Tourn. *tab.* 107. Mill. i. 502. Weinm. *tab.* 646.

266. Chelidonium.

Linn. *Gen.* 572. *Spec.* 505. *Syst.* 572.
Chelidonium. Tourn. *tab.* 116. Blackw. *tab.* 91. Hall. 305. Ludw. 447. Mill. i. 203. Schæff. A. 139. Weinm. *tab.* 366. a.
Glaucium. Tourn. *tab.* 130. Hall. 304. Ludw. 452. Mill. i. 370.

267. Chelone.

Linn. *Gen.* 666. *Spec.* 611. *Syst.* 666. Ludw. 240. Mill. i. 203.
Anonymos. Gron.

268. Chenopodium.

Linn. *Gen.* 273. *Spec.* 218. *Syst.* 273. Tourn. *tab.* 288. Hall. 174. Ludw. 776. Mill. i. 204. Blackw. *tab.* 311-314.
Bonus Henricus. Off. Schæff. A. 276.

269. Cherleria.

Linn. *Gen.* 506. *Spec.* 425. *Syst.* 506. Hall. 391. Ludw. 571.

270. Chiococca.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1120. *p.* 1363. 917.

271. Chionanthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 21. *Spec.* 8. *Syst.* 21. Ludw. 1009. Mill. iii. 61.

272. Chironia.

Linn. *Gen.* 227. *Spec.* 189. *Syst.* 227. Ludw. 61.

273. Chondrilla.

Linn. *Gen.* 815. *Spec.* 796. *Syst.* 815. Hall. 755. Ludw. 334. Mill. i. 205. iii. 61. Tourn. *tab.* 268. Weinm. *tab.* 368.

274. Chrysanthemum.

Linn. *Gen.* 866. *Spec.* 887. *Syst.* 866. Ludw. 349.

Chrysanthemum. Tourn. *tab.* 280. Mill. i. 206. Weinm. *tab.* 371, *seq.*

Leucanthemum. Tourn. *tab.* 492. Mill. i. 500. Weinm. *tab.* 238. Bellis Major. Blackw. *tab.* 42. Bellis Pratensis. Off. Schæff. A. 126.

Bellidoides. Vaill.

Matricaria. Vaill. Tourn. Hall. 718. Ludw. 349.

Pyrethrum. Hall. 720.

275. Chrysobalanus.

Linn. *Gen.* 585. *Spec.* 513. *Syst.* 585. Ludw. 598. Mill. iii. 62.

Icaco. Plum. Mill. i. 455.

276. Chrysocoma.

Linn. *Gen.* 845. *Spec.* 840. *Syst.* 845. Hall. 703. Ludw. 307. Mill. iii. 63.

Chrysocome. Dill. Coma Aurea. Boerh. Mill. i. 219. Weinm. *tab.* 406.

277. Chrysogonum.

Linn. *Gen.* 883. *Spec.* 920. *Syst.* 883. Ludw. 364.

278. Chrysophyllum.

Linn. *Gen.* 233. *Spec.* 192. *Syst.* 233. Ludw. 83. Mill. iii. 63. Cainito. Plum. Mill. i. 159.

279. Chrysosplenium.

Linn. *Gen.* 493. *Spec.* 398. *Syst.* 493. Hall. 189. Ludw. 791. Mill. i. 207. Tourn. *tab.* 60. Weinm. *tab.* 380.

280. Cicer.

Linn. *Gen.* 783. *Spec.* 738. *Syst.* 783.

Cicer. Tourn. *tab.* 210. Ludw. 480. Mill. i. 207. Schæff. A. 160. Weinm. *tab.* 380, c. d.

Lens. Tourn. *tab.* 210. Hall. 601. Ludw. 479. Mill. i. 497. Schæff. A. 159. Weinm. *tab.* 637. a, b.

281. Cichorium.

Linn. *Gen.* 825. *Spec.* 813. *Syst.* 825. Blackw. *tab.* 177. 183. Hall. 761. Ludw. 345. Mill. i. 207. Schæff. A. 110. Tourn. *tab.* 272. Weinm. *tab.* 381.

282. Cicuta.

Linn. *Gen.* 316. *Spec.* 255. *Syst.* 316.

Sium. Hall. 435. Ludw. 693. Mill. i. 209.

283. Cinchona.

Linn. *Gen.* 208. *Spec.* 172. *Syst.* 208. Ludw. 1014.

Quinquina. Off. Weinm. *tab.* 367. a.

284. Cinna.

Linn. *Gen.* 15. *Spec.* 5. *Syst.* 15.

285. Circæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 24. *Spec.* 9. *Syst.* 24. Hall. 456. Ludw. 369. Mill. i. 210. Tourn. *tab.* 155. Weinm. *tab.* 389.

286. Cissampelos.

Linn. *Gen.* 993. *Spec.* 1031. *Syst. No.* 993. *p.* 1298.

Caapeba. Plum. Mill. i. 152.

287. Cissus.

Linn. *Gen.* 137. *Spec.* 117. *Syst.* 137.

288. Cistus.

Linn. *Gen.* 598. *Spec.* 523. *Syst.* 598.

Cistus. Tourn. *tab.* 136. Blackw. *tab.* 197. Ludw. 590. Mill. i. 210. iii. 65. Weinm. *tab.* 390.

Helianthemum. Tourn. *tab.* 128. Hall. 358. Ludw. 583. Mill. i. 395. Weinm. *tab.* 390. e.

289. Citharexylum.

Linn. *Gen.* 678. *Spec.* 625. *Syst.* 678.

290. Citrus.

Linn. *Gen.* 807. *Spec.* 782. *Syst.* 807. Ludw. 605.

Citreum. Tourn. *tab.* 395, 396. Blackw. *tab.* 361. Mill. i. 212. Schæff. A. 192. Weinm. *tab.* 702. a.

Aurantium. Tourn. *tab.* 393, 394. Blackw. *tab.* 349. Mill. i. 94. iii. 807. Schæff. A. 193. Weimn. *tab.* 701.

Limon. Tourn. *tab.* 397. Blackw. *tab.* 362. Mill. i. 516. iii. 163. Schæff. A. 194. Weinm. *tab.* 702. b.

291. Clathrus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1078. *Spec.* 1179. *Syst.* 1078. Battarr. *tab.* ii. Gled. *tab.* iv. Ludw. 969. Schæff. B. § 70.

Clathrus. Mich.

Clathroides. Mich. Hall. 9.

Clathroidastrum. Mich. Hall. 8.

Sphærocephalus. Hall. 9.

Buxbaumia. Hall. 10.

292. Clavaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 1081. *Spec.* 1182. *Syst.* 1081. Ludw. 974. Schæff. B. § 76.

Clavaria. Mich. Hall. 14. Battarr. *tab.* iii.

Coralloides. Tourn. *tab.* 332. Hall. 14. Battar. *tab.* i.

Corallo-Fungus. Vaill.

Fungoides. Dill.

293. Claytonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 253. *Spec.* 204. *Syst.* 253. Ludw. 521.

294. Clematis.

Linn. *Gen.* 616. *Spec.* 543. *Syst.* 616. Hall. 333. Ludw. 466. Weinm. *tab.* 399, *seq.*

Clematitis. Tourn. *tab.* 150. Mill. i. 213.

Viticella. Dill.

Flammula. Rupp.

295. Cleome.

Linn. *Gen.* 740. *Spec.* 671. *Syst.* 740. Ludw. 470.

Sinapistrum. Tourn. *tab.* 116. Mill. ii. 262.

296. Clerodendrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 707. *Spec.* 637. *Syst.* 707. Ludw. 264.

297. Clethra.

Linn. *Gen.* 489. *Spec.* 396. *Syst.* 489. Ludw. 648. Mill. iii. 66.

298. Cliffortia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1004. *Spec.* 1038. *Syst.* 1004. Ludw. 934. Mill. iii. 66.

299. Clinopodium.

Linn. *Gen.* 644. *Spec.* 587. *Syst.* 644. Hall. 653. Ludw. 218. Mill. i. 215. iii. 67. Tourn. *tab.* 92. Weinm. *tab.* 399.

300. Clitoria.

Linn. *Gen.* 796. *Spec.* 753. *Syst.* 796. Ludw. 493.

Ternatea. Tourn. Mill. ii. 318.

Clitorius. Dill.

301. Clusia.

Linn. *Gen.* 577. *Spec.* 509. *Syst. No.* 577. *p.* 1309. Ludw. 591. Mill. iii. 67.

302. Clutia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1009. *Spec.* 1042. *Syst.* 1009. Ludw. 912. Mill. i. 215. iii. 68.

303. Clypeola.

Linn. *Gen.* 723. *Spec.* 652. *Syst.* 723. Ludw. 400. Mill. iii. 69. Clipeola. Hall. 539. Jonthlaspi. Tourn. *tab.* 99. Mill. i. 459.

304. Cneorum.

Linn. *Gen.* 47. *Spec.* 34. *Syst.* 47. Mill. iii. 69. Chamælea. Tourn. *tab.* 421. Ludw. 375. Mill. i. 200.

305. Cnicus.

Linn. *Gen.* 833. *Spec.* 826. *Syst.* 883. Ludw. 323. Mill. i. 216. iii. 69. Tourn. *tab.* 257. Arcana. Vaill.

306. Coccoloba.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1132. *p.* 1367. 1007.

307. Cochlearia.

Linn. *Gen.* 720. *Spec.* 647. *Syst.* 720. Blackw. *tab.* 218. 227. Ludw. 425. Mill. i. 217. iii. 71. Schæff. A. 142. Tourn. *tab.* 101. Weinm. *tab.* 401. a.

308. Cocos.

Linn. *Gen.* 1088. *Spec.* 1188. *Syst.* 1088. Tengá. H. M.

309. Coffea.

Linn. *Gen.* 209. *Spec.* 172. *Syst.* 209. Blackw. *tab.* 337. Ludw. 75. Coffe. Juss.

310. Coix.

Linn. *Gen.* 927. *Spec.* 972. *Syst.* 927. Mill. iii. 71. Ludw. 871. Lacrhyma Job. Tourn. *tab.* 306. Mill. i. 479. Weinm. *tab.* 618. e.

311. Colchicum.

Linn. *Gen.* 415. *Spec.* 341. *Syst.* 415. Hall. 282. Ludw. 129. Mill. i. 218. Tourn. *tab.* 181, 182. Weinm. *tab.* 403, 404.

312. Coldenia.

Linn. *Gen.* 159. *Spec.* 125. *Syst.* 159.

313. Collinsonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 38. *Spec.* 28. *Syst.* 38. Ludw. 175. Mill. iii. 71.

314. Columnea.

Linn. *Gen.* 710. *Spec.* 638. *Syst.* 710. Ludw. 268. Mill. iii. 72.

315. Colutea.

Linn. *Gen.* 776. *Spec.* 723. *Syst.* 776. Hall. 575. Ludw. 506. Mill. i. 218. iii. 72. Tourn. *tab.* 418. Weinm. *tab.* 406.

316. Comarum.

Linn. *Gen.* 563. *Spec.* 502. *Syst.* 563. Hall. 337. Mill. iii. 73.
Quinquefolium. Weinm. *tab.* 847. d.
Potentilla. Ludw. 621.

317. Combretum.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1129. *p.* 1366. 999.

318. Commelina.

Linn. *Gen.* 58. *Spec.* 40. *Syst.* 58. Mill. i. 220. iii. 73.
Zanonia. Plum.

319. Conferva.

Linn. *Gen.* 1070. *Spec.* 1164. *Syst.* 1070. Hall. 1. Ludw. 995.

320. Conium.

Linn. *Gen.* 299. *Spec.* 243. *Syst.* 299.
Cicuta. Tourn. *tab.* 160. Hall. 433. Ludw. 691. Weinm. *tab.* 382, *seq.*

321. Connarus.

Linn. *Gen.* 744. *Spec.* 675. *Syst.* 744.

322. Conocarpus.

Linn. *Gen.* 213. *Spec.* 176. *Syst.* 213. Ludw. 774. Mill. iii. 74.
Rudbeckia. Houst.

323. Convallaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 383. *Spec.* 314. *Syst.* 383. Mill. iii. 75.
Lilium Convallium. Tourn. *tab.* 14. Blackw. *tab.* 70. Hall. 286. Ludw. 127. Mill. i. 516. Schæff. A. 10. Weinm. *tab.* 653. b, c.

Polygonatum. Tourn. *tab.* 14. Blackw. *tab.* 251. Hall. 286. Ludw. 126. Mill. ii. 155. Sigillum Salomonis. Off. Schæff. A. 11. Weinm. *tab.* 920.

Unifolium. Dill. Hall. 280. Ludw. 394. Weinm. *tab.* 653. l.

324. Convolvulus.

Linn. *Gen.* 198. *Spec.* 153. *Syst.* 198. Blackw. *tab.* 38. Hall. 488. Ludw. 66. Mill. i. 222. Tourn. *tab.* 17. Weinm. *tab.* 413, *seq.*

325. Conyza.

Linn. *Gen.* 854. *Spec.* 861. *Syst.* 854. Blackw. *tab.* 103. Ludw. 306. Hall. 704. Mill. i. 225. Tourn. *tab.* 259. Weinm. *tab.* 422, *seq.*

326. Corchorus.

Linn. *Gen.* 599. *Spec.* 529. *Syst.* 599. Ludw. 588. Mill. i. 228. Tourn. *tab.* 135.

327. Cordia.

Linn. *Gen.* 228. *Spec.* 190. *Syst.* 228. Ludw. 78. Mill. iii. 76. Myxa. Boerh. Mill. ii. 65. Sebestena. Dill. Blackw. *tab.* 398. Weinm. *tab.* 910. a.

328. Coreopsis.

Linn. *Gen.* 879. *Spec.* 907. *Syst.* 879. Mill. iii. 77.

329. Coriandrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 318. *Spec.* 256. *Syst.* 318. Blackw. *tab.* 176. Ludw. 690. Mill. i. 229. Schæff. A. 223. Tourn. *tab.* 168. Weinm. *tab.* 429. a.

330. Coriaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 1002. *Spec.* 1037. *Syst.* 1002. Ludw. 576. Mill. i. 229. iii. 78.

331. Coris.

Linn. *Gen.* 216. *Spec.* 177. *Syst.* 216. Ludw. 271. Mill. i. 230. Tourn. *tab.* 423. Weinm. *tab.* 429. b.

332. Corispermum.

Linn. *Gen.* 12. *Spec.* 4. *Syst.* 12. Ludw. 367. Mill. iii. 78.

333. Cornucopiæ.

Linn. *Gen.* 67. *Spec.* 54. *Syst.* 67. Ludw. 813.

Cornucopioides. Scheuchz.

334. Cornus.

Linn. *Gen.* 139. *Spec.* 117. *Syst.* 139. Blackw. *tab.* 121. Hall. 463. Ludw. 395. Mill. i. 230. Schæff. A. 133. Tourn. *tab.* 410. Weinm. *tab.* 429. d.

Virga Sanguinea. Dill.

335. Cornutia.

Linn. *Gen.* 684. *Spec.* 628. *Syst.* 684. Ludw. 266. Mill. i. 232.

Gnanthus. Vaill.

336. Coronilla.

Linn. *Gen.* 789. *Spec.* 742. *Syst.* 789. Ludw. 500.

Coronilla. Tourn. *tab.* 419. Hall. 573. Mill. i. 235. Weinm. *tab.* 430.

Securidaca. Tourn. *tab.* 224. Hall. 576.

Emerus. Tourn. *tab.* 418. Hall. 573. Mill. i. 296.

337. Corrigiola.

Linn. *Gen.* 340. *Spec.* 271. *Syst.* 340. Ludw. 536. Hall. 391.

Polygonifolia. Dill.

338. Cortusa.

Linn. *Gen.* 181. *Spec.* 144. *Syst.* 181. Ludw. 47. Mill. i. 237. iii. 79. Weinm. *tab.* 430. f.

339. Corylus.

Linn. *Gen.* 953. *Spec.* 998. *Syst.* 953. Blackw. *tab.* 293. Hall. 159. Ludw. 891. Mill. i. 237. Schæff. A. 290. Tourn. *tab.* 347. Weinm. *tab.* 431.

340. Corymbium.

Linn. *Gen.* 895. *Spec.* 928. *Syst.* 895. Ludw. 1012.

341. Corypha.

Linn. *Gen.* 1086. *Spec.* 1187. *Syst.* 1086.

Codda-Panna. H. M.

342. Costus.

Linn. *Gen.* 3. *Spec.* 2. *Syst.* 3. Blackw. *tab.* 394. Ludw. 171. Mill. iii. 80. Weinm. *tab.* 432. a.

343. Cotula.

Linn. *Gen.* 868. *Spec.* 891. *Syst.* 868. Ludw. 294.

Ananthocyllus. Vaill. Lancisia. Pont.

344. Cotyledon.

Linn. *Gen.* 512. *Spec.* 429. *Syst.* 512. Blackw. *tab.* 263. Ludw. 142. Mill. i. 238. Tourn. *tab.* 19. Weinm. *tab.* 433, *seq.*

345. Crambe.

Linn. *Gen.* 739. *Spec.* 671. *Syst.* 739. Ludw. 398.

Crambe. Tourn. *tab.* 100. Mill. i. 240.

Rapistrum. Tourn. *tab.* 99. Mill. ii. 191. Weinm. *tab.* 862. a, b.

346. Craniolaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 670. *Spec.* 618. *Syst.* 670. Ludw. 189.

347. Crassula.

Linn. *Gen.* 352. *Spec.* 282. *Syst.* 352. Mill. i. 240. iii. 81.

Cotyledon. Ludw. 142.

Telephium. Weinm. *tab.* 967. d.

348. Cratægus.

Linn. *Gen.* 547. *Spec.* 475. *Syst.* 547. Blackw. *tab.* 149. Hall. 353. Ludw. 608. Mill. i. 241.

Mespilus. Weinm. *tab.* 727.

349. Cratæva.

Linn. *Gen.* 528. *Spec.* 444. *Syst.* 528.

Tapia. Plum. Ludw. 511. Mill. ii. 313.

350. Crepis.

Linn. *Gen.* 819. *Spec.* 805. *Syst.* 819.

Hieracioides. Vaill. Hall. 750. Hieracium. Ludw. 337.

351. Crescentia.

Linn. *Gen.* 680. *Spec.* 626. *Syst.* 680. Ludw. 267.

Cuiete. Plum. Mill. i. 253.

352. Cressa.

Linn. *Gen.* 277. *Spec.* 223. *Syst.* 277.

Anthyllis. Magn.

353. Crinum.

Linn. *Gen.* 366. *Spec.* 291. *Syst.* 366. Ludw. 1020. Mill. iii. 82.

354. Crithmum.

Linn. *Gen.* 303. *Spec.* 246. *Syst.* 303. Ludw. 666. Mill. i. 241. Tourn. 169.

355. Crocus.

Linn. *Gen.* 53. *Spec.* 36. *Syst.* 53. Blackw. *tab.* 137. Hall. 281. Ludw. 7. Mill. i. 241. Schæff. A. 9. Tourn. *tab.* 183, 184. Weinm. *tab.* 438.

356. Crotalaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 771. *Spec.* 714. *Syst.* 771. Ludw. 484. Mill. i. 247. Weinm. *tab.* 439.

357. Croton.

Linn. *Gen.* 960. *Spec.* 1004. *Syst.* 960. Ludw. 863.

Ricinoides. Tourn. *tab.* 423. Mill. ii. 202.

Bernhardia. Houst. Mill. i. 120.

358. Crucianella.

Linn. *Gen.* 118. *Spec.* 108. *Syst.* 118.

Rubeola. Tourn. *tab.* 50. Ludw. 12. Mill. ii. 209. Weinm. *tab.* 872.

359. Cruzeta.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1117. *p.* 1362. 900.

360. Cucubalus.

Linn. *Gen.* 502. *Spec.* 414. *Syst.* 502. Blackw. *tab.* 268. Mill. i. 248. Tourn. *tab.* 176.

Lychnis. Ludw. 573.

361. Cucumis.

Linn. *Gen.* 969. *Spec.* 1011. *Syst.* 969. Ludw. 854.

Cucumis. Tourn. *tab.* 31. Blackw. *tab.* 4. Mill. i. 248. Schæff. A. 16. Weinm. *tab.* 441.

Colocynthis. Tourn. Mill. i. 218. Schæff. A. 18. Weinm. *tab.* 405.

Anguria. Tourn. *tab.* 35. Blackw. *tab.* 157. Mill. i. 51. Citrullus. Rai. Schæff. A. 19.

Melo. Tourn. *tab.* 32. Blackw. *tab.* 329. Mill. ii. 32. iii. 185. Schæff. A. 17. Weinm. *tab.* 721.

362. Cucurbita.

Linn. *Gen.* 968. *Spec.* 1010. *Syst.* 968. Ludw. 855.

Cucurbita. Tourn. *tab.* 36. Mill. i. 252. Schæff. A. 21. Weinm. *tab.* 442.

Pepo. Tourn. *tab.* 33. Mill. ii. 112.

Melopepo. Tourn. *tab.* 34. Mill. ii. 40. Weinm. *tab.* 723.

363. Cuminum.

Linn. *Gen.* 313. *Spec.* 254. *Syst.* 313. Ludw. 670. Mill. i. 254. Schæff. A. 228. Weinm. *tab.* 447.

364. Cunila.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1106. *p.* 1359.

365. Cunonia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1136. *p.* 1368. 1025.

366. Cupania.

Linn. *Gen.* 246. *Spec.* 200. *Syst.* 246. Ludw. 1033.

367. Cupressus.

Linn. *Gen.* 958. *Spec.* 1002. *Syst.* 958. Blackw. *tab.* 127. Ludw. 875. Schæff. A. 295. Tourn. *tab.* 358. Weinm. *tab.* 448. a, b.

Cypressus. Mill. i. 258.

368. Curatella.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1151. *p.* 1373. 1079.

369. Curcuma.

Linn. *Gen.* 6. *Spec.* 2. *Syst.* 6. Ludw. 169. Weinm. *tab.* 448. e.

370. Cuscuta.

Linn. *Gen.* 156. *Spec.* 124. *Syst.* 156. Hall. 468. Ludw. 26. Schæff. A. 322. Tourn. *tab.* 422. Weinm. *tab.* 449. a.

371. Cyanella.

Linn. *Gen.* 386. *Spec.* ... *Syst.* 386.

372. Cycas.

Lin. *Gen.* 1087. *Spec.* 1188. *Syst.* 1087.

373. Cyclamen.

Linn. *Gen.* 184. *Spec.* 145. *Syst.* 184. Blackw. *tab.* 147. Hall. 499. Ludw. 48. Mill. i. 256. Schæff. A. 328. Tourn. *tab.* 68. Weinm. *tab.* 453.

374. Cymbaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 669. *Spec.* 618. *Syst.* 669. Ludw. 234.

375. Cynanchum.

Linn. *Gen.* 268. *Spec.* 212. *Syst.* 268. Ludw. 101.

376. Cynara.

Linn. *Gen.* 835. *Spec.* 827. *Syst.* 835. Ludw. 322.

Cinara. Tourn. *tab.* 253. Mill. i. 75. 209. Weinm. *tab.* 388.

377. Cynoglossum.

Linn. *Gen.* 168. *Spec.* 134. *Syst.* 168. Hall. 521.

Cynoglossum. Tourn. *tab.* 57. Blackw. *tab.* 249. Ludw. 33. Mill. i. 257. Schæff. A. 40. Weinm. *tab.* 454.

Omphalodes. Tourn. *tab.* 58. Ludw. 38. Mill. ii. 86.

378. Cynometra.

Linn. *Gen.* 466. *Spec.* 382. *Syst.* 466.

Cynomorium. Garc.

379. Cynomorium.

Linn. *Gen.* 922. *Spec.* 970. *Syst.* 922. Ludw. 865.

380. Cynosurus.

Linn. *Gen.* 81. *Spec.* 72, 73. *Syst.* 81. Hall. 232. Ludw. 833.

381. Cyperus.

Linn. *Gen.* 61. *Spec.* 44. *Syst.* 61. Blackw. *tab.* 316. Hall. 246. Ludw. 840. Tourn. *tab.* 299. Weinm. *tab.* 455.

382. Cypripedium.

Linn. *Gen.* 906. *Spec.* 951. *Syst.* 906.

Calceolus. Tourn. *tab.* 249. Hall. 276. Ludw. 705. Mill. i. 160.

Helleborine. Weinm. *tab.* 567. a.

383. Cytisus.

Linn. *Gen.* 785. *Spec.* 739. *Syst.* 785. Hall. 591. Ludw. 478. Mill. i. 261. iii. 85. Tourn. *tab.* 416. Weinm. *tab.* 456, *seq.*

384. Dactylis.

Linn. *Gen.* 80. *Spec.* 71. *Syst.* 80. Ludw. 824.

385. Dalechampia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1022. *Spec.* 1054. *Syst.* 1022. Ludw. 888. Mill. i. 265.

Convolvulo-Tithymalus. Boerh.

386. Dalibarda.

Linn. *Gen.* 555. *Spec.* 491. *Syst.* 555.

387. Daphne.

Linn. *Gen.* 436. *Spec.* 356. *Syst.* 436.

Thymelæa. Tourn. *tab.* 366. Blackw. *tab.* 62. Hall. 187. Ludw. 132. Mill. ii. 333. Laureola. Weinm. *tab.* 633.

Coccognidium. Off. Schæff. A. 1.

388. Datisca.

Linn. *Gen.* 1003. *Spec.* 1037. *Syst.* 1003.

Cannabina. Tourn. *tab.* 488. Mill. i. 166.

389. Datura.

Linn. *Gen.* 218. *Spec.* 179. *Syst.* 218. Schæff. A. 329.

Stramonium. Tourn. *tab.* 43, 44. Blackw. *tab.* 313. Hall. 489. Ludw. 57. Mill. ii. 304. iii. 271. Weinm. *tab.* 951, *seq.*

390. Daucus.

Linn. *Gen.* 296. *Spec.* 242. *Syst.* 296. Hall. 450.

Daucus. Tourn. *tab.* 161. Ludw. 680. Mill. i. 265. Schæff. A. 242. Weinm. *tab.* 458.

Visnaga. Riv. Ludw. 696. Mill. ii. 400.

Libanotis. Riv. Hall. 450. Ludw. 682.

391. Delima.

Linn. *Gen.* 590. *Spec.* ... *Syst.* 590.

392. Delphinium.

Linn. *Gen.* 602. *Spec.* 530. *Syst.* 602. Blackw. *tab.* 265. Hall. 314. Ludw. 740. Mill. i. 267. Tourn. *tab.* 241.

Consolida Regalis. Off. Blackw. *tab.* 26. Schæff. A. 254. Weinm. *tab.* 408, 409. Calcatrippa. Heuch.

393. Dentaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 726. *Spec.* 653. *Syst.* 726. Hall. 556. Ludw. 416. Mill. i. 268. Tourn. *tab.* 110. Weinm. *tab.* 460. c, d.

394. Dianthera.

Linn. *Gen.* 37. *Spec.* 27. *Syst. No.* 37. *p.* 850. Ludw. 1039.

395. Dianthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 500. *Spec.* 409. *Syst.* 500.

Caryophyllus. Tourn. *tab.* 174. Blackw. *tab.* 85. Mill. i. 174. Weinm. *tab.* 326, *seq.*

Tunica. Dill. Hall. 381. Ludw. 563. Schæff. A. 181.

396. Diapensia.

Linn. *Gen.* 177. *Spec.* 141. *Syst.* 177. Ludw. 1015.

397. Dictamnus.

Linn. *Gen.* 468. *Spec.* 383. *Syst.* 468. Blackw. *tab.* 75. Ludw. 649. Mill. i. 269. Schæff. A. 220. Weinm. *tab.* 461.

Fraxinella. Tourn. *tab.* 243. Hall. 311. Mill. i. 330.

398. Digitalis.

Linn. *Gen.* 676. *Spec.* 621. *Syst.* 676. Blackw. *tab.* 16. Hall. 616. Ludw. 249. Mill. i. 269. iii. 88. Tourn. *tab.* 73. Weinm. *tab.* 463.

399. Dillenia.

Linn. *Gen.* 608. *Spec.* 535. *Syst.* 608. Ludw. 626.

400. Diodia.

Lin. *Gen.* 114. *Spec.* 104. *Syst.* 114. Ludw. 250.

401. Dioscorea.

Linn. *Gen.* 995. *Spec.* 1032. *Syst.* 995. Ludw. 928. Mill. i. 270. iii. 88.

402. Diosma.

Linn. *Gen.* 241. *Spec.* 198. *Syst.* 241. Ludw. 546. Mill. iii. 89.

403. Diospyros.

Linn. *Gen.* 1027. *Spec.* 1057. *Syst.* 1027. Mill. iii. 89.

Guaiacana. Tourn. *tab.* 371. Ludw. 135. Mill. i. 382. Weinm. *tab.* 559.

404. Dipsacus.

Linn. *Gen.* 107. *Spec.* 97. *Syst.* 107. Blackw. *tab.* 50. Hall. 672. Ludw. 287. Mill. i. 271. Tourn. *tab.* 265. Weinm. *tab.* 465. *seq.*

405. Dirac.

Linn. *Gen.* 437. *Spec.* 358. *Syst.* 437.

406. Dodartia.

Linn. *Gen.* 698. *Spec.* 633. *Syst.* 698. Ludw. 251. Mill. i. 271. iii. 90. Tourn. *tab.* 478.

407. Dodecatheon.

Linn. *Gen.* 183. *Spec.* 144. *Syst.* 183.

Meadia. Catesb.

408. Dolichos.

Linn. *Gen.* 778. *Spec.* 725. *Syst.* 778. Ludw. 492.

409. Doronicum.

Linn. *Gen.* 862. *Spec.* 885. *Syst.* 862.

Doronicum. Tourn. *tab.* 277. Blackw. *tab.* 239. Ludw. 354. Mill. i. 275. Schæff. A. 118. Weinm. *tab.* 469.

Bellidiastrum. Mich. Hall. 723.

410. Dorstenia.

Linn. *Gen.* 147. *Spec.* 121. *Syst.* 147. Ludw. 940. Mill. i. 276.

411. Draba.

Linn. *Gen.* 717. *Spec.* 642. *Syst.* 717. Hall. 538. Ludw. 428.

412. Dracocephalum.

Linn. *Gen.* 648. *Spec.* 594. *Syst.* 648.

Dracocephalon. Tourn. *tab.* 83. Ludw. 200. Mill. i. 277. iii. 91. Weinm. *tab.* 470.

Moldavica. Tourn. *tab.* 85. Ludw. 224. Mill. ii. 54. Weinm. *tab.* 719.

413. Dracontium.

Linn. *Gen.* 916. *Spec.* 967. *Syst.* 916. Ludw. 550.

414. Drosera.

Linn. *Gen.* 351. *Spec.* 281. *Syst.* 351.

Ros Solis. Tourn. *tab.* 127. Rorella. Rupp. Hall. 372. Ludw. 544. Schæff. A. 179. Weinm. *tab.* 872. c, d.

415. Dryas.

Linn. *Gen.* 562. *Spec.* 501. *Syst.* 562. Hall. 335. Ludw. 757.

Caryophyllatæ Species. Tourn. *tab.* 151. B. E.

416. Drypis.

Linn. *Gen.* 501. *Spec.* 413. *Syst.* 501. Ludw. 574.

417. Duranta.

Linn. *Gen.* 704. *Spec.* 637. *Syst.* 704.
Castorea. Plum. Ludw. 1050. Mill. i. 184.

418. Ebenus.

Linn. *Spec.* 764. *Syst. No.* 1159. *p.* 1376. 1176.

419. Echinophora.

Linn. *Gen.* 292. *Spec.* 239. *Syst.* 292. Ludw. 1051. Mill. i. 288. Tourn. *tab.* 423.

420. Echinops.

Linn. *Gen.* 829. *Spec.* 814. *Syst.* 829.
Echinopus. Tourn. *tab.* 262. Ludw. 300. Mich. i. 288.

421. Echium.

Linn. *Gen.* 175. *Spec.* 139. *Syst.* 175. Blackw. *tab.* 299 Hall. 513. Ludw. 270. Mill. i. 289. Tourn. *tab.* 54. Weinm. *tab.* 474, 475.

422. Ehretia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1119. *p.* 1363. 936.

423. Elæagnus.

Linn. *Gen.* 148. *Spec.* 121. *Syst.* 148. Ludw. 768. Mill. i. 291. Tourn. *tab.* 489.

424. Elæocarpus.

Linn. *Gen.* 589. *Spec.* 515. *Syst.* 589.

425. Elate.

Linn. *Gen.* 1091. *Spec.* 1189. *Syst.* 1091.

426. Elatine.

Linn. *Gen.* 451. *Spec.* 367. *Syst.* 451. Ludw. 444.
Potamopithys. Buxb. Alsinastrum. Vaill.

427. Elephantopus.

Linn. *Gen.* 827. *Spec.* 814. *Syst.* 827. Ludw. 309. Mill. i. 292.

428. Ellisia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1156. *p.* 1375. 1121.

429. Elvela.

Linn. *Gen.* 1079. *Spec.* 1180. *Syst.* 1079. Gled. *tab.* ii. Schæff. B. §. 70.

Fungoidaster. Mich. 82. Hall. 58. Ludw. 970.

Fungoides. Mich. 86. Ludw. 971.

430. Elymus.

Linn. *Gen.* 91. *Spec.* 83. *Syst.* 91.

431. Empetrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 977. *Spec.* 1022. *Syst.* 977. Hall. 162. Ludw. 860. Mill. i. 296. Tourn. *tab.* 421.

432. Ephedra.

Linn. *Gen.* 1007. *Spec.* 1040. *Syst.* 1007. Hall. 145. Ludw. 931. Mill. i. 297. Tourn. *tab.* 477.

433. Epidendrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 907. *Spec.* 952. *Syst.* 907.

Vanilla. Plum. Ludw. 707. Mill. ii. 366. Weinm. *tab.* 1002. c.

434. Epigæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 486. *Spec.* 595. *Syst.* 486.

Memecylum. Mitch.

435. Epilobium.

Linn. *Gen.* 426. *Spec.* 347. *Syst.* 426. Hall. 408. Mill. iii. 95.

Chamænerion. Tourn. *tab.* 157. Ludw. 435. Mill. i. 201. Weinm. *tab.* 688. a.

436. Epimedium.

Linn. *Gen.* 138. *Spec.* 117. *Syst.* 138. Ludw. 389. Mill. i. 297. Tourn. *tab.* 117. Weinm. *tab.* 478. b.

437. Equisetum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1033. *Spec.* 1061. *Syst.* 1033. Blackw. *tab.* 217. Hall. 142. Ludw. 953. Schæff. A. 303. Tourn. *tab.* 307. Weinm. *tab.* 479, 480.

438. Eranthemum.

Linn. *Gen.* 23. *Spec.* 9. *Syst.* 23.

439. Erica.

Linn. *Gen.* 435. *Spec.* 352. *Syst.* 435. Hall. 418. Mill. i. 300. Tourn. *tab.* 373. a. Weinm. *tab.* 481.

Ericoides. Ludw. 131.

440. Erigeron.

Linn. *Gen.* 855. *Spec.* 863. *Syst.* 855. Hall. 724.

Senecionis Species. Dill. Conyza. Ludw. 306. Conyzoides. Dill. Conyzella. Dill.

441. Erinus.

Linn. *Gen.* 689. *Spec.* 630. *Syst.* 689. Ludw. 258.

Ageratum. Tourn. *tab.* 422. Hall. 629. Mill. i. 20. iii. 9. Weinm. *tab.* 29. a.

442. Eriocaulon.

Linn. *Gen.* 95. *Spec.* 87. *Syst.* 95. Ludw. 838.

443. Eriocephalus.

Linn. *Gen.* 890. *Spec.* 926. *Syst.* 890.

444. Eriophorum.

Linn. *Gen.* 63. *Spec.* 52. *Syst.* 63.

Linagrostis. Mich. Tourn. Hall. 250. Ludw. 844.

445. Erithalis.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1123. *p.* 1364. 930.

446. Ervum.

Linn. *Gen.* 784. *Spec.* 738. *Syst.* 784. Hall. 602. Ludw. 482. Mill. i. 301. Schæff. A. 161. Tourn. *tab.* 221. Weinm. *tab.* 484. a.

447. Eryngium.

Linn. *Gen.* 287. *Spec.* 232. *Syst.* 287. Blackw. *tab.* 297. Hall. 455. Ludw. 528. Mill. i. 302. iii. 97. Schæff. A. 243. Tourn. *tab.* 173. Weinm. *tab.* 484, 485.

448. Erysimum.

Linn. *Gen.* 729. *Spec.* 660. *Syst.* 729. Blackw. *tab.* 28. Ludw. 409. Mill. i. 302. Schæff. A. 148. Tourn. *tab.* 111. Weinm. *tab.* 487. a.

Sisymbrium. Hall. 547.

Alliaria. Rai. Blackw. *tab.* 372. Weinm. *tab.* 37.

449. Erythrina.

Linn. *Gen.* 762. *Spec.* 706. *Syst.* 762. Ludw. 498.

Corallodendron. Tourn. *tab.* 446. Mill. i. 227.

Coral. Dill.

450. Erythronium.

Linn. *Gen.* 375. *Spec.* 305. *Syst.* 375. Hall. 290. Ludw. 720.

Dens Canis. Tourn. *tab.* 202. Mill. i. 268. Weinm. *tab.* 460. a, b.

451. Erythroxylon.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1137. *p.* 1369. 1035.

452. Eugenia.

Linn. *Gen.* 542. *Spec.* 470. *Syst.* 542. Ludw. 454.

453. Euonymus.

Linn. *Gen.* 240. *Spec.* 197. *Syst.* 240. Hall. 423. Ludw. 527. Mill. i. 303. Tourn. *tab.* 388. Weinm. *tab.* 494.

454. Eupatorium.

Linn. *Gen.* 842. *Spec.* 836. *Syst.* 842. Blackw. *tab.* 110. Hall. 704. Ludw. 308. Mill. i. 304. Schæff. A. 108. Tourn. *tab.* 259. Weinm. *tab.* 495, 496.

455. Euphorbia.

Linn. *Gen.* 536. *Spec.* 450. *Syst.* 536. Ludw. 166. Mill. iii. 98.

Euphorbium. Isn. Blackw. *tab.* 339, 340. Mill. i. 305. Weinm. *tab.* 497, 498.

Esula. Riv. Schæff. A. 47. Weinm. *tab.* 487, *seq.* Tithymalus. Tourn. *tab.* 18. Hall. 189. Mill. ii. 338. iii. 278.

Tithymaloides. Tourn. Mill. ii. 338.

456. Euphrasia.

Linn. *Gen.* 659. *Spec.* 604. *Syst.* 659.

Euphrasia. Tourn. *tab.* 78. Hall. 628. Ludw. 248. Mill. i. 306. Schæff. A. 60. Weinm. *tab.* 499.

Odontitis. Dill. Hall. 627.

457. Exacum.

Linn. *Syst.* 132. *Spec.* 112. *Syst.* 132.

458. Excœcaria.

Linn. *Gen. post No.* 978. *p.* 1288.

459. Fagara.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1115. *p.* 1362. 897.

460. Fagonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 475. *Spec.* 386. *Syst.* 475. Ludw. 559. Mill. i. 308. Tourn. *tab.* 141.

461. Fagus.

Linn. *Gen.* 951. *Spec.* 997. *Syst.* 951.

Fagus. Tourn. *tab.* 351. Hall. 160. Ludw. 894. Mill. i. 309. Weinm. *tab.* 501. a.

Castanea. Tourn. *tab.* 352. Blackw. *tab.* 330. Hall. 160. Ludw. 895. Mill. i. 182. iii. 52. Weinm. *tab.* 343.

462. Ferula.

Linn. *Gen.* 305. *Spec.* 246. *Syst.* 305. Ludw. 662. Mill. i. 310. Tourn. *tab.* 170. Weinm. *tab.* 504.

463. Festuca.

Linn. *Gen.* 82. *Spec.* 73. *Syst.* 82. Hall. 209. Ludw. 835.

464. Fevillea.

Linn. *Gen.* 972. *Spec.* 1013. *Syst. No.* 972. *p.* 1292. Ludw. 850.

Nhandiroba. Plum.

465. Ficus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1032. *Spec.* 1059. *Syst.* 1032. Blackw. *tab.* 125.

Ludw. 866. Mill. i. 319. iii. 105. Schæff. A. 264. Tourn. *tab.* 420. Weinm. *tab.* 508.

Caprificus. Pont.

466. Filago.

Linn. *Gen.* 891. *Spec.* 927. *Syst.* 891.

467. Flagellaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 406. *Spec.* 333. *Syst.* 406.

468. Fontinalis.

Linn. *Gen.* 1053. *Spec.* 1107. *Syst.* 1053. Hall. 95. Ludw. 961.

469. Fragaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 558. *Spec.* 494. *Syst.* 558. Blackw. *tab.* 77. Hall. 343. Mill. i. 328. Schæff. A. 208. Tourn. *tab.* 152. Weinm. *tab.* 514.

Potentilla. Ludw. 621.

470. Frankenia.

Linn. *Gen.* 401. *Spec.* 331. *Syst.* 401.

Franca. Mich. Ludw. 554.

471. Fraxinus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1026. *Spec.* 1057. *Syst.* 1026. Blackw. *tab.* 328. Hall. 167. Ludw. 910. Mill. i. 330. Schæff. A. 291. Tourn. *tab.* 343. Weinm. *tab.* 515.

Ornus. Mich.

472. Fritillaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 372. *Spec.* 303. *Syst.* 372.

Fritillaria. Tourn. *tab.* 201. Hall. 290. Ludw. 718. Mill. i. 331. Weinm. *tab.* 515.

Corona Imperialis. Tourn. *tab.* 197, 198. Ludw. 719. Mill. i. 232. Weinm. *tab.* 661.

473. Fuchsia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1097. *Spec.* 1191. *Syst. No.* 1097. *p.* 893. Ludw. 1052. Mill. i. 336.

474. Fucus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1068. *Spec.* 1158. *Syst.* 1068.

475. Fumaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 760. *Spec.* 699. *Syst.* 760. Hall. 604. Ludw. 471.

Fumaria. Tourn. *tab.* 237. Blackw. *tab.* 237. Mill. i. 337. Schæff. A. 157. Weinm. *tab.* 430.

Capnoides. Tourn. *tab.* 237. Mill. i. 166.

Corydalis. Dill. Cysticapnos. Boerh. Mill. i. 261.

Pseudofumaria. Riv.

Capnorchis. Boerh.

476. Galanthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 362. *Spec.* 288. *Syst.* 362. Ludw. 722. Mill. iii. 114.

Leucoium. Weinm. *tab.* 642. b.

477. Galax.

Linn. *Gen.* 244. *Spec.* 200. *Syst.* 244.

Viticella. Mitch.

478. Galega.

Linn. *Gen.* 770. *Spec.* 714. *Syst.* 770. Blackw. *tab.* 92. Hall. 576. Ludw. 497. Mill. i. 341. Schæff. A. 162. Tourn. *tab.* 222. Weinm. *tab.* 528.

Indigo. Isn.

Cracca. Linn. *Syst.* 1172. *Spec.* 752.

479. Galenia.

Linn. *Gen.* 443. *Spec.* 359. *Syst.* 443. Ludw. 792. Mill. iii. 115.

Sherardia. Pont.

480. Galeopsis.

Linn. *Gen.* 637. *Spec.* 579. *Syst.* 637. Hall. 644. Ludw. 193. Mill. i. 342.

Tetrahit. Dill. Galeobdolon. Dill.

481. Galium.

Linn. *Gen.* 117. *Spec.* 105. *Syst.* 117. Hall. 458, *seq.*

Gallium. Tourn. *tab.* 39. Blackw. *tab.* 168. Ludw. 11. Mill. i. 343. Weinm. *tab.* 530.

Aparine. Blackw. *tab.* 39. Hall. 458. Ludw. 10. Mill. iii. 22. Weinm. *tab.* 146, 147.

482. Garcinia.

Linn. *Gen.* 526. *Spec.* 443. *Syst.* 526. Ludw. 460.

Mangōstans. Garc.

483. Garidella.

Linn. *Gen.* 507. *Spec.* 425. *Syst.* 507. Ludw. 612. Mill. i. 343. Tourn. *tab.* 430.

484. Gaultheria.

Linn. *Gen.* 487. *Spec.* 395. *Syst.* 487.

485. Gaura.

Linn. *Gen.* 425. *Spec.* 347. *Syst.* 425.

486. Genipa.

Linn. *Gen.* 229. *Spec.* ... *Syst.* 229. 981. Ludw. 94. Tourn. *tab.* 436, 437.

487. Genista.

Linn. *Gen.* 766. *Spec.* 709. *Syst.* 766. Hall. 592. Ludw. 477.

Spartium. Tourn. *tab.* 412. Mill. ii. 284. Weinm. *tab.* 533.

Genistella. Tourn. *tab.* 413.

488. Gentiana.

Linn. *Gen.* 285. *Spec.* 227. *Syst.* 285. Hall. 473.

Gentiana. Tourn. *tab.* 40. Ludw. 97. Mill. i. 350. Weinm. *tab.* 534, 535.

Centaurium Minus. Tourn. *tab.* 48. Ludw. 106. Mill. i. 192. Schæff. A. 326. Weinm. *tab.* 348.

489. Geranium.

Linn. *Gen.* 476. *Spec.* 676. *Syst.* 746. Blackw. *tab.* 58. 150. Hall. 365. Ludw. 640. Mill. i. 351. Schæff. A. 221. Tourn. *tab.* 142. Weinm. *tab.* 535, *seq.*

Pelargonium. Burm.

Gruinalis. Rupp. Riv.

490. GERARDIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 665. *Spec.* 610. *Syst.* 665. Ludw. 253.

491. GESNERIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 667. *Spec.* 612. *Syst.* 667.

GESNERA. Plum. Ludw. 257. Mill. i. 355. iii. 117.

492. GETHYLLIS.

Linn. *Gen.* 523. *Spec.* 442. *Syst.* 523. Ludw. 158.

MANGLES. Plum.

493. GEUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 561. *Spec.* 500. *Syst.* 561.

CARYOPHYLLATA. Tourn. *tab.* 151. *A. D. F. G.* Blackw. *tab.* 253. Hall. 335. Ludw. 622. Mill. i. 173. Schæff. A. 209. Weinm. *tab.* 323.

494. GLADIOLUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 55. *Spec.* 36. *Syst.* 55. Hall. 279. Ludw. 187. Mill. i. 359. iii. 118. Tourn. *tab.* 190. Weinm. *tab.* 546.

495. GLAUX.

Linn. *Gen.* 257. *Spec.* 207. *Syst.* 257. Ludw. 46. Mill. i. 371. Tourn. *tab.* 60.

496. GLECOMA.

Linn. *Gen.* 634. *Spec.* 578. *Syst.* 634.

HEDERA TERRESTRIS. Off. Blackw. *tab.* 225. Schæff. A. 81. Weinm. *tab.* 564. b, c, d.

CHAMÆCLEMA. Boerh. Hall. 652. Ludw. 219. Mill. i. 199.

497. GLEDITSIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 1027. *Spec.* 1056. *Syst.* 1025. Ludw. 911.

MELILOBUS. Mitch.

498. GLINUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 537. *Spec.* 463. *Syst.* 537.

499. GLOBULARIA.

Linn. *Gen* 106. *Spec.* 95. *Syst.* 106. Hall. 667. Ludw. 288. Weinm. *tab.* 238. a. Mill. i. 371. Tourn. *tab.* 265.

ALYPUM. Niss.

500. Gloriosa.

Linn. *Gen.* 374. *Spec.* 305. *Syst.* 374. Mill. iii. 120.
Methonica. Tourn. *A. G.* Ludw. 716. Mill. ii. 47.

501. Glycine.

Linn. *Gen.* 797. *Spec.* 753. *Syst.* 797. Mill. iii. 121.
Apios. Boerh. Ludw. 510. Mill. i. 65. Weinm. *tab.* 149.

502. Glycyrrhiza.

Linn. *Gen.* 788. *Spec.* 741. *Syst.* 788. Ludw. 633. Mill. i. 372. Tourn. *tab.* 210. Weinm. *tab.* 547.
Liquiritia. Off. Schæff. A. 222.

503. Gmelina.

Linn. *Gen.* 681. *Spec.* 626. *Syst.* 681. Ludw. 1024.
Michelia. Amm.

504. Gnaphalium.

Linn. *Gen.* 850. *Spec.* 850. *Syst.* 850. Hall. 698. Ludw. 305. Schæff. A. 101. Weinm. *tab.* 549, *seq.*
Elichrysum. Tourn. *tab.* 259. Mill. i. 293. iii. 95. Helichrysum. Vaill.
Filago. Tourn. Vaill. *tab.* 259.
Helichrysoides. Vaill.

505. Gnidia.

Linn. *Gen.* 438. *Spec.* 358. *Syst.* 438.
Struthia. Roy.

506. Gomphrena.

Linn. *Gen.* 279. *Spec.* 224. *Syst.* 279.
Amaranthoides. Tourn. *tab.* 429. Mill. i. 32. iii. 13.
Caraxeron. Vaill.

507. Gorteria.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1163. *Spec.* 1377. 1229.

508. Gossypiu.

Linn. *Gen.* 755. *Spec.* 693. *Syst.* 755. Blackw. *tab.* 357. Ludw. 150. Mill. iii. 121.
Xylon. Tourn. *tab.* 27. Mill. ii. 529. Weinm. *tab.* 551. e.

509. Gratiola.

Linn. *Gen.* 27. *Spec.* 17. *Syst.* 27. Hall. 617. Ludw. 182. Schæff. A. 61. Weinm. *tab.* 558. a.

510. Grewia.

Linn. *Gen.* 914. *Spec.* 964. *Syst.* 914. Ludw. 601. Mill. iii. 124.

511. Grias.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1145. *p.* 1371. 1075.

512. Grislea.

Linn. *Gen.* 427. *Spec.* 348. *Syst.* 427. Ludw. 439.

513. Gronovia.

Linn. *Gen.* 248. *Spec.* 202. *Syst.* 248. Ludw. 520. Mill, iii. 124.

514. Guaiacum.

Linn. *Gen.* 465. *Spec.* 381. *Syst.* 465. Blackw. *tab.* 350. Ludw. 599. Mill. i. 383. Weinm. *tab.* 560.

Lignum Vitæ, Sanctum. Off.

515. Guettarda.

Linn. *Gen.* 943. *Spec.* 991. *Syst.* 943.

516. Guilandina.

Linn. *Gen.* 464 *Spec.* 381. *Syst.* 464.

Bonduc. Plum. Ludw. 914. Mill. i. 133. iii. 41.

517. Gundelia.

Linn. *Gen.* 828. *Spec.* 814. *Syst.* 828. Mill. i. 387. iii. 127. Tourn. *tab.* 486.

Hacub. Vaill. Ludw. 297.

518. Gypsophila.

Linn. *Gen.* 498. *Spec.* 406. *Syst.* 498.

519. Hæmanthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 394. *Spec.* 325. *Syst.* 394. Ludw. 124. Mill. i. 387. iii. 127. Tourn. *tab.* 433. Weinm. *tab.* 562.

Drancunculoides. Boerh.

520. Hæmatoxylum.

Linn. *Gen.* 471. *Spec.* 384. *Syst.* 471. Ludw. 555. Mill. iii. 128. Campecia. Sloan.

521. Halesia.

Linn. *Syst. Gen. No.* 1138. *p.* 1369. 1044.

522. Halleria.

Linn. *Gen.* 679. *Spec.* 625. *Syst.* 679. Ludw. 269. Mill. iii. 129.

523. Hamamelis.

Linn. *Gen.* 155. *Spec.* 124. *Syst.* 155. Ludw. 396. Mill. iii. 129. Trilopus. Mitch.

524. Hartogia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1126. *p.* 1365. 939.

525. Hasselquistia.

Linn. *Syst. p.* 957.

526. Hebenstretia.

Linn. *Gen.* 688. *Spec.* 629. *Syst.* 688. Ludw. 236.

527. Hedera.

Linn. *Gen.* 249. *Spec.* 202. *Syst.* 249. Blackw. *tab.* 188. Hall. 165. Ludw. 526. Mill. i. 390. Schæff. A. 176. Tourn. *tab.* 384. Weinm. *tab.* 563. d.

528. Hedyotis.

Linn. *Gen.* 110. *Spec.* 101. *Syst.* 110.

529. Hedysarum.

Linn. *Gen.* 793. *Spec.* 745. *Syst.* 793.

Hedysarum. Tourn. *tab.* 225. Hall. 577. Ludw. 504. Mill. i. 391. Weinm. *tab.* 565.

Onobrychis. Tourn. *tab.* 211. Hall. 577. Ludw. 472. Mill. ii. 87. Weinm. *tab.*

Alhagi. Tourn. *tab.* 489. Ludw. 504.

530. Helenium

Linn. *Gen.* 863. *Spec.* 886. *Syst.* 863. Mill. i. 393. Weinm. *tab.* 565. d.

Heleniastrum. Vaill. Mill. i. 392. iii. 135.

531. Helianthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 877. *Spec.* 904. *Syst.* 877. Ludw. 360. Mill. iii. 135.
Corona Solis. Tourn. *tab.* 279. Mill. i. 233.

532. Helicteres.

Linn. *Gen.* 913. *Spec.* 963. *Syst.* 913. Ludw. 651.
Isora. Plum. Mill. i. 463.

533. Heliocarpus.

Linn. *Gen.* 533. *Spec.* 448. *Syst.* 533. Ludw. 462.
Montia. Houst. Mill. ii. 57. iii. 196.

534. Heliotropium.

Linn. *Gen.* 164. *Spec.* 130. *Syst.* 164. Hall. 520. Mill. i. 398.
Tourn. *tab.* 57. Weinm. *tab.* 566.

535. Helleborus.

Lin. *Gen.* 622. *Spec.* 557. *Syst.* 622. Blackw. *tab.* 57. Hall. 317.
Ludw. 625. Mill. i. 400. iii. 136. Schæff. A. 172. Tourn.
tab. 144. Weinm. *tab.* 569.

536. Helonias.

Linn. *Gen.* 416. *Spec.* 342. *Syst.* 416.

537. Hemerocallis.

Linn. *Gen.* 391. *Spec.* 324. *Syst.* 391. Hall. 290. Mill. iii. 137.
Lilio-Asphodelus. Tourn. *tab.* 179. Ludw. 120. Mill. i. 508.
Weinm. *tab.* 651.
Liliastrum. Tourn. *tab.* 194. Ludw. 714.

538. Hemionitis.

Linn. *Gen.* 1040. *Spec.* 1077. *Syst.* 1040. Ludw. 948. Mill. i.
401.

539. Heracleum.

Linn. *Gen.* 307. *Spec.* 249. *Syst.* 307.
Sphondylium. Tourn. *tab.* 170. Hall. 447. Ludw. 664. Mill.
ii. 286. Weinm. *tab.* 944.

540. Hernannia.

Linn. *Gen.* 742. *Spec.* 673. *Syst.* 742. Ludw. 522. Mill. i. 402. iii. 138. Tourn. *tab.* 432.

541. Hermandia.

Linn. *Gen.* 931. *Spec.* 981. *Syst.* 931. Ludw. 1053. Mill. i. 403.

542. Herniaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 272. *Spec.* 218. *Syst.* 272. Blackw. *tab.* 320. Hall. 182. Ludw. 779. Mill. i. 404. Schæff. A. 274. Tourn. *tab.* 288. Weinm. *tab.* 570. f, g.

543. Hesperis.

Linn. *Gen.* 731. *Spec.* 663. *Syst.* 731. Hall. 563. Ludw. 411. Mill. i. 404. iii. 139. Tourn. *tab.* 108. Weinm. *tab.* 571.

544. Heuchera.

Linn. *Gen.* 283. *Spec.* 226. *Syst.* 283. Ludw. 530.

545. Hibiscus.

Linn. *Gen.* 756. *Spec.* 693. *Syst.* 756. Mill. iii. 139.

Ketmia. Tourn. *tab.* 26. Ludw. 151. Mill. i. 472. Weinm. *tab.* 617.

Malvaviscus. Dill.

Trionum. Linn. *edit. prior.*

546. Hieracium.

Linn. *Gen.* 818. *Spec.* 799. *Syst.* 818. Hall. 742. Ludw. 337.

Hieracium. Tourn. *tab.* 267. Mill. i. 405. Weinm. *tab.* 573, *seq.*

Auricula Muris. Rai. Pilosella. Vaill. Mill. i. 97. Schæff. A. 114. Weinm. *tab.* 206.

547. Hippocratea.

Linn. *Gen.* 1098. *Spec.* 1191. *Syst. No.* 1098. *p.* 988.

Coa. Plum. Ludw. 1054. Mill. i. 216.

548. Hippocrepis.

Linn. *Gen.* 791. *Spec.* 744. *Syst.* 791. Ludw. 503.

FERRUM EQUINUM. Tourn. *tab.* 225. Hall. 573. Mill. i. 310. Weinm. *tab.* 504. d.

549. HIPPOMANE.

Linn. *Gen.* 1099. *Spec.* 1191. *Syst. No.* 1099. *p.* 1383. 1259.
MANCANILLA. Plum. Ludw. 1055. Mill. ii. 7.

550. HIPPOPHAE.

Linn. *Gen.* 980. *Spec.* 1023. *Syst.* 980. Ludw. 921.
RHAMNOIDES. Tourn. *tab.* 481. Hall. 161. Mill. ii. 198.

551. HIPPURIS.

Linn. *Gen.* 11. *Spec.* 4. *Syst.* 11.
LIMNOPEUCE. Vaill. Hall. 197. Ludw. 937.
PINASTELLA. Dill.

552. HIRTELLA.

Linn. *Gen.* 44. *Spec.* 34. *Syst.* 44. Ludw. 512.

553. HOLCUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 1015. *Spec.* 1047. *Syst.* 1015. Ludw. 846.
SORGUM. Mich.

554. HOLOSTEUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 98. *Spec.* 88. *Syst.* 98.
NUMMULARIA. *Nov. Gen.* ALSINE. Hall. 385. Ludw. 569.

555. HORDEUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 93. *Spec.* 84. *Syst.* 93. Hall. 204. Ludw. 828. Mill. i. 407. Schæff. A. 300. Tourn. *tab.* 295. Weinm. *tab.* 577.

556. HORMINUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 649. *Spec.* 596. *Syst.* 649. Ludw. 223.

557. HOTTONIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 186. *Spec.* 145. *Syst.* 186. Hall. 487. Ludw. 45. Mill. i. 409.
STRATIOTES. Vaill. MYRIOPHYLLUM. Riv.

558. HOUSTONIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 116. *Spec.* 105. *Syst.* 116.

RUBEOLA. Ludw. 12.

559. HUGONIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 745. *Spec.* 675. *Syst.* 745. Ludw. 577.

560. HUMULUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 989. *Spec.* 1028. *Syst.* 989.

LUPULUS. Tourn. *tab.* 309. Hall. 166. Ludw. 924. Mill. i. 535. Schæff. A. 273. Weinm. *tab.* 675.

561. HURA.

Linn. *Gen.* 965. *Spec.* 1008. *Syst. No.* 965. *p.* 1383. Ludw. 1045. Mill. i. 410. iii. 141.

562. HYACINTHUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 385. *Spec.* 316. *Syst.* 385.

HYACINTHUS. Tourn. *tab.* 180. Blackw. *tab.* 61. Ludw. 121. Mill. i. 411. iii. 142. Weinm. *tab.* 583, *seq.*

MUSCARI. Tourn. *tab.* 180. Hall. 285. Ludw. 122. Mill. ii. 61. iii. 198. Weinm. *tab.* 583, c, d, e, f.

563. HYDNUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 1076. *Spec.* 1178. *Syst.* 1076. Gled. *tab.* iii. Schæff. B. § 70.

ERINACEUS. Dill. Hall. 31. Ludw. 966.

ECHIN-AGARICUS. Hall. 32.

564. HYDRANGEA.

Linn. *Gen.* 492. *Spec.* 397. *Syst.* 492. Ludw. 567.

565. HYDRASTIS.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1153. *p.* 1374. 1088.

566. HYDROCHARIS.

Linn. *Gen.* 999. *Spec.* 1036. *Syst.* 999. Hall. 301. Ludw. 909.

MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA. Boerh. STRATIOTES. Dill. MORSUS RANÆ. Tourn.

567. Hydrocotyle.

Linn. *Gen.* 288. *Spec.* 234. *Syst.* 288. Hall. 425. Ludw. 654. Mill. i. 416. Tourn. *tab.* 173.

568. Hydrophyllum.

Linn. *Gen.* 187. *Spec.* 146. *Syst.* 187. Ludw. 49. Mill. i. 416. Tourn. *tab.* 16. Weinm. *tab.* 588. a.

569. Hymenæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 1100. *Spec.* 1192. *Syst. No.* 1100. *p.* 1016.

Courbaril. Plum. Ludw. 1056. Mill. i. 239.

570. Hyoscyamus.

Linn. *Gen.* 219. *Spec.* 179. *Syst.* 219. Blackw. *tab.* 111. Hall. 512. Ludw. 275. Mill. i. 418. Schæff. A. 89. Tourn. *tab.* 42. Weinm. *tab.* 588.

571. Hyoseris.

Linn. *Gen.* 821. *Spec.* 808. *Syst.* 821. Ludw. 331.

Taraxoconastrum. Vaill.

Leontodontoides. Mich.

Hedypnois. Tourn. *tab.* 271. Ludw. 330. Mill. i. 390. Rhagadioloides. Vaill.

572. Hypecoum.

Linn. *Gen.* 157. *Spec.* 124. *Syst.* 157. Ludw. 467.

Hypecoon. Tourn. *tab.* 115. Mill. i. 419.

573. Hypericum.

Linn. *Gen.* 808. *Spec.* 783. *Syst.* 808. Hall. 360.

Hypericum. Tourn. *tab.* 131. Blackw. *tab.* 15. Ludw. 610. Mill. i. 419. Schæff. A. 198. Weinm. *tab.* 589, *seq.*

Ascyrum. Tourn. *tab.* 131. Ludw. 615. Mill. i. 80. Weinm. *tab.* 589. d.

Androsæmum. Tourn. *tab.* 128. Blackw. *tab.* 94. Ludw. 611. Mill. i. 47. Weinm. *tab.* 589. e, f.

574. Hypnum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1058. *Spec.* 1122. *Syst.* 1058. Hall. 97. Ludw. 958.

575. Hypochæris.

Linn. *Gen.* 822. *Spec.* 810. *Syst.* 822.

Hypochœris. Hall. 759. Ludw. 346. Achyrophorus. Vaill.

576. Hypoxis.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1127. *p.* 1366. 986.

577. Hyssopus.

Linn. *Gen.* 628. *Spec.* 569. *Syst.* 628. Blackw. *tab.* 296. Ludw. 225. Mill. i. 441. Schæff. A. 70. Tourn. *tab.* 95. Weinm. *tab.* 591.

578. Jambolifera.

Linn. *Gen. No.* 430. *p.* 349. *Syst.* 430.

579. Jasione.

Linn. *Gen.* 896. *Spec.* 928. *Syst.* 896. Hall. 496.

Rapunculus. Ludw. 276.

580. Jasminum.

Linn. *Gen.* 17. *Spec.* 7. *Syst.* 17. Blackw. *tab.* 13. Ludw. 4. Mill. i. 449. Schæff. A. 324. Tourn. *tab.* 368. Weinm. *tab.* 602.

581. Jatropha.

Linn. *Gen.* 961. *Spec.* 1006. *Syst.* 961.

Manihot. Tourn. *tab.* 438. Ludw. 864. Mill. ii. 8.

Jussieuia. Houst.

582. Iberis.

Linn. *Gen.* 721. *Spec.* 648. *Syst.* 721. Hall. 542. Ludw. 421. Mill. iii. 145.

Thlaspidium. Riv.

583. Ilex.

Linn. *Gen.* 158. *Spec.* 125. *Syst.* 158.

Aquifolium. Tourn. *tab.* 371. Blackw. *tab.* 205. Hall. 467. Ludw. 28. Mill. i. 69. Weinm. *tab.* 158.

Dodonæa. Plum. Ludw. 796. Mill. iii. 91.

584. Illecebrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 256. *Spec.* 206. *Syst.* 256.

Corrigiola. Dill. Ludw. 536.

Paronychia. Tourn. *tab.* 281. Mill. i. 108.

585. Illicium.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1142. *p.* 1370. 1050.

586. Impatiens.

Linn. *Gen.* 899. *Spec.* 937. *Syst.* 899. Hall. 505.

Balsamina. Tourn. *tab.* 235. Ludw. 469. Mill. i. 101. iii. 35. Weinm. *tab.* 218. 222.

Impatiens. Weinm. *tab.* 603.

587. Imperatoria.

Linn. *Gen.* 321. *Spec.* 259. *Syst.* 321. Blackw. *tab.* 279. Hall. 445. Ludw. 660. Mill. i. 458. Schæff. A. 238. Weinm. *tab.* 604.

588. Indigofera.

Linn. *Gen.* 794. *Spec.* 751. *Syst.* 794. Weinm. *tab.* 605.

589. Inula.

Linn. *Gen.* 860. *Spec.* 881. *Syst.* 860.

Enula. Cæsalp. Schæff. A. 119. Helenium. Riv. Mill. i. 393. Weinm. *tab.* 565.

590. Ipomœa.

Linn. *Gen.* 199. *Spec.* 159. *Syst.* 199.

Quamoclit. Tourn. *tab.* 39. Ludw. 67. Mill. ii. 180.

Volubilis. Dill.

591. Iresine.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1174. *p.* 1381. 1291.

592. Iris.

Linn. *Gen.* 57. *Spec.* 38. *Syst.* 57. Hall. 279.

Iris. Tourn. *tab.* 186. 188. Blackw. *tab.* 69. 261. Ludw. 8. Mill. i. 459. Schæff. A. 6, 7. Weinm. *tab.* 607.

Xiphion. Tourn. *tab.* 189. Mill. ii. 527. Weinm. *tab.* 609.
Sisyrinchium. Tourn. Mill. ii. 264. Weinm. *tab.* 925.
Hermodactylus. Tourn. Mill. i. 403.

593. Isatis.

Linn. *Gen.* 738. *Spec.* 670. *Syst.* 738. Blackw. *tab.* 246. Hall. 535. Ludw. 401. Mill. i. 462. Tourn. *tab.* 100. Weinm. *tab.* 614.

594. Ischæmum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1016. *Spec.* 1049. *Syst.* 1016.
Schœnanthus. Scheuchz. Ludw. 1060.

595. Isnardia.

Linn. *Gen.* 145. *Spec.* 120. *Syst.* 145. Ludw. 766.
Dantia. Petit.

596. Isœtes.

Linn. *Gen.* 1048. *Spec.* 1100. *Syst.* 1048.

597. Isopyrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 621. *Spec.* 557. *Syst.* 621. Ludw. 607.

598. Itea.

Linn. *Gen.* 243. *Spec.* 199. *Syst.* 234. Ludw. 55.
Diconangia. Mich.

599. Iva.

Linn. *Gen.* 940. *Spec.* 988. *Syst.* 940.
Tarchonanthus. Vaill.

600. Juglans.

Linn. *Gen.* 950. *Spec.* 997. *Syst.* 950. Blackw. *tab.* 247. Ludw. 892. Mill. iii. 147. Schæff. A. 294.
Nux Juglans. Tourn. *tab.* 346. Mill. ii. 79.

601. Juncus.

Linn. *Gen.* 396. *Spec.* 325. *Syst.* 396. Hall. 252. Ludw. 787. Mill. i. 464. Tourn. *tab.* 127. Weinm. *tab.* 614.

602. JUNGERMANNIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 1059. *Spec.* 1131. *Syst.* 1059. Ludw. 962.

JUNGERMANNIA. Mich. Hall. 120.

MUSCOIDES. Mich. Hall. 123.

LICHENASTRUM. Dill.

603. JUNIPERUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 1005. *Spec.* 1038. *Syst.* 1005. Ludw. 919.

JUNIPERUS. Tourn. *tab.* 361. Blackw. *tab.* 187. Hall. 146. Mill. i. 464. iii. 147. Schæff. A. 265. Weinm. *tab.* 615.

SABINA. Boerh. Blackw. *tab.* 214. Mill. ii. 220. Schæff. A. 266. Weinm. *tab.* 876.

CEDRUS. Tourn. *tab.* 361. Mill. i. 186, 187. Weinm. *tab.* 346.

604. JUSSIÆA.

Linn. *Gen.* 478. *Spec.* 388. *Syst.* 478. Ludw. 553.

605. JUSTICIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 26. *Spec.* 15. *Syst.* 26. Mill. i. 468.

ADHATODA, Tourn. *tab.* 79. Ludw. 184. Mill. i. 19. ECBULIUM. Weinm. *tab.* 473.

606. IXIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 54. *Spec.* 36. *Syst.* 54. Ludw. 843.

607. IXORA.

Linn. *Gen.* 122. *Spec.* 110. *Syst.* 122. Ludw. 24.

608. KÆMPFERIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 7. *Spec.* 2. *Syst.* 7. Ludw. 372.

KÆMPFERA. Mill. i. 472. iii. 149.

609. KALMIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 482. *Spec.* 391. *Syst.* 482.

610. KIGGELARIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 1001. *Spec.* 1037. *Syst.* 1001. Ludw. 915. Mill. iii. 151.

611. KNAUTIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 109. *Spec.* 101. *Syst.* 109. Ludw. 290. Mill. iii. 153. LYCHNISCABIOSA. Boerh. LIMNESIUM. Sigb.

612. KNOXIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 115. *Spec.* 104. *Syst.* 115.

613. KRAMERIA.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1116. *p.* 1362. 899.

614. LACHNÆA.

Linn. *Gen.* 441. *Spec.* 560. *Syst.* 441. Ludw. 789.

615. LACTUCA.

Linn. *Gen.* 814. *Spec.* 795. *Syst.* 814. Blackw. *tab.* 88. Hall. 755. Ludw. 340. Mill. i. 479. Schæff. A. 113. Tourn. *tab.* 267. Weinm. *tab.* 619, *seq.*

616. LÆTIA.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1149. *p.* 1373. 1074.

617. LAGERSTRŒMIA.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1146. *p.* 1372. 1076.

618. LAGŒCIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 251. *Spec.* 203. *Syst.* 251. Ludw. 513. Mill. iii. 154. CUMINOIDES. Tourn. *tab.* 155. Mill. i. 254.

619. LAGURUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 86. *Spec.* 81. *Syst.* 86. Ludw. 822.

620. LAMIUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 636. *Spec.* 579. *Syst.* 636. Blackw. *tab.* 182. Hall. 640. Ludw. 192. Mill. i. 481. Tourn. *tab.* 85.
GALEOPSIS. Riv.

621. LANTANA.

Linn. *Gen.* 683. *Spec.* 626. *Syst.* 683. Ludw. 265. Mill. iii. 156. CAMARA. Plum. Mill. i. 161.

Myrobatindum. Vaill.
Viburnum. Weinm. *tab.* 1007.

622. Lapsana.

Linn. *Gen.* 823. *Spec.* 811. *Syst.* 823.

Lampsana. Tourn. *tab.* 272. Hall. 759. Ludw. 328. Mill. i. 482. Weinm. *tab.* 673.
Rhagadiolus. Tourn. *tab.* 272. Ludw. 329.
Zacintha. Tourn. *tab.* 269. Ludw. 332. Mill. ii. 531.

623. Laserpitium.

Linn. *Gen.* 306. *Spec.* 248. *Syst.* 306. Hall. 440. Ludw. 684. Mill. ii. 260. iii. 158. Tourn. *tab.* 172. Weinm. *tab.* 647. a.

624. Lathræa.

Linn. *Gen.* 661. *Spec.* 605. *Syst.* 661.

Clandestina. Tourn. *tab.* 424. Ludw. 229.
Anblatum. Tourn. *tab.* 481. Squamaria. Riv. Hall. 611. Ludw. 227.
Phelypæa. Linn. *edit. prior.*

625. Lathyrus.

Linn. *Gen.* 781. *Spec.* 729. *Syst.* 781. Hall. 594. Ludw. 488.
Lathyrus. Tourn. *tab.* 216, 217. Mill. i. 490. Weinm. *tab.* 628, *seq.*
Clymenum. Tourn. *tab.* 218. Mill. i. 215. Weinm. *tab.* 295.
Aphaca. Tourn. *tab.* 223. Mill. i. 65.

626. Lavandula.

Linn. *Gen.* 630. *Spec.* 572. *Syst.* 630. Ludw. 220.

Lavendula. Tourn. *tab.* 93. Blackw. *tab.* 294, 295. Mill. i. 492. Schæff. A. 80.
Stœchas. Tourn. *tab.* 95. Blackw. *tab.* 241. Mill. ii. 303.

627. Lavatera.

Linn. *Gen.* 752. *Spec.* 690. *Syst.* 752. Ludw. 147. Mill. i. 492.

628. Laurus.

Linn. *Gen.* 452. *Spec.* 369. *Syst.* 452. Ludw. 133.

Laurus. Tourn. *tab.* 367. Black. *tab.* 175. Mill. i. 495. iii. 160. Schæff. A. 3. Weinm. *tab.* 634.

Cinnamomum. Burm. Blackw. *tab.* 354.

Camphora. Boerh. Blackw. *tab.* 347. Mill. i. 165.

Persea. Plum. Mill. ii. 114.

Borbonia. Plum. Mill. iii. 41.

Benzoe. Boerh. Mill. i. 119.

Sassafras. Off. Black. *tab.* 267.

629. Lawsonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 433. *Spec.* 349. *Syst.* 433.

Henna. Ludw. 432.

630. Lechea.

Linn. *Gen.* 102. *Spec.* 90. *Syst.* 102.

631. Lecythis.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1147. *p.* 1372. 1071.

632. Ledum.

Linn. *Gen.* 483. *Spec.* 391. *Syst.* 483. Ludw. 560.

633. Lemna.

Linn. *Gen.* 923. *Spec.* 970. *Syst.* 923.

Lenticula. Mich. Blackw. *tab.* 380. Hall. 128. Ludw. 977. Weinm. *tab.* 637.

Hydrophace. Buxb.

634. Leontice.

Linn. *Gen.* 381. *Spec.* 312. *Syst.* 381.

Leontopetalon. Tourn. *tab.* 484. Ludw. 709. Mill. i. 499. Weinm. *tab.* 630.

635. Leontodon.

Linn. *Gen.* 817. *Spec.* 798. *Syst.* 817.

Dens Leonis. Tourn. *tab.* 266. Mill. i. 268. Taraxacum. Off. Hall. 739. Blackw. *tab.* 1. Ludw. 339. Schæff. A. 115. Weinm. *tab.* 966.

Taraxaconoides. Vaill.

636. Leonurus.

Linn. *Gen.* 641. *Spec.* 584. *Syst.* 641.

Leonurus. Tourn. *tab.* 87. Ludw. 198. Mill. i. 499. Weinm. *tab.* 640.

Cardiaca. Tourn. *tab.* 87. Blackw. *tab.* 171. Hall. 639. Ludw. 199. Mill. i. 170. Schæff. A. 76. Weinm. *tab.* 307.

637. Lepidium.

Linn. *Gen.* 718. *Spec.* 643. *Syst.* 718.

Lepidium. Tourn. *tab.* 103. Ludw. 423. Mill. i. 500. Weinm. *tab.* 641. a, b.

Nasturtium. Tourn. *tab.* 102 Blackw. *tab.* 23. Hall. 543. Ludw. 422. Mill. ii. 71. Schæff. A. 144. Weinm. *tab.* 751, 752.

638. Leucadendron.

Linn. *Gen.* 102. *Spec.* 91. *Syst.* 102. Ludw. 291.

Lepidocarpodendron. Boerh. Mill. i. 500.

Hypophyllocarpodendron. Boerh.

Conocarpodendron. Boerh. Mill. i. 221.

639. Leucoium.

Linn. *Gen.* 363. *Spec.* 289. *Syst.* 363. Hall. 284. Ludw. 721.

Narcisso-Leucoium. Tourn. *tab.* 208. *A. F.* Mill. ii. 66. Weinm. *tab.* 642. a.

640. Lichen.

Linn. *Gen.* 1065. *Spec.* 1140. *Syst.* 1065. Blackw. *tab.* 335, 336. Hall. 63. Mill. i. 504. Tourn. *tab.* 325. Weinm. *tab.* 648.

Lichen. Mich. Ludw. 985.

Lichenoides. Dill. Ludw. 986.

Coralloides. Dill.

Ulnea. Dill.

641. Ligusticum.

Linn. *Gen.* 308. *Spec.* 250. *Syst.* 308. Hall. 434. Ludw. 683.

Ligusticum. Tourn. *tab.* 171. Blackw. *tab.* 275. Mill. i. 506. iii. 162. Schæff. A. 240. Weinm. *tab.* 647, a.

Cicutaria. Tourn. *tab.* 171. Mill. i. 209.

642. Ligustrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 18. *Spec.* 7. *Syst.* 18. Blackw. *tab.* 140. Hall. 527. Ludw. 5. Mill. i. 506. iii. 162. Schæff. A. 320. Tourn. *tab.* 367. Weinm. *tab.* 650. b.

643. Lilium.

Linn. *Gen.* 371. *Spec.* 302. *Syst.* 371. Blackw. *tab.* 11. Hall. 289. Ludw. 715. Mill. i. 513. Schæff. A. 247. Tourn. *tab.* 195. Weinm. *tab.* 651.

644. Limeum.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1128. *p.* 1366. 995.

645. Limodorum.

Linn. *Gen.* 904. *Spec.* 950. *Syst.* 904. Hall. 278. Ludw. 706. Tourn. *tab.* 250?

646. Limosella.

Linn. *Gen.* 694. *Spec.* 631. *Syst.* 694. Hall. 609. Ludw. 238.
Plantaginella. Dill.

647. Linnæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 692. *Spec.* 631. *Syst.* 692. Ludw. 23.
Serpillifolia. Buxb.

648. Linum.

Linn. *Gen.* 349. *Spec.* 277. *Syst.* 349. Blackw. *tab.* 160. 368. Hall. 370. Ludw. 547. Mill. i. 520. Schæff. A. 210, 211. Tourn. *tab.* 176. Weinm. *tab.* 669.
Radiola. Dill.
Chamælinum. Mich. Linocarpon. Mich.

649. LIPPIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 699. *Spec.* 633. *Syst.* 699. Ludw. 228. Mill. i. 521.

650. LIQUIDAMBAR.

Linn. *Gen.* 955. *Spec.* 999. *Syst.* 955. Ludw. 893. Mill. iii. 164. Weinm. *tab.* 953.

651. LIRIODENDRON.

Linn. *Gen.* 609. *Spec.* 535. *Syst.* 609. Ludw. 759.
TULIPIFERA. Catesb. Mill. ii. 360. Weinm. *tab.* 997, 998.

652. LITHOSPERMUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 166. *Spec.* 132. *Syst.* 166. Hall. 517. Ludw. 36. Mill. i. 521. Schæff. A. 41. Tourn. *tab.* 55. Weinm. *tab.* 671.

653. LITHOXYLON.

Linn. *Gen.* 1073. *Spec.* ... *Syst.* ...
LITHOPHYTON. Tourn. *tab.* 341.
KERATOPHYTON. Boerh. Ludw. 1003.
TITANOKERATOPHYTON. Boerh.

654. LOBELIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 897. *Spec.* 929. *Syst.* 897. Ludw. 272.
LOBELIA. Mill. i. 522.
RAPUNTIUM. Tourn. *tab.* 51. Mill. ii. 192.
DORTMANNA. Rudb.
LAURENTIA. Mich.

655. LÆFLINGIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 50. *Spec.* 35. *Syst.* 50.

656. LŒSELIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 685. *Spec.* 628. *Syst.* 685. Ludw. 259.
ROYENIA. Houst.

657. LOLIUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 90. *Spec.* 83. *Syst.* 90. Hall. 206. Ludw. 836.

658. Lonchitis.

Linn. *Gen.* 1041. *Spec.* 1078. *Syst.* 1041. Ludw. 947. Mill. i. 525.

659. Lonicera.

Linn. *Gen.* 210. *Spec.* 173. *Syst.* 210. Mill. iii. 166.

Caprifolium. Tourn. *tab.* 378. Blackw. *tab.* 25. Hall. 464. Ludw. 278. Mill. i. 168. Weinm. *tab.* 802.

Periclymenum. Tourn. *tab.* 378. Ludw. 280. Mill. ii. 113. Weinm. *tab.* 801.

Chamæcerasus. Tourn. *tab.* 379. Hall. 464. Ludw. 279. Mill. i. 199.

Xylosteum. Tourn. *tab.* 379. Ludw. 281. Mill. ii. 530. Weinm. *tab.* 1022.

Symphoricarpos. Dill. Ludw. 70.

660. Loranthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 400. *Spec.* 331. *Syst.* 400.

661. Lotus.

Linn. *Gen.* 803. *Spec.* 773. *Syst.* 803. Hall. 571. Ludw. 490. Mill. i. 525. iii. 186. Tourn. *tab.* 227. Weinm. *tab.* 672.

662. Ludwigia.

Linn. *Gen.* 142. *Spec.* 118. *Syst.* 142. Ludw. 392. Mill. iii. 168.

663. Lunaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 725. *Spec.* 653. *Syst.* 725. Hall. 540. Ludw. 417. Mill. i. 533. Tourn. *tab.* 105.

664. Lupinus.

Linn. *Gen.* 774. *Spec.* 721. *Syst.* 774. Blackw. *tab.* 282. Ludw. 494. Mill. i. 534. Schæff. A. 158. Tourn. *tab.* 213. Weinm. *tab.* 674.

665. Lychnis.

Linn. *Gen.* 517. *Spec.* 436. *Syst.* 517. Ludw. 573. Mill. i. 543. Tourn. *tab.* 175. *A. B.* Weinm. *tab.* 678, *seq.*

666. Lycium.

Linn. *Gen.* 232. *Spec.* 191. *Syst.* 232.

Jasminoides. Dill. Mill. i. 447.

667. Lycoperdon.

Linn. *Gen.* 1082. *Spec.* 1183. *Syst.* 1082. Battarr. *tab.* 39. Gled. *tab.* 5. Ludw. 973. Schæff. A. 318. B. §. 70.

Lycoperdon. Mich. Tourn. *tab.* 331. Hall. 11. Bovista. Dill.

Lycoperdoides. Mich. Hall. 13.

Lycoperdastrum. Mich. Hall. 13.

Geaster. Mich. Hall. 13.

Carpobolus. Mich. Hall. 13.

Tuber. Mich. Hall. 14. Tartufi. Imp.

668. Lycopödium.

Linn. *Gen.* 1049. *Spec.* 1100. *Syst.* 1049. Ludw. 955.

Lycopodium. Dill. Hall. 92. Weinm. *tab.* 737. c.

Lycopodioides. Dill. Hall. 93.

Selago. Dill. Hall. 94.

Selaginoides. Dill. Hall. 94.

669. Lycopsis.

Linn. *Gen.* 174. *Spec.* 138. *Syst.* 174. Hall. 523. Ludw. 32.

Echioides. Dill.

670. Lycopus.

Linn. *Gen.* 31. *Spec.* 21. *Syst.* 31. Hall. 660. Ludw. 178. Tourn. *tab.* 89.

671. Lygeum.

Linn. *Gen.* 64. *Spec.* ... *Syst.* 64.

672. Lysimachia.

Linn. *Gen.* 188. *Spec.* 146. *Syst.* 188. Hall. 480. Ludw. 42.

Lysimachia. Tourn. *tab.* 59. Blackw. *tab.* 278. Mill. i. 547. Weinm. *tab.* 688, *seq.*

Nummularia. Bauh. Mill. ii. 79. Schæff. A. 26. Weinm. *tab.* 758. e, f.

673. Lythrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 532. *Spec.* 446. *Syst.* 532.

Salicaria. Tourn. *tab.* 129. Hall. 405. Ludw. 734. Mill. ii. 226. Weinm. *tab.* 688. i.

674. Magnolia.

Linn. *Gen.* 610. *Spec.* 535. *Syst.* 610. Ludw. 760. Mill. ii. 1. iii. 170.

675. Malope.

Linn. *Gen.* 753. *Spec.* 692. *Syst.* 753. Mill. iii. 171.

Malacoides. Tourn. *tab.* 25. Ludw. 149. Mill. ii. 3.

676. Malpighia.

Linn. *Gen.* 508. *Spec.* 425. *Syst.* 508. Ludw. 575. Mill. ii. 13. iii. 172.

677. Malva.

Linn. *Gen.* 751. *Spec.* 687. *Syst.* 751. Hall. 362.

Malva. Tourn. *tab.* 23, 24. Blackw. *tab.* 22. Mill. i. 4. iii. 173. Schæff. A. 50. Weinm. *tab.* 693, *seq.*

Alcea. Tourn. *tab.* 25. Blackw. *tab.* 309. Mill. i. 24. iii. 11. Schæff. A. 330. Weinm. *tab.* 33.

Abutilon. Dill. Mill. i. 9.

678. Mammea.

Linn. *Gen.* 583. *Spec.* 512. *Syst.* 583. Ludw. 456.

Mamei. Plum. Mill. ii. 6.

679. Mandragora.

Linn. *Gen.* 221. *Spec.* 181. *Syst.* 221. Blackw. *tab.* 364. Ludw. 89. Mill. ii. 7. Schæff. A. 27. Tourn. *tab.* 12. Weinm. *tab.* 708.

680. Mangifera.

Linn. *Gen.* 245. *Spec.* 200. *Syst.* 245.

681. Maranta.

Linn. *Gen.* 5. *Spec.* 2. *Syst.* 5. Ludw. 172. Mill. ii. 9.

682. Marcgravia.

Linn. *Gen.* 564. *Spec.* 503. *Syst.* 564. Ludw. 165.

683. Marchantia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1061. *Spec.* 1137. *Syst.* 1061.

Marchantia. Mich. Hall. 126.

Hepatica. Mich. Hall. 126.

Marsilea. Mich. Hall. 124.

Lunularia. Mich. Hall. 125.

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684. Marrubium.

Linn. *Gen.* 640. *Spec.* 582. *Syst.* 640.

Marrubium. Tourn. *tab.* 91. Hall 648. Ludw. 212. Mill. ii. 10. Schæff. A. 92. Weinm. *tab.* 709.

Pseudodictamnus. Tourn. *tab.* 89. Ludw. 213. Mill. ii. 165.

685. Marsilea.

Linn. *Gen.* 1046. *Spec.* 1099. *Syst.* 1046.

Salvinia. Mich. Ludw. 979.

686. Martynia.

Linn. *Gen.* 671. *Spec.* 618. *Syst.* 671. Ludw. 260. Mill. ii. 11.

687. Matricaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 687. *Spec.* 890. *Syst.* 867. Blackw. *tab.* 192. Mill. ii. 12. Schæff. A. 128. Tourn. *tab.* 281. Weinm. *tab.* 713.

688. Matthiola.

Linn. *Gen.* 1101. *Spec.* 1192. *Syst.* 1101. Ludw. 1016.

689. Medeola.

Linn. *Gen.* 411. *Spec.* 339. *Syst.* 411. Ludw. 732.

690. Medicago.

Linn. *Gen.* 805. *Spec.* 778. *Syst.* 805. Ludw. 505.

Medicago. Tourn. *tab.* 231. Mill. ii. 27.

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FALCATA. Riv. Weinm. *tab.* 501.

691. MELAMPODIUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 884. *Spec.* 921. *Syst.* 884. Ludw. 315.

692. MELAMPYRUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 660. *Spec.* 605. *Syst.* 660. Hall. 625. Ludw. 244. Mill. ii. 29. Tourn. *tab.* 78. Weinm. *tab.* 716, 717.

693. MELANTHIUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 410. *Spec.* 339. *Syst.* 410. Ludw. 1061.

694. MELASTOMA.

Linn. *Gen.* 481. *Spec.* 389. *Syst.* 481. Ludw. 562. Mill. iii. 183.

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695. MELIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 473. *Spec.* 384. *Syst.* 473. Mill. iii. 34.

AZEDARACH. Tourn. *tab.* 387. Ludw. 561. Mill. i. 99. Weinm. *tab.* 217.

696. MELIANTHUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 712. *Spec.* 639. *Syst.* 712. Ludw. 468. Mill. ii. 30. Tourn. *tab.* 245. Weinm. *tab.* 717. c.

697. MELICA.

Linn. *Gen.* 76. *Spec.* 66. *Syst.* 76. Hall. 215. Ludw. 823. Mill. i. 823.

698. MELISSA.

Linn. *Gen.* 647. *Spec.* 592. *Syst.* 647.

MELISSA. Tourn. *tab.* 91. Blackw. *tab.* 27. Hall. 651. Ludw. 214. Mill. ii. 32. iii. 47. Schæff. A. 69. Weinm. *tab.* 719.

CALAMINTHA. Tourn. *tab.* 92. Blackw. *tab.* 166. Hall. 650. Ludw. 215. Mill. i. 160. Schæff. A. 68. Weinm. *tab.* 282, 283.

699. MELITTIS.

Linn. *Gen.* 650. *Spec.* 597. *Syst.* 650. Ludw. 216.

MELISSA. Hall. 650. MELISSOPHYLLON. Riv.

700. MELOCHIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 743. *Spec.* 674. *Syst.* 743. Ludw. 545.

701. MELOTHRIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 48. *Spec.* 35. *Syst.* 48. Ludw. 9. Mill. iii. 192.

702. MEMECYLON.

Linn. *Gen.* 432. *Spec.* 349. *Syst.* 432.

703. MENISPERMUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 413. *Spec.* 340. *Syst.* 413. Ludw. 733. Mill. ii. 41.

704. MENTHA.

Linn. *Gen.* 633. *Spec.* 576. *Syst.* 633. Blackw. *tab.* 22. 290. 292. Hall. 657. Ludw. 217. Mill. ii. 42. Schæff. A. 65. Tourn. *tab.* 89. Weinm. *tab.* 724.

705. MENTZELIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 595. *Spec.* 516. *Syst.* 595. Ludw. 585. Mill. ii. 42.

706. MENYANTHES.

Linn. *Gen.* 185. *Spec.* 145. *Syst.* 185. Ludw. 51.

MENOANTHES. Hall. 487. MENYANTHES. Tourn. *tab.* 15. Mill. ii. 43. TRIFOLIUM FIBRINUM. Off. Schæff. A. 315. Weinm. *tab.* 979. d.

NYMPHOIDES. Tourn. *tab.* 67. Weinm. *tab.* 761. f.

707. MERCURIALIS.

Linn. *Gen.* 998. *Spec.* 1035. *Syst.* 998. Blackw. *tab.* 162. Hall. 194. Ludw. 933. Mill. ii. 43. Schæff. A. 267. Tourn. *tab.* 308. Weinm. *tab.* 726.

708. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Linn. *Gen. No.* 552. *p.* 480. *Syst.* 552.

FICOIDES. Tourn. Ludw. 167. Mill. i. 316. iii. 105. Weinm. *tab.* 508.

709. Mespilus.

Linn. *Gen.* 549. *Spec.* 478. *Syst.* 549. Blackw. *tab.* 154. Hall. 352. Ludw. 617. Mill. ii. 44. iii. 192. Schæff. A. 199. Tourn. *tab.* 410. Weinm. *tab.* 728.

710. Mesua.

Linn. *Gen.* 591. *Spec.* 515. *Syst.* 591. Ludw. 450.

711. Michelia.

Linn. *Gen.* 611. *Spec.* 536. *Syst.* 611. Ludw. 745.

712. Microcos.

Linn. *Gen. No.* 588. *p.* 514. *Syst.* 588.

713. Micropus.

Linn. *Gen. No.* 892. *p.* 927. *Syst.* 892. Ludw. 316. Mill. i. 373.
Gnaphalodes. Tourn. *tab.* 439.

714. Milium.

Linn. *Gen.* 73. *Spec.* 61. *Syst.* 73. Hall. 219. Ludw. 820. Mill. ii. 47. Tourn. *tab.* 298. Weinm. *tab.* 729.

715. Milleria.

Linn. *Gen.* 881. *Spec.* 919. *Syst.* 881. Ludw. 1027. Mill. ii. 48.

716. Mimosa.

Linn. *Gen.* 597. *Spec.* 516. *Syst. No.* 597. *p.* 1310.
Mimosa. Tourn. *tab.* 375. Ludw. 157. Mill. ii. 48. Weinm. *tab.* 731.
Acacia. Tourn. *tab.* 375. Blackw. *tab.* 345. Ludw. 156. Mill. i. 10. Weinm. *tab.* 10.
Inga. Plum. Mill. i. 458.

717. Mimulus.

Linn. *Gen.* 701. *Spec.* 634. *Syst.* 701.
Cynorrhynchium. Mitch.

718. Mimusops.

Linn. *Gen.* 429. *Spec.* 349. *Syst.* 429.

719. Minuartia.

Linn. *Gen.* 100. *Spec.* 89. *Syst.* 100.

720. Mirabilis.

Linn. *Gen.* 215. *Spec.* 177. *Syst.* 215. Weinm. *tab.* 732.

Jalapa. Tourn. *tab.* 50. Ludw. 29. Mill. i. 446.

721. Mitchella.

Linn. *Gen.* 126. *Spec.* 111. *Syst.* 126.

Chamædaphne. Mitch.

722. Mitella.

Linn. *Gen.* 496. *Spec.* 406. *Syst.* 496. Ludw. 565. Mill. ii. 53. Tourn. *tab.* 126.

723. Mnium.

Linn. *Gen.* 1056. *Spec.* 1109. *Syst.* 1056. Hall. 119. Ludw. 959.

724. Mœhringia.

Linn. *Gen.* 444. *Spec.* 359. *Syst.* 444. Ludw. 440.

725. Mollugo.

Linn. *Gen.* 99. *Spec.* 89. *Syst.* 99. Ludw. 762. Mill. iii. 195.

726. Moluccella.

Linn. *Gen.* 643. *Spec.* 587. *Syst.* 643.

Molucca. Tourn. *tab.* 88. Ludw. 211, Mill. ii. 55. Weinm. *tab.* 728. c.

727. Momordica.

Linn. *Gen.* 967. *Spec.* 1009. *Syst.* 96

Momordica. Tourn. *tab.* 29, 30. Ludw. 852. Mill. ii. 56. Schæff. A. 325. Weinm. *tab.* 735.

Cucumis Asininus. Rai. Blackw. *tab.* 108. Elaterium. Boerh. Ludw. 853. Mill. i. 527. Schæff. A. 20.
Luffa. Tourn. Dill. Mill. i. 527.

728. Monarda.

Linn. *Gen.* 34. *Spec.* 22. *Syst.* 34. Ludw. 179. Mill. iii. 195.

729. Monnieria.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1157. *p.* 1375. 1153.

730. Monotropa.

Linn. *Gen.* 477. *Spec.* 387. *Syst.* 477.
Hypopitys. Dill. Hall. 411. Ludw. 437. Weinm. *tab.* 774. a.
Orobanchoides. Tourn.

731. Montia.

Linn. *Gen.* 96. *Spec.* 87. *Syst.* 96. Hall. 608. Mill ii. 57.
Cameraria. Dill.
Alsinoides. Vaill.

732. Morina.

Linn. *Gen.* 39. *Spec.* 28. *Syst.* 39. Ludw. 174. Mill. ii. 58. Tourn. *tab.* 480.
Diototheca. Vaill.

733. Morinda.

Linn. *Gen.* 212. *Spec.* 176. *Syst.* 212. Ludw. 1017.
Roioc. Plum.
Phillyreastrum. Vaill.

734. Morisonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 565. *Spec.* 503. *Syst.* 565. Ludw. 461.

735. Morus.

Linn. *Gen.* 936. *Spec.* 986. *Syst.* 936. Blackw. *tab.* 126. Ludw. 880. Mill. ii. 58. iii. 196. Schæff. A. 271. Tourn. *tab.* 362. Weinm. *tab.* 736.

736. Mucor.

Linn. *Gen.* 1083. *Spec.* 1185. *Syst.* 1083. Battarr. *tab.* 10. Gled. *tab.* 6. Ludw. 991. Schæff. B. § 70.

Mucor. Mich. Hall. 7.
Mucilago. Mich. Hall. 5.
Lycogala. Mich. Hall. 7.

737. Muntingia.

Linn. *Gen.* 575. *Spec.* 509. *Syst.* 575. Ludw. 600. Mill. ii. 60. iii. 197.

738. Musa.

Linn. *Gen.* 1010. *Spec.* 1043. *Syst.* 1010. Ludw. 370. Mill. ii. 60.
Bibai. Plum. Mill. i. 126.

739. Mussænda.

Linn. *Gen.* 214. *Spec.* 177. *Syst.* 214.

740. Myagrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 713. *Spec.* 640. *Syst.* 713. Ludw. 399. Mill. ii. 62.

741. Myosotis.

Linn. *Gen.* 165. *Spec.* 131. *Syst.* 165.
Scorpiurus. Knaut. Hall. 519.
Lithospermi Species. Tourn.

742. Myosurus.

Linn. *Gen.* 355. *Spec.* 284. *Syst.* 355. Ludw. 619. Mill. iii. 198.
Myosuros. Dill. Cauda Muris. Weinm. *tab.* 346. a.

743. Myrica.

Linn. *Gen.* 981. *Spec.* 1024. *Syst.* 981. Ludw. 922. Mill. i. 340. iii. 198.
Gale. Tourn. Mill. i. 340.

744. Myriophyllum.

Linn. *Gen.* 945. *Spec.* 992. *Syst.* 945.
Pentapterophyllum. Dill. Ludw. 797.
Pentapteris. Hall. 201.

745. Myrsine.

Linn. *Gen.* 238. *Spec.* 196. *Syst.* 238. Ludw. 95.

746. Myrtus.

Linn. *Gen.* 543. *Spec.* 471. *Syst.* 543. Blackw. *tab.* 114. Ludw. 603. Mill. ii. 63. Schæff. A. 190. Weinm. *tab.* 745.

747. Naias.

Linn. *Gen.* 974. *Spec.* 1015. *Syst.* 974. Ludw. 848.
Fluvialis. Vaill.

748. Nama.

Linn. *Gen.* 282. *Spec.* 226. *Syst.* 282.

749. Napæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 748. *Spec.* 686. *Syst.* 748.

750. Narcissus.

Lin. *Gen.* 364. *Spec.* 289. *Syst.* 364. Hall. 284. Ludw. 118. Mill. ii. 67. iii. 199. Tourn. *tab.* 185. Weinm. *tab.* 747, *seq.*

751. Nardus.

Linn. *Gen.* 65. *Spec.* 53. *Syst.* 65. Hall. 203. Ludw. 814.

752. Nepenthes.

Linn. *Gen.* 909. *Spec.* 955. *Syst.* 909. Ludw. 767.

753. Nepeta.

Linn. *Gen.* 629. *Spec.* 570. *Syst.* 629. Schæff. A. 72. Weinm. *tab.* 725. c.
Cataria. Hall. 649. Ludw. 205. Mill. i. 185. iii. 53.

754. Nerium.

Linn. *Gen.* 262. *Spec.* 209. *Syst.* 262. Ludw. 103. Mill. ii. 75. Tourn. *tab.* 374. Weinm. *tab.* 754, *seq.*

755. Neurada.

Linn. *Gen.* 520. *Spec.* 441. *Syst.* 520. Ludw. 579.

756. Nicotiana.

Linn. *Gen.* 220. *Spec.* 180. *Syst.* 220. Blackw. *tab.* 146. Ludw. 58. Mill. ii. 277. Tourn. *tab.* 41. Weinm. *tab.* 757. a.
Tabacum. Rai. Schæff. A. 31.

757. Nigella.

Linn. *Gen.* 606. *Spec.* 534. *Syst.* 606. Hall. 316. Ludw. 614. Mill. ii. 78. Schæff. A. 171. Tourn. *tab.* 134. Weinm. *tab.* 757. b, c.

758. Nitraria.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1139. *p.* 1369. 1044.

759. Nyctanthes.

Linn. *Gen.* 16. *Spec.* 6. *Syst.* 16. Tourn. *tab.* 368.

760. Nymphæa.

Linn. *Gen.* 579. *Spec.* 510. *Syst.* 579. Ludw. 750.

Nymphæa. Tourn. *tab.* 137, 138. Hall. 302. Mill. ii. 81. Schæff. A. 262. Weinm. *tab.* 761.

Nelumbo. Tourn.

Leuconymphæa. Boerh.

761. Nyssa.

Linn. *Gen.* 1028. *Spec.* 1058. *Syst.* 1028. Ludw. 913.

762. Obolaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 696. *Spec.* 632. *Syst.* 696. Ludw. 256.

763. Ochna.

Linn. *Gen.* 584. *Spec.* 513. *Syst.* 584.

Jabotapita. Plum. Ludw. 1063.

764. Ocymum.

Linn. *Gen.* 651. *Spec.* 597. *Syst.* 651. Ludw. 226. Mill. ii. 83. iii. 200. Tourn. *tab.* 96. Weinm. *tab.* 762.

Basilicum. Rai. Blackw. *tab.* 104. Schæff. A. 91.

765. Œnanthe.

Linn. *Gen.* 314. *Spec.* 254. *Syst.* 314. Hall. 431. Ludw. 678. Mill. ii. 84. Tourn. *tab.* 166.

766. Œnothera.

Linn. *Gen.* 424. *Spec.* 346. *Syst.* 424.

Onagra. Tourn. *tab.* 156. Hall. 410. Ludw. 434. Mill. ii. 86. Weinm. *tab.* 688. b.

767. Olax.

Linn. *Gen.* 45. *Spec.* 34. *Syst.* 45.

768. Oldenlandia.

Linn. *Gen.* 143. *Spec.* 119. *Syst.* 143. Ludw. 1032. Mill. ii. 84.

769. Olea.

Linn. *Gen.* 20. *Spec.* 8. *Syst.* 20. Blackw. *tab.* 199. 213. Ludw. 2. Mill. ii. 85. Schæff. A. 319. Tourn. *tab.* 370. Weinm. *tab.* 764.

770. Olyra.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1168. *p.* 1379. 1261.

771. Omphalea.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1166. *p.* 1378. 1264.

772. Onoclea.

Linn. *Gen.* 1034 *Spec.* 1062. *Syst.* 1034.

Angiopteris. Mich.

773. Ononis.

Linn. *Gen.* 772. *Spec.* 716. *Syst.* 772. Schæff. A. 165.

Anonis. Tourn. *tab.* 229. Blackw. *tab.* 301. Hall. 588. Ludw. 485. Mill. i. 59. Schæff. A. 165. Weinm. *tab.* 139. 141.

774. Onopordum.

Linn. *Gen.* 834. *Spec.* 827. *Syst.* 834. Hall. 674. Ludw. 310.

Cardui Species. Tourn. *tab.* 253.

775. Ophioglossum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1035. *Spec.* 1062. *Syst.* 1035. Hall. 131. Ludw. 952. Mill. ii. 89. Tourn. *tab.* 325. Weinm. *tab.* 765. c, f.

776. Ophiorrhiza.

Linn. *Gen.* 193. *Spec.* 150. *Syst.* 193.

777. Ophioxylon.

Linn. *Gen.* 1011. *Spec.* 1043. *Syst.* 1011.

778. Ophrys.

Linn. *Gen.* 902. *Spec.* 945. *Syst.* 902.

Ophris. Tourn. *tab.* 250. Hall. 277. Ludw. 702. Mill. ii. 125. Weinm. *tab.* 769. a. Bifolium. Mill. i. 125.

779. Orchis.

Linn. *Gen.* 900. *Spec.* 939. *Syst.* 900. Hall. 262. Ludw. 698. Mill. ii. 92. Tourn. *tab.* 247. Weinm. *tab.* 767, *seq.*

780. Origanum.

Linn. *Gen.* 645. *Spec.* 588. *Syst.* 645. Hall. 656. Ludw. 221.

Origanum. Tourn. *tab.* 94. Blackw. *tab.* 280. Mill. ii. 93. Schæff. A. 64. Weinm. *tab.* 772.

Majorana. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 319. Mill. ii. 2. Schæff. A. 56. Weinm. *tab.* 691, 692.

781. Ornithogalum.

Linn. *Gen.* 377. *Spec.* 306. *Syst.* 377. Hall. 294. Ludw. 713. Mill. ii. 94. iii. 200. Tourn. *tab.* 203. *A, B, H, I, K.* Weinm. *tab.* 773.

Stellaris. Dill.

782. Ornithopus.

Linn. *Gen.* 790. *Spec.* 743. *Syst.* 790.

Ornithopodium. Tourn. *tab.* 224. Hall. 572. Ludw. 502. Mill. ii. 96. Weinm. *tab.* 773.

783. Orobanche.

Linn. *Gen.* 697. *Spec.* 632. *Syst.* 697. Hall. 610. Ludw. 231. Tourn. *tab.* 81. Weinm. *tab.* 774.

Aphyllon. Mich.

784. Orobus.

Linn. *Gen.* 780. *Spec.* 728. *Syst.* 780. Blackw. *tab.* 208. Hall. 602. Ludw. 489. Mill. ii. 96. Tourn. *tab.* 214. Weinm. *tab.* 775.

785. Orontium.

Linn. *Gen.* 393. *Spec.* 324. *Syst.* 393.

Aronia. Mitch.

786. Ortegia.

Linn. *Gen.* 49. *Spec.* 560. *Syst.* 49.

787. Orvala.

Linn. *Gen.* 635. *Spec.* 578. *Syst.* 635. Ludw. 197.

Papia. Mich.

788. Oryza.

Linn. *Gen.* 404. *Spec.* 333. *Syst.* 404. Ludw. 839. Mill. ii. 97. Tourn. *tab.* 296. Weinm. *tab.* 775. f.

789. Osbeckia.

Linn. *Gen.* 422. *Spec.* 345. *Syst.* 422.

790. Osmunda.

Linn. *Gen.* 1036. *Spec.* 1063. *Syst.* 1036. Blackw. *tab.* 324. Hall. 130. Ludw. 951. Mill. ii. 98. Tourn. *tab.* 324.

791. Osteospermum.

Linn. *Gen.* 887. *Spec.* 923. *Syst.* 887. Ludw. 350. Mill. iii. 202.

Monilifera. Vaill. Chrysanthemoides. Tourn. Mill. i. 205. Weinm. *tab.* 369.

792. Osyris.

Linn. *Gen.* 978. *Spec.* 1022. *Syst.* 978. Ludw. 920. Mill. iii. 203.

Casia. Tourn. *tab.* 488. Mill. i. 179.

793. Othonna.

Linn. *Gen.* 888. *Spec.* 924. *Syst.* 888. Ludw. 355. Mill. iii. 208.

Jacobæastrum. Vaill.

794. Ovieda.

Linn. *Gen.* 705. *Spec.* 637. *Syst.* 705.

Valdia. Plum. Ludw. 81.

795. Oxalis.

Linn. *Gen.* 515. *Spec.* 433. *Syst.* 515.

Oxys. Tourn. *tab.* 19. Blackw. *tab.* 308. Hall. 364. Ludw. 143. Mill. ii. 98.

Acetosella. Off. Schæff. A. 44. Weinm. *tab.* 20.

Oxyoides. Garc. Luiula. Sig.

796. Pæonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 600. *Spec.* 530. *Syst.* 600. Blackw. *tab.* 65. 245. Hall. 310. Mill. ii. 99. Schæff. A. 212. Weinm. *tab.* 776, *seq.*

Pœonia. Tourn. *tab.* 146. Ludw. 751.

797. Panax.

Linn. *Gen.* 1031. *Spec.* 1058. *Syst. No.* 1031. *p.* 1314.

Araliastrum. Vaill. Ludw. 532.

Aureliana. Lafit.

Ninsi. Breyn.

Panacea. Mitch.

798. Pancratium.

Linn. *Gen.* 365. *Spec.* 290. *Syst.* 365. Ludw. 728. Mill. ii. 103.

799. Panicum.

Linn. *Gen.* 70. *Spec.* 55. *Syst.* 70. Hall. 233. Ludw. 819. Mill. ii. 104. Weinm. *tab.* 786.

800. Papaver.

Linn. *Gen.* 573. *Spec.* 506. *Syst.* 573. Blackw. *tab.* 2. Hall. 303. Ludw. 446. Mill. ii. 105. Schæff. A. 137, 138. Tourn. *tab* 119. Weinm. *tab.* 788, *seq.*

801. Parietaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 1020. *Spec.* 1052. *Syst.* 1020. Blackw. *tab.* 156. Hall. 177. Ludw. 763. Mill. ii. 106. Schæff. A. 272. Tourn. *tab.* 289. Weinm. *tab.* 798.

802. Paris.

Linn. *Gen.* 449. *Spec.* 367. *Syst.* 449. Hall. 412. Ludw. 445. Mill. iii. 206. Schæff. A. 155. Weinm. *tab.* 799. a, b, c.

Herba Paris. Tourn. *tab.* 117. Blackw. *tab.* 286. Mill. i. 402.

803. Parkinsonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 460. *Spec.* 375. *Syst.* 460. Ludw. 643. Mill. ii. 107.

804. Parnassia.

Linn. *Gen.* 345. *Spec.* 273. *Syst.* 345. Hall. 316. Ludw. 516. Mill. ii. 107. Tourn. *tab.* 127.

805. Parthenium.

Linn. *Gen.* 939. *Spec.* 988. *Syst.* 939. Ludw. 311.

Partheniastrum. Niss. Mill. ii. 109. iii. 207.

Hysterophorus. Vaill.

806. Paspalum.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1107. *p.* 1359. 855.

807. Passerina.

Linn. *Gen.* 440. *Spec.* 559. *Syst.* 440. Hall. 187. Ludw. 790. Mill. iii. 207.

Sanamunda. Magnol.

808. Passiflora.

Linn. *Gen.* 910. *Spec.* 955. *Syst.* 910.

Granadilla. Tourn. *tab.* 124. Ludw. 539. Mill. i. 376. ii. 60.

Murucuia. Tourn. *tab.* 125. Mill. ii. 60.

809. Pastinaca.

Linn. *Gen.* 324. *Spec.* 262. *Syst.* 324. Blackw. *tab.* 379. Hall. 446. Ludw. 656. Mill. ii. 109. Schæff. A. 235. Tourn. *tab.* 170. Weinm. *tab.* 799.

810. Patagonula.

Linn. *Gen.* 191. *Spec.* 149. *Syst.* 191. Ludw. 72.

Patagonica. Dill.

811. Pavetta.

Linn. *Gen.* 124. *Spec.* 110. *Syst.* 124.

812. Paullinia.

Linn. *Gen.* 446. *Spec.* 365. *Syst.* 446. Ludw. 441.

Seriana. Plum. Mill. ii. 254.
Cururu. Plum. Mill. i. 255.

813. Pectis.
Linn. *Syst. No.* 1160. *p.* 1376. 1221.

814. Pedalium.
Linn. *Syst. No.* 1155. *p.* 1375. 1123.

815. Pedicularis.
Linn. *Gen.* 664. *Spec.* 607. *Syst.* 664. Hall. 620. Ludw. 241. Mill. ii. 111. Tourn. *tab.* 77. Weinm. *tab.* 800. *A, D, H, I, K, L.*

816. Peganum.
Linn. *Gen.* 530. *Spec.* 444. *Syst.* 530.
Harmala. Tourn. *tab.* 133. Blackw. *tab.* 310. Ludw. 586. Mill. i. 388.

817. Penæa.
Linn. *Gen.* 129. *Spec.* 111. *Syst.* 129.

818. Pentapetes.
Linn. *Gen.* 757. *Spec.* 698. *Syst.* 757.
Pterospermadendron. Amm. Ludw. 1059.

819. Penthorum.
Linn. *Gen.* 514. *Spec.* 432. *Syst.* 514. Ludw. 800.

820. Peplis.
Linn. *Gen.* 402. *Spec.* 332. *Syst.* 402. Hall. 406. Ludw. 710.
Andrachnoides. Sigesb. Portula. Dill. Glaucoides. Mich.

821. Periploca.
Linn. *Gen.* 267. *Spec.* 211. *Syst.* 267. Ludw. 102. Mill. ii. 113. iii. 208. Tourn. *tab.* 22.

822. Petesia.
Linn. *Syst. No.* 1113. *p.* 1361. 894.

823. Petiveria.

Linn. *Gen.* 417. *Spec.* 342. *Syst.* 417. Ludw. 788. Mill. ii. 127.

824. Petrea.

Linn. *Gen.* 682. *Spec.* 626. *Syst.* 682. Ludw. 1040.

825. Peucedanum.

Linn. *Gen.* 302. *Spec.* 245. *Syst.* 302. Hall. 442. Ludw. 668. Mill. ii. 127. Schæff. A. 241. Tourn. *tab.* 169. Weinm. *tab.* 806.

826. Peziza.

Linn. *Gen.* 1080. *Spec.* 1180. *Syst.* 1080. Gled. *tab.* 4. Hall. 18. Schæff. B. §. 70.

Cyathoides. Mich. Hall. 17. Ludw. 972.

Fungoidis Species. Vaill.

Fungus Memebranaceus. Battarr. *tab.* 3.

827. Phaca.

Linn. *Gen.* 798. *Spec.* 755. *Syst.* 798. Mill. iii. 218.

Astragaloides. Tourn. *tab.* 223. Hall. 569. Ludw. 481. Mill. i. 89.

828. Phalaris.

Linn. *Gen.* 69. *Spec.* 54. *Syst.* 69. Ludw. 816.

829. Phallus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1077. *Spec.* 1178. *Syst.* 1077. Gled. *tab.* 1. Ludw. 968. Schæff. B. §. 70. G.

Phallus. Mich. Hall. 24.

Boletus. Mich. Hall. 23. Morchela. Dill. Battarr. *tab.* 2.

Phalloboletus. Mich. Battarr. *tab.* 40.

830. Pharnaceum.

Linn. *Gen.* 341. *Spec.* 272. *Syst.* 341. Ludw. 783.

831. Pharus.

Linn. *Syst.* 1169. *Spec. p.* 1379. 1269.

832. Phascum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1052. *Spec.* 1106. *Syst.* 1052.

833. Phaseolus.

Linn. *Gen.* 777. *Spec.* 723. *Syst.* 777. Ludw. 491. Mill. ii. 135. Schæff. A. 169. Tourn. *tab.* 232. Weinm. *tab.* 807, *seq.*

834. Phellandrium.

Linn. *Gen.* 315. *Spec.* 255. *Syst.* 315. Hall. 432. Ludw. 694. Tourn. *tab.* 161.

835. Philadelphus.

Linn. *Gen.* 540. *Spec.* 470. *Syst.* 540.

Syringa. Tourn. *tab.* 389. Ludw. 463.

Jasminum. Weinm. *tab.* 602. g.

836. Phillyrea.

Linn. *Gen.* 19. *Spec.* 7. *Syst.* 19. Ludw. 3. Mill. ii. 137. iii. 219. Tourn. *tab.* 367. Weinm. *tab.* 809. f.

837. Phleum.

Linn. *Gen.* 71. *Spec.* 59. *Syst.* 71. Hall. 231. Ludw. 817.

838. Phlomis.

Linn. *Gen.* 642. *Spec.* 584. *Syst.* 642. Ludw. 196. Mill. ii. 139. Tourn. *tab.* 82.

839. Phlox.

Linn. *Gen.* 197. *Spec.* 151. *Syst.* 197.

Lychnoidea. Dill. Ludw. 69.

840. Phœnix.

Linn. *Gen.* 1089. *Spec.* 1188. *Syst.* 1089. Ludw. 908.

Elate. Mus. Cliff.

Katovindel. H. M.

841. Phryma.

Linn. *Gen.* 656. *p.* 601. *Syst.* 656.

Leptostachia. Mitch.

842. Phylica.

Linn. *Gen.* 236. *Spec.* 195. *Syst.* 236. Mill. iii. 221.

Philycá. Ludw. 68.

843. Phyllanthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 932. *Spec.* 981. *Syst.* 932. Blackw. *tab.* 400. Ludw. 868. Mill. iii. 222.

844. Phyllis.

Linn. *Gen.* 286. *Spec.* 232. *Syst.* 286. Ludw. 529. Mill. iii. 223.
Bupleuroides. Mill. i. 149.

845. Physalis.

Linn. *Gen.* 223. *Spec.* 182. *Syst.* 223.
Alkekengi. Tourn. *tab.* 64. Blackw. *tab.* 161. Hall. 508. Ludw. 86. Mill. i. 25. Weinm. *tab.* 931. a.

846. Phyteuma.

Linn. *Gen.* 203. *Spec.* 170. *Syst.* 203.
Rapunculus. Tourn. *tab.* 38. Hall. 497. Ludw. 276. Mill. ii. 191. Weinm. *tab.* 862. d, e, f.

847. Phytolacca.

Linn. *Gen.* 521. *Spec.* 444. *Syst.* 521. Ludw. 580. Mill. ii. 140. Tourn. *tab.* 154.

848. Picris.

Linn. *Gen.* 812. *Spec.* 792. *Syst.* 812. Hall. 751. Ludw. 335.
Helminthotheca. Vaill.

849. Pilularia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1347. *Spec.* 1100. *Syst.* 1047. Hall. 129. Ludw. 978.

850. Pimpinella.

Linn. *Gen.* 328. *Spec.* 263. *Syst.* 328. Ludw. 672. Schæff. A. 232.
Tragoselinum. Tourn. *tab.* 163. Hall. 428. Mill. ii. 349. Weinm. *tab.* 811, 812.
Anisum. Rai. Blackw. *tab.* 374. Ludw. 695. Weinm. *tab.* 133.

851. Pinguicula.

Linn. *Gen.* 28. *Spec.* 17. *Syst.* 28. Hall. 611. Ludw. 1022. Mill. iii. 224. Tourn. *tab.* 74. Weinm. *tab.* 812. h.

852. Pinus.

Linn. *Gen.* 956. *Spec.* 1000. *Syst.* 956.

Pinus. Tourn. *tab.* 355. Blackw. *tab.* 189, 190. Hall. 149. Ludw. 885. Mill. ii. 142. Schæff. A. 297. Weinm. *tab.* 813.

Abies. Tourn. *tab.* 353, 354. Blackw. *tab.* 203. Hall. 147. Ludw. 883. Mill. i. 1. iii. 1. Schæff. A. 298. Weinm *tab.* 1. 3.

Larix. Tourn. *tab.* 357. Hall. 148. Ludw. 884. Mill. i. 488. iii. 158. Schæff. A. 299. Weinm. *tab.* 627.

Cedrus Libani. Edw. Mill. i. 186.

853. Piper.

Linn. *Gen.* 42. *Spec.* 28. *Syst.* 42. Blackw. *tab.* 355, 356. Ludw. 938. Weinm. *tab.* 814, *seq.*

854. Piscidia.

Linn. *Gen. No.* 1158. *p.* 1376. 1155.

Piscipula. Loefl. Ichthyometra. Brown.

855. Pisonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 984. *Spec.* 1026. *Syst.* 984. *p.* 1384. Blackw. *tab.* 348. Ludw. 904. Mill. ii. 143.

Pentagonotheca. Vaill.

856. Pistacia.

Linn. *Gen.* 982. *Spec.* 1025. *Syst.* 982.

Terebinthus. Tourn. *tab.* 345. Ludw. 926. Mill. ii. 316. Weinm. *tab.* 816.

Lentiscus. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 195. Ludw. 927. Mill. i. 498. Weinm. *tab.* 638. a.

857. Pistia.

Linn. *Gen.* 912. *Spec.* 963. *Syst.* 912.

Kodda-Pail. Plum.

Aristolochia. Ludw. 283.

858. Pisum.

Linn. *Gen.* 779. *Spec.* 727. *Syst.* 779. Ludw. 487.

Pisum. Tourn. *tab.* 215. Blackw. *tab.* 83. Mill. ii. 144. Schæff. A. 163. Weinm. *tab.* 817, *seq.*

Ochrus. Tourn. *tab.* 219, 220. Mill. ii. 81.

859. Plantago.

Linn. *Gen.* 133. *Spec.* 112. *Syst.* 133. Hall. 470. Ludw. 22.

Plantago. Tourn. *tab.* 48. Blackw. *tab.* 14. 35. Schæff. A. 13. Weinm. *tab.* 820, *seq.*

Coronopus. Tourn. *tab.* 49. Blackw. *tab.* 120. Mill. i. 236. Weinm. *tab.* 430. g.

Psyllium. Tourn. *tab.* 49. Mill. ii. 165. Schæff. A. 14. Weinm. *tab.* 837.

860. Platanus.

Linn. *Gen.* 954. *Spec.* 999. *Syst.* 954. Ludw. 898. Mill. ii. 148. Tourn. *tab.* 363.

861. Plinia.

Linn. *Gen.* 596. *Spec.* 516. *Syst.* 596. Ludw. 160. Mill. ii. 149.

862. Plukenetia.

Linn. *Gen.* 964. *Spec.* 1192. *Syst.* 964. Ludw. 1064.

863. Plumbago.

Linn. *Gen.* 196. *Spec.* 151. *Syst.* 196. Ludw. 30. Mill. ii. 150. Tourn. *tab.* 58. Weinm. *tab.* 460. f.

864. Plumeria.

Linn. *Gen.* 263. *Spec.* 209. *Syst.* 263. Ludw. 104. Mill. ii. 150. Tourn. *tab.* 439.

865. Poa.

Linn. *Gen.* 77. *Spec.* 67. *Syst.* 77. Hall. 211. Ludw. 831.

866. Podophyllum.

Linn. *Gen.* 571. *Spec.* 505. *Syst.* 571.

Anapodophyllon. Tourn. *tab.* 122. Ludw. 746. Mill. i. 42. iii. 19.

867. Poinciana.

Linn. *Gen.* 462. *Spec.* 380. *Syst.* 462. Ludw. 642. Mill. ii. 151. Tourn. *tab.* 391.

868. Polemonium.

Linn. *Gen.* 200. *Spec.* 162. *Syst.* 200. Hall. 490. Ludw. 65. Mill. ii. 153. Tourn. *tab.* 61.

Valeriana Græca. Weinm. *tab.* 1002. g.

869. Polianthes.

Linn. *Gen.* 384. *Spec.* 316. *Syst.* 384. Ludw. 123. Mill. iii. 229.

Tuberosa. Heist. Hyacinthus Tuberosus. Boerh. Mill. i. 415.

870. Polycarpon.

Linn. *Syst.* 1110. *Spec. p.* 1360. 881.

871. Polycnemum.

Linn. *Gen.* 51. *Spec.* 35. *Syst.* 51.

Camphorata. Ludw. 765.

872. Polygala.

Linn. *Gen.* 761. *Spec.* 701. *Syst.* 761. Ludw. 386.

Polygala. Tourn. *tab.* 79. Hall. 606. Mill. ii. 154. Weinm. *tab.* 823.

Chamæbuxus. Tourn. Polygaloides. Dill. Hall. 607. Weinm. *tab.* 301. a.

Penæa. Plum.

Heisteria. Linn. *edit. prior.*

873. Polygonum.

Linn. *Gen.* 445. *Spec.* 359. *Syst.* 445.

Polygonum. Tourn. *tab.* 290. Blackw. *tab.* 315. Hall. 182. Ludw. 793. Schæff. A. 282. Weinm. *tab.* 824, *seq.* Centinodium. Mill. i. 192.

Bistorta. Tourn. *tab.* 291. Blackw. *tab.* 254. Hall. 178. Ludw. 795. Mill. i. 127. Schæff. A. 280. Weinm. *tab.* 244, 245.

Persicaria. Tourn. *tab.* 290. Blackw. *tab.* 118, 119. Hall. 179. Ludw. 778. Mill. ii. 125. Schæff. A. 279. Weinm. *tab.* 803, *seq.*

Fagopyrum. Tourn. *tab.* 290. Hall. 172. Ludw. 794. Mill. i. 309. Schæff. A. 281. Weinm. *tab.* 501. d.

Helxine. Linn. *edit. prior.*

Hydropiper. Dod. Mill. i. 417.

874. Polymnia.

Linn. *Gen.* 889. *Spec.* 926. *Syst.* 889.

875. Polypodium.

Linn. *Gen.* 1043. *Spec.* 1082. *Syst.* 1043. Hall. 137. Ludw. 944.

Polypodium. Tourn. *tab.* 316. Blackw. *tab.* 215. Mill. ii. 156. Schæff. A. 310. Weinm. *tab.* 825. h.

Lonchitis. Tourn. *tab.* 314. Mill. i. 324.

Filix. T. Blackw. *tab.* 323. Schæff. A. 311. Weinm. *tab.* 510, *seq.*

876. Polypremum.

Linn. *Gen.* 128. *Spec.* 111. *Syst.* 128.

877. Polytrichum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1055. *Spec.* 1109. *Syst.* 1055. Ludw. 956. Hall. 106.

Adianthum Aureum. Rai. Blackw. *tab.* 371.

878. Pontederia.

Linn. *Gen.* 361. *Spec.* 288. *Syst.* 361. Ludw. 284.

Michelia. Houst.

879. Populus.

Linn. *Gen.* 996. *Spec.* 1034. *Syst.* 996. Blackw. *tab.* 248. Hall. 156. Ludw. 932. Mill. ii. 157. Schæff. A. 296. Tourn. *tab.* 365. Weinm. *tab.* 826, *seq.*

880. Porella.

Linn. *Gen.* 1050. *Spec.* 1106. *Syst.* 1050.

881. Portlandia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1121. *p.* 1364. 928.

882. Portulaca.

Linn. *Gen.* 531. *Spec.* 445. *Syst.* 531. Blackw. *tab.* 287. Hall. 392. Ludw. 582. Mill. ii. 159. iii. 16. Schæff. A. 173. Tourn. *tab.* 118. Weinm. *tab.* 828.

Anacampseros. Linn. *edit. prior.*

Telephiastum. Dill.

883. Potamogeton.

Linn. *Gen.* 160. *Spec.* 126. *Syst.* 160. Hall. 199. Ludw. 397. Tourn. *tab.* 103. Weinm. *tab.* 829, *seq.*

884. Potentilla.

Linn. *Gen.* 559. *Spec.* 495. *Syst.* 559. Ludw. 621. Mill. iii. 232.

Quinquefolium. Tourn. *tab.* 153. Hall. 340. Mill. ii. 184. Schæff. A. 206. Weinm. *tab.* 847. Pentaphyllum. Rai.

Pentaphylloides. Tourn. Mill. ii. 111.

Anserina. Blackw. *tab.* 6. Schæff. A. 207. Weinm. *tab.* 142.

885. Poterium.

Linn. *Gen.* 948. *Spec.* 994. *Syst.* 948. Ludw. 19.

Pimpinella. Tourn. *tab.* 68. Hall. 469. Mill. ii. 141.

886. Pothos.

Linn. *Gen.* 918. *Spec.* 968. *Syst.* 918.

887. Prasium.

Linn. *Gen.* 655. *Spec.* 601. *Syst.* 655. Ludw. 195. Mill. iii. 233.

888. Prenanthes.

Linn. *Gen.* 816. *Spec.* 797. *Syst.* 816. Hall. 754. Ludw. 336. Mill. iii. 233.

889. Primula.

Linn. *Gen.* 180. *Spec.* 142. *Syst.* 180. Hall. 482. Ludw. 50.

Primula Veris. Tourn. *tab.* 47. Blackw. *tab.* 52. 226. Mill. ii. 159. Schæff. A. 25. Weinm. *tab.* 831, *seq.*

Auricula Ursi. Tourn. *tab.* 46. Mill. i. 98. iii. 34. Weinm. *tab.* 207. 216.

890. Prinos.

Linn. *Gen.* 398. *Spec.* 330. *Syst.* 398. Ludw. 128. Mill. iii. 234.

891. Prockia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1148. *p.* 1372. 1074.

892. Proserpinaca.

Linn. *Gen.* 97. *Spec.* 88. *Syst.* 97.

Trixis. Mich.

893. Protea.

Linn. *Gen.* 104. *Spec.* 94. *Syst.* 104. Ludw. 292. Mill. iii. 234.

Conocarpodendron. Boerh.

894. Prunella.

Linn. *Gen.* 654. *Spec.* 600. *Syst.* 654.

Brunella. Tourn. *tab.* 84. Blackw. *tab.* 24. Hall. 636. Ludw. 201. Mill. i. 144. Schæff. A. 73. Weinm. *tab.* 268.

Consolida Minor. Offic.

895. Prunus.

Linn. *Gen.* 546. *Spec.* 473. *Syst.* 546.

Prunus. Tourn. *tab.* 398. Blackw. *tab.* 305. Hall. 355. Ludw. 594. Mill. ii. 161. Schæff. A. 187. Weinm. *tab.* 835.

Armeniaca. Tourn. *tab.* 399. Blackw. *tab.* 281. Ludw. 595. Mill. i. 68. Weinm. *tab.* 698.

Cerasus. Tourn. *tab.* 401. Hall. 356. Ludw. 593. Mill. i. 194. Schæff. A. 188. Weinm. *tab.* 350, *seq.*

Padus. Linn. *edit. prior.* Hall. 357. Ludw. 592. Mill. iii. 203. Laurocerasus. Tourn. *tab.* 403. Mill. i. 493.

896. Psidium.

Linn. *Gen.* 541. *Spec.* 470. *Syst.* 541.

Guaiava. Tourn. *tab.* 443. Ludw. 602. Mill. i. 384. Weinm. *tab.* 561. b.

897. Psoralea.

Linn. *Gen.* 801. *Spec.* 762. *Syst.* 801. Ludw. 637.

Dalea. Linn. *edit. prior.* Mill. iii. 87.

898. Psychotria.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1122. *p.* 1364. 929.

Psychotrophum. Broun.

899. Ptelea.

Linn. *Gen.* 141. *Spec.* 118. *Syst.* 141. Ludw. 1031. Mill. iii. 235.

900. Pteris.

Linn. *Gen.* 1038. *Spec.* 1073. *Syst.* 1038. Ludw. 946.

Filix. Hall. 132.

901. Pulmonaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 169. *Spec.* 135. *Syst.* 169. Blackw. *tab.* 376. Hall. 516. Ludw. 37. Mill. ii. 167. Schæff. A. 36. Tourn. *tab.* 55. Weinm. *tab.* 956. b.

902. Punica.

Linn. *Gen.* 544. *Spec.* 472. *Syst.* 544. Blackw. *tab.* 97. 145. Ludw. 736. Mill. ii. 169. Schæff. A. 257. Tourn. *tab.* 407.

903. Pyrola.

Linn. *Gen.* 490. *Spec.* 396. *Syst.* 490. Ludw. 650. Mill. ii. 170. Schæff. A. 218. Tourn. *tab.* 134. Weinm. *tab.* 841.

Pirola. Hall. 420.

904. Pyrus.

Linn. *Gen.* 550. *Spec.* 479. *Syst.* 550. Hall. 351. Ludw. 618.

Pyrus. Tourn. *tab.* 404. Mill. ii. 171. iii. 173. Weinm. *tab.* 842.

Malus. Tourn. *tab.* 406. Black. *tab.* 141. Mill. ii. 5. Weinm. *tab.* 704.

Cydonia. Tourn. *tab.* 405. Blackw. *tab.* 137. Mill. i. 257. Schæff. A. 200. Weinm. *tab.* 703.

905. Quercus.

Linn. *Gen.* 949. *Spec.* 994. *Syst.* 949. Ludw. 890.

Quercus. Tourn. *tab.* 349. Hall. 159. Mill. ii. 181. Schæff. A. 293. Weinm. *tab.* 845.

Ilex. Tourn. *tab.* 350. Blackw. *tab.* 186. Weinm. *tab.* 603.
Suber. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 193. Mill. ii. 306. Weinm. *tab.* 954.

906. Queria.

Linn. *Gen.* 101. *Spec.* 90. *Syst.* 101.

907. Raiania.

Linn. *Gen.* 994. *Spec.* 1032. *Syst.* 994. Ludw. 930.
Jan-Raia. Plum.

908. Randia.

Linn. *Gen.* 194. *Spec.* 1192. *Syst.* 194. Ludw. 1065. Mill. ii. 185.

909. Ranunculus.

Linn. *Gen.* 619. *Spec.* 548. *Syst.* 619.

Ranunculus. Tourn. *tab.* 149. *A. C.* Blackw. *tab.* 31. Hall. 321. Ludw. 623. Mill. ii. 186. iii. 244. Schæff. A. 213. Weinm. *tab.* 849, *seq.*
Ficaria. Dill. Hall. 321. Ludw. 755. Chelidonium Minus. Boerh. Blackw. *tab.* 51. Mill. i. 203. Schæff. A. 261. Weinm. *tab.* 366. b. Marisca. Sigb.
Ranunculoides. Vaill.

910. Raphanus.

Linn. *Gen.* 736. *Spec.* 669. *Syst.* 736.

Raphanus. Tourn. *tab.* 114. Blackw. *tab.* 81. Hall. 555. Ludw. 404. Mill. ii. 190. Schæff. A. 145. Weinm. *tab.* 860, *seq.*
Raphanistrum. Tourn. *tab.* 115. Ludw. 402. Mill. ii. 190.

911. Rauwolfia.

Linn. *Gen.* 259. *Spec.* 208. *Syst.* 259. Ludw. 74. Mill. ii. 194.

912. Reaumuria.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1152. *p.* 1374. 1081.

913. Renealmia.

Linn. *Gen.* 358. *Spec.* 286. *Syst.* 358. Ludw. 125.

914. Reseda.

Linn. *Gen.* 535. *Spec.* 448. *Syst.* 535.

Reseda. Tourn. *tab.* 238. Hall. 315. Ludw. 737. Mill. ii. 199. Weinm. *tab.* 863.

Luteola. Tourn. *tab.* 238. Blackw. *tab.* 283. Hall. 315. Ludw. 738. Mill. i. 542. Weinm. *tab.* 676.

Sesamoides. Tourn. *tab.* 238. Ludw. 739.

915. Rhacoma.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1114. *p.* 1361. 896.

Crossopetalum. Brown.

916. Rhamnus.

Linn. *Gen.* 235. *Spec.* 193. *Syst.* 235.

Rhamnus. Tourn. *tab.* 366. Hall. 163. Ludw. 84. Mill. ii. 199. Weinm. *tab.* 864. a, b.

Frangula. Tourn. *tab.* 383. Blackw. *tab.* 152. Hall. 164. Ludw. 76. Mill. i. 329. Schæff. A. 4. Weinm. *tab.* 514. a.

Cervispina. Dill. Blackw. *tab.* 135. Ludw. 903. Schæff. A. 2. Weinm. *tab.* 945. c.

Paliurus. Tourn. *tab.* 381. Ludw. 112. Mill. ii. 100.

Alaternus. Tourn. *tab.* 366. Ludw. 82. Mill. i. 23. iii. 10. Weinm. *tab.* 31.

Ziziphus. Tourn. *tab.* 403. Ludw. 77. Jujube. C. B. Mill. ii. 545. Schæff. A. 5.

917. Rheedia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1102. *Spec.* 1193. *Syst.* 1102.

Vanrheedia. Plum.

918. Rheum.

Linn. *Gen.* 454. *Spec.* 371. *Syst.* 454. Ludw. 138.

Rhabarbarum. Tourn. *tab.* 18.

919. Rhexia.

Linn. *Gen.* 423. *Spec.* 346. *Syst.* 423. Ludw. 433.

920. Rhinanthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 658. *Spec.* 603. *Syst.* 658.

Pedicularis Species. Tourn. *tab.* 77. *B, F, M, N, O, P.* Weinm. *tab.* 800.

Elephas. Tourn. *tab.* 482. Ludw. 246. Mill. i. 292.

Crista Galli. Riv. Alectorolophus. Hall. 623. Ludw. 242.

921. Rhizophora.

Linn. *Gen.* 524. *Spec.* 443. *Syst.* 524.

Mangles. Plum. Ludw. 1041.

922. Rhodiola.

Linn. *Gen.* 997. *Spec.* 1035. *Syst.* 997.

Sedum. Hall. 394. Ludw. 613.

Rhodia Radix. Off. Schæff. A. 134.

923. Rhododendron.

Linn. *Gen.* 484. *Spec.* 392. *Syst.* 484.

Chamærhododendros. Tourn. *tab* 373. Mill. i. 202. iii. 60.

924. Rhus.

Linn. *Gen.* 331. *Spec.* 265. *Syst.* 331.

Rhus. Tourn. *tab.* 381. Ludw. 535. Mill. ii. 200. Weinm. *tab.* 864.

Toxicodendron. Tourn. *tab.* 381. Ludw. 535. Mill. ii. 344.

Cotinus. Tourn. *tab.* 380. Ludw. 534. Mill. i. 238. iii. 80. Weinm. *tab.* 432.

Vernix. Kæmpf. Ludw. 535.

925. Ribes.

Linn. *Gen.* 247. *Spec.* 200. *Syst.* 247. Hall. 345. Ludw. 533.

Ribes. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 285. Mill. ii. 201. Schæff. A. 177. Weinm. *tab.* 865. Ribesium. Dill.

Grossularia. Tourn. *tab.* 409. Blackw. *tab.* 277. Mill. i. 381. Weinm. *tab.* 558.

926. Riccia.

Linn. *Gen. No.* 1063. *p.* 1138. *Syst.* 1063. Hall. 128. Ludw. 980.

927. Richardia.

Linn. *Gen.* 397. *Spec.* 330. *Syst.* 397. Ludw. 114.

928. Ricinus.

Linn. *Gen.* 962. *Spec.* 1007. *Syst.* 962. Ludw. 896. Mill. ii. 203. Tourn. *tab.* 307. Weinm. *tab.* 866.

Palma Christi. Mill. ii. 203.

Cataputia Major. Ruell. Blackw. *tab.* 148. Schæff. A. 283.

929. Rivina.

Linn. *Gen.* 150. *Spec.* 121. *Syst.* 150. Mill. iii. 250.

Rivinia. Plum. Solanoides. Tourn. Ludw. 769. Mill. ii. 268.

930. Robinia.

Linn. *Gen.* 775. *Spec.* 722. *Syst.* 775. Ludw. 495. Mill. iii. 251.

Pseudoacacia. Tourn. *tab.* 417. Mill. ii. 163. Laburnum. Sigesb.

931. Roella.

Linn. *Gen.* 202. *Spec.* 170. *Syst.* 202. Ludw. 62.

932. Rondeletia.

Linn. *Gen.* 206. *Spec.* 172. *Syst.* 206. Ludw. 60. Mill. ii. 205.

933. Rosa.

Linn. *Gen.* 556. *Spec.* 491. *Syst.* 556. Blackw. *tab.* 8. 78. 82. Hall. 347. Ludw. 628. Mill. ii. 205. iii. 252. Schæff. A. 201, 202. Tourn. *tab.* 408. Weinm. *tab.* 868.

934. Rosmarinus.

Linn. *Gen.* 35. *Spec.* 23. *Syst.* 35. Blackw. *tab.* 159. Ludw. 177. Mill. ii. 209. Schæff. A. 57. Tourn. *tab.* 92. Weinm. *tab.* 872. a, b.

935. Royena.

Linn. *Gen.* 491. *Spec.* 397. *Syst.* 491. Ludw. 141. Mill. ii. 253.

936. Rubia.

Linn. *Gen.* 119. *Spec.* 109. *Syst.* 119. Blackw. *tab.* 326. Hall. 462. Ludw. 25. Mill. ii. 209. Schæff. A. 15. Tourn. *tab.* 38. Weinm. *tab.* 873.

937. Rubus.

Linn. *Gen.* 557. *Spec.* 492. *Syst.* 557. Blackw. *tab.* 45. 279. Hall. 343. Ludw. 627. Mill. iii. 211. Schæff. A. 205. Tourn. *tab.* 385. Weinm. *tab.* 874.

938. Rudbeckia.

Linn. *Gen.* 878. *Spec.* 906. *Syst.* 878. Ludw. 361. Mill. iii. 254.

Obeliscotheca. Vaill.

Calcanthemum. Mill. ii. 81.

939. Ruellia.

Linn. *Gen.* 702. *Spec.* 634. *Syst.* 702. Ludw. 235. Mill. ii. 212.

940. Rumex.

Linn. *Gen.* 407. *Spec.* 333. *Syst.* 407. Ludw. 786.

Acetosa. Tourn. *tab.* 287. Blackw. *tab.* 130. 262. 306, 307. Hall. 169. Mill. i. 16. Schæff. A. 287. Weinm. *tab.* 28.

Lapathum. Tourn. Hall. 168. 172. Mill. i. 487. Schæff. A. 288. Weinm. *tab.* 624, *seq.*

941. Rumphia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1103. *Spec.* 1193. *Syst.* 1103. Ludw. 377.

942. Ruppia.

Linn. *Gen.* 161. *Spec.* 127. *Syst.* 161. Ludw. 941.

Bucca Ferrea. Mich.

943. Ruscus.

Linn. *Gen.* 1008. *Spec.* 1041. *Syst.* 1008. Blackw. *tab.* 155. Ludw. 902. Mill. ii. 212. Schæff. A. 286. Tourn. *tab.* 15. Weinm. *tab.* 875. a, b.

944. Ruta.

Linn. *Gen.* 469. *Spec.* 383. *Syst.* 469. Blackw. *tab.* 7. Hall. 411. Ludw. 436. Mill. ii. 213. Schæff. A. 133. Tourn. *tab.* 133. Weinm. *tab.* 875. c, d, e.

Pseudoruta. Mich.

945. Saccharum.

Linn. *Gen.* 68. *Spec.* 54. *Syst.* 68. Ludw. 815.

946. Sagina.

Linn. *Gen.* 162. *Spec.* 128. *Syst.* 162.

Alsinella. Dill. Alsine. Hall. 390. Ludw. 569.

947. Sagittaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 946. *Spec.* 993. *Syst.* 946. Hall. 300. Ludw. 861.

Sagitta. Dill. Weinm. *tab.* 876. b, c.

948. Salicornia.

Linn. *Gen.* 10. *Spec.* 3. *Syst.* 10. Ludw. 936. Mill. ii. 227. Tourn. *tab.* 485.

949. Salix.

Linn. *Gen.* 976. *Spec.* 1015. *Syst.* 976. Blackw. *tab.* 327. Ludw. 918. Hall. 151. Mill. ii. 227. iii. 258. Tourn. *tab.* 364. Weinm. *tab.* 877, *seq.*

950. Salsola.

Linn. *Gen.* 275. *Spec.* 222. *Syst.* 275.

Kali. Tourn. *tab.* 128. Ludw. 773. Mill. i. 470. Weinm. *tab.* 616.

951. Salvadora.

Linn. *Gen.* 151. *Spec.* 122. *Syst.* 151.

952. Salvia.

Linn. *Gen.* 36. *Spec.* 23. *Syst.* 36. Hall. 638. Ludw. 176.

Salvia. Tourn. *tab.* 83. Blackw. *tab.* 10. Mill. ii. 229. Schæff. A. 62. Weinm. *tab.* 879, *seq.*

Horminum. Tourn. *tab.* 82. Blackw. *tab.* 258. Mill. i. 408. Weinm. *tab.* 578.

Sclarea. Tourn. *tab.* 82. Blackw. *tab.* 122. Mill. ii. 244. Schæff. A. 63. Weinm. *tab.* 579.

953. Sambucus.

Linn. *Gen.* 334. *Spec.* 269. *Syst.* 334. Blackw. *tab.* 151. Hall. 465. Ludw. 111. Mill. ii. 230. Schæff. A. 23. Tourn. *tab.* 376. Weinm. *tab.* 881.

954. Samolus.

Linn. *Gen.* 205. *Spec.* 171. *Syst.* 205. Ludw. 43. Mill. ii. 231. Tourn. *tab.* 60.

955. Samyda.

Linn. *Gen.* 525. *Spec.* 443. *Syst. No.* 525. *p.* 1024. 1382. Ludw. 1068.

Guidonia. Plum. Mill. i. 385. iii. 126.

956. Sanguinaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 570. *Spec.* 505. *Syst.* 570. Ludw. 748. Mill. iii. 259.

957. Sanguisorba.

Linn. *Gen.* 136. *Spec.* 116. *Syst.* 136. Ludw. 19. Mill. iii. 260.

Pimpinella. Tourn. *tab.* 68. Hall. 469. Mill. ii. 141. Weinm. *tab.* 810.

958. Sanicula.

Linn. *Gen.* 289. *Spec.* 235. *Syst.* 289. Blackw. *tab.* 63. Hall. 449. Ludw. 679. Mill. ii. 232. Schæff. A. 229. Tourn. *tab.* 173. Weinm. *tab.* 885. a.

959. Santalum.

Linn. *Gen.* 431. *Spec.* 349. *Syst.* 431. Ludw. 136. Weinm. *tab.* 883.

960. Santolina.

Linn. *Gen.* 847. *Spec.* 842. *Syst.* 847. Blackw. *tab.* 346. Ludw. 312. Mill. ii. 232. Tourn. *tab.* 260.

Baccharis. Vaill.

961. Sapindus.

Linn. *Gen.* 448. *Spec.* 367. *Syst.* 448. Ludw. 443. Mill. ii. 233. Tourn. *tab.* 440.

962. Saponaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 499. *Spec.* 408. *Syst.* 499. Blackw. *tab.* 113. Hall. 378. Ludw. 564. Schæff. A. 180. Weinm. *tab.* 686. c.

963. Sarothra.

Linn. *Gen.* 344. *Spec.* 272. *Syst.* 344.

964. Sarracenia.

Linn. *Gen.* 578. *Spec.* 510. *Syst.* 578. Ludw. 589. Tourn. *tab.* 476.

965. Satureia.

Linn. *Gen.* 626. *Spec.* 567. *Syst.* 626. Ludw. 209.

Satureia. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 318. Mill. ii. 235. Schæff. A. 71. Weinm. *tab.* 885. e.

Thymbra. Tourn. Weinm. *tab.* 975. c.

966. Satyrium.

Linn. *Gen.* 901. *Spec.* 944. *Syst.* 901. Blackw. *tab.* 53. Schæff. A. 244.

Orchis. Hall. 262. Ludw. 698.

967. Saururus.

Linn. *Gen.* 414. *Spec.* 341. *Syst.* 414. Ludw. 785. Mill. ii. 235.

968. Sauvagesia.

Linn. *Gen.* 252. *Spec.* 203. *Syst.* 252.

Sauvagea. Ludw. 747.

969. Saxifraga.

Linn. *Gen.* 494. *Spec.* 398. *Syst.* 494. Hall. 399. Ludw. 566.

Saxifraga. Tourn. *tab.* 129. Blackw. *tab.* 56. Mill. ii. 236. Schæff. A. 182. Weinm. *tab.* 886.

Geum. Tourn. *tab.* 129. Mill. i. 355.

970. Scabiosa.

Linn. *Gen.* 108. *Spec.* 98. *Syst.* 108. Ludw. 289.

Scabiosa. Tourn. *tab.* 263, 264. Blackw. *tab.* 185. Hall. 669. Mill. ii. 258. Schæff. A. 94. Weinm. *tab.* 886, *seq.*

Succisa. Vaill. Blackw. *tab.* 142. Hall. 671. Morsus Diaboli. Schæff. A. 95. Weinm. *tab.* 889. d, e, f.

Asterocephalus. Vaill. Hall. 668.

Pterocephalus. Vaill.

971. Scandix.

Linn. *Gen.* 319. *Spec.* 256. *Syst.* 319.

Scandix. Tourn. *tab.* 173. Hall. 454. Ludw. 673. Mill. ii. 241. Weinm. *tab.* 290.

Myrrhis. Tourn. Hall. 453. Ludw. 674. Mill. i. 63. Weinm. *tab.* 749. b.

Cerefolium. Riv. Chærophyllum. Blackw. Tourn. *tab.* 166. 236. Hall. 452. Ludw. 674. Schæff. A. 83.

972. Scheuchzeria.

Linn. *Gen.* 408. *Spec.* 338. *Syst.* 408. Ludw. 787. Hall. 258.

973. Schinus.

Linn. *Gen.* 479. *Spec.* 388. *Syst. No.* 479. *p.* 1034.

Molle. Tourn. Ludw. 1042. Mill. ii. 55.

974. Schœnus.

Linn. *Gen.* 60. *Spec.* 42. *Syst.* 60. Ludw. 842.

Cyperella. Mich.

Pseudocyperus. Mich.

Melanoschœnus. Mich.

975. Schwalbea.

Linn. *Gen.* 662. *Spec.* 606. *Syst.* 662. Ludw. 188.

976. Scilla.

Linn. *Gen.* 378. *Spec.* 308. *Syst.* 378.

Scilla. Ludw. 712. Mill. ii. 243. Schæff. A. 248. Weinm. *tab.* 890. d.

Liliohyacinthus. Tourn. *tab.* 196. *B, F, G.* Ludw. 713. Mill. i. 509.

Hyacinthus Stellaris. Rai. Weinm. *tab.* 587.

977. Scirpus.

Linn. *Gen.* 62. *Spec.* 47. *Syst.* 62. Hall. 247. Ludw. 841. Tourn. *tab.* 300.

978. Scleranthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 497. *Spec.* 406. *Syst.* 497. Ludw. 798.

Knawel. Rai. Hall. 186.

979. Scolymus.

Linn. *Gen.* 826. *Spec.* 813. *Syst.* 826. Ludw. 343. Mill. ii. 244. Tourn. *tab.* 273. Weinm. *tab.* 906.

980. Scoparia.

Linn. *Gen.* 134. *Spec.* 116. *Syst.* 134.

981. Scorpiurus.

Linn. *Gen.* 792. *Spec.* 744. *Syst.* 792. Ludw. 501.

Scorpioides. Tourn. *tab.* 226. Mill. ii. 245.

982. Scorzonera.

Linn. *Gen.* 811. *Spec.* 790. *Syst.* 811. Ludw. 341.

Scorzonera. Tourn. *tab.* 269. Hall. 757. Mill. ii. 246. Schæff. A. 112.

Scorzoneroides. Vaill.

983. Scrophularia.

Linn. *Gen.* 674. *Spec.* 619. *Syst.* 674. Blackw. *tab.* 86, 87. Hall. 618. Ludw. 252. Mill. ii. 246. Schæff. A. 79. Tourn. *tab.* 74. Weinm. *tab.* 908, *seq.*

984. Scurrula.

Linn. *Gen.* 123. *Spec.* 110. *Syst.* 123.

985. Scutellaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 653. *Spec.* 598. *Syst.* 653. Mill. iii. 261. Weinm. *tab.* 909. d.

Cassida. Tourn. *tab.* 84. Hall. 635. Ludw. 202. Mill. i. 180.

986. Secale.

Linn. *Gen.* 92. *Spec.* 84. *Syst.* 92. Ludw. 826. Mill. ii. 248. Weinm. *tab.* 910.

987. Securidaca.

Linn. *Gen.* 763. *Spec.* 707. *Syst.* 763. Ludw. 507. Mill. ii. 248.

988. Sedum.

Linn. *Gen.* 513. *Spec.* 430. *Syst.* 513. Ludw. 613.

Sedum. Tourn. *tab.* 140. *A, B, G, H, K, M.* Blackw. *tab.* 366. Hall. 392. Mill. ii. 248. Schæff. A. 184. Weinm. *tab.* 911, *seq.*

Anacampseros. Tourn. Mill. i. 36. iii. 16.

989. Seguieria.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1150. *p.* 1373. 1074.

990. Selago.

Linn. *Gen.* 687. *Spec.* 629. *Syst.* 687.

Camphorata. Ludw. 765.

991. Selinum.

Linn. *Gen.* 300. *Spec.* 244. *Syst.* 300. Hall. 443. Ludw. 665.

Thysselinum. Tourn.

992. Sempervivum.

Linn. *Gen.* 538. *Spec.* 464. *Syst.* 538. Schæff. A. 263.

Sedi Species. Tourn. *tab.* 140. *C, E, I.* Hall. 392. Ludw. 613.

993. Senecio.

Linn. *Gen.* 857. *Spec.* 866. *Syst.* 857.

Senecio. Tourn. *tab.* 260. Blackw. *tab.* 132. Hall. 730. Ludw. 303. Mill. ii. 252. iii. 263. Schæff. A. 120. Weinm. *tab.* 915. d.

Jacobææ Species. Tourn. Mill. i. 445.

994. Serapias.

Linn. *Gen.* 903. *Spec.* 949. *Syst.* 903.

Helleborine. Tourn. *tab.* 249. Hall. 274. Ludw. 699. Mill. i. 398. Weinm. *tab.* 567.

995. Seriphium.

Linn. *Gen.* 894. *Spec.* 928. *Syst.* 894.

Helichrysoides. Vaill. Ludw. 305.

996. Serratula.

Linn. *Gen.* 831. *Spec.* 816. *Syst.* 831. Ludw. 318. Mill. ii. 255. Weinm. *tab.* 917.

997. Sesamum.

Linn. *Gen.* 700. *Spec.* 634. *Syst.* 700. Ludw. 261. Mill. ii. 256. Weinm. *tab.* 918.

998. Seseli.

Linn. *Gen.* 322. *Spec.* 259. *Syst.* 322. Hall. 430. Ludw. 676. Mill. ii. 256. Weinm. *tab.* 918. d.

999. Sesuvium.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1143. *p.* 1371. 1058.

Halimum. Loefl.

1000. Sherardia.

Linn. *Gen.* 112. *Spec.* 102. *Syst.* 112. Hall. 457. Ludw. 13. Mill. ii. 257.

Dillenia. Heist.

1001. Sibbaldia.

Linn. *Gen.* 354. *Spec.* 284. *Syst.* 354. Hall. 342.

Sibaldia. Ludw. 543.

1002. Sibthorpia.

Linn. *Gen.* 693. *Spec.* 631. *Syst.* 693.

1003. Sicyos.

Linn. *Gen.* 971, *Spec.* 1013. *Syst.* 971. Ludw. 857.

Sicyoides. Tourn. *tab.* 28. Mill. ii. 258.

Bryonioides. Dill.

1004. Sida.

Linn. *Gen.* 747. *Spec.* 683. *Syst.* 747.

Malvinda. Dill. Ludw. 148.
Abutilon. Tourn. *tab.* 25. Ludw. 153. Mill. iii. 6.

1005. Sideritis.

Linn. *Gen.* 632. *Spec.* 574. *Syst.* 632. Hall. 647. Ludw. 203. Mill. ii. 258. Schæff. A. 86. Tourn. *tab.* 90. Weinm. *tab.* 919.

1006. Sideroxylon.

Linn. *Gen.* 234. *Spec.* 192. *Syst.* 234. Hall. 647. Mill. ii. 258. iii. 265.
Sideroxylum. Ludw. 85.

1007. Sigesbeckia.

Linn. *Gen.* 873. *Spec.* 900. *Syst.* 873.
Verbesina. Ludw. 314.

1008. Silene.

Lin. *Gen.* 503. *Spec.* 416. *Syst.* 503. Ludw. 573.
Viscago. Dill. Hall. 373. 375.

1009. Silphium.

Linn. *Gen.* 882. *Spec.* 919. *Syst.* 882. Ludw. 362. Mill. iii. 265.
Asteriscus. Dill. Mill. iii. 30.

1010. Sinapis.

Linn. *Gen.* 735. *Spec.* 668. *Syst.* 735.
Sinapi. Tourn. *tab.* 112. Blackw. *tab.* 29. Hall. 553. Ludw. 408. Mill. ii. 262. iii. 266. Schæff. A. 150. Weinm. *tab.* 923.

1011. Siphonanthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 120. *Spec.* 109. *Syst.* 120. Ludw. 1011.
Siphonanthemum. Amm.

1012. Sison.

Linn. *Gen.* 311. *Spec.* 252. *Syst.* 311. Ludw. 1034.

1013. Sisymbium.

Linn. *Gen.* 728. *Spec.* 657. *Syst.* 728. Hall. 547. Ludw. 410. Mill. ii. 263. Tourn. *tab.* 109.
Radicula. Dill.

1014. Sisyrinchium.

Linn. *Gen.* 908. *Spec.* 954. *Syst.* 908. Mill. ii. 264.

Bermudiana. Tourn. *tab.* 208. Ludw. 708. Mill. i. 119. iii. 38.

1015. Sium.

Linn. *Gen.* 310. *Spec.* 251. *Syst.* 310.

Sium. Tourn. *tab.* 162. Hall. 435. Ludw. 693. Mill. ii. 265.

Sisarum. Tourn. *tab.* 163. Mill. ii. 263. Weinm. *tab.* 924. d.

1016. Sloanea.

Linn. *Gen.* 582. *Spec.* 512. *Syst.* 582. Ludw. 802.

Sloana. Plum.

1017. Smilax.

Linn. *Gen.* 992. *Spec.* 1028. *Syst.* 992. Blackw. *tab.* 393. Ludw. 917. Mill. ii. 265. Tourn. *tab.* 421.

1018. Smyrnium.

Linn. *Gen.* 325. *Spec.* 262. *Syst.* 325. Ludw. 689. Mill. ii. 267. Tourn. *tab.* 168. Weinm. *tab.* 926.

1019. Solandra.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1170. *p.* 1380. 1269.

1020. Solanum.

Linn. *Gen.* 224. *Spec.* 184. *Syst.* 224. Ludw. 87.

Solanum. Tourn. *tab.* 62. Blackw. *tab.* 34. 107. Hall. 506. Mill. ii. 268. Schæff. A. 28. Weinm. *tab.* 927, *seq.*

Lycopersicon. Tourn. *tab.* 63. Blackw. *tab.* 133. Mill. i. 547. iii. 168.

Melongena. Tourn. *tab.* 65. Mill. ii. 40. iii. 192. Weinm. *tab.* 934.

1021. Soldanella.

Linn. *Gen.* 182. *Spec.* 144. *Syst.* 182. Hall. 488. Ludw. 52. Mill. ii. 272. Schæff. A. 45. Tourn. *tab.* 16. Weinm. *tab.* 420.

1022. Solidago.

Linn. *Gen.* 859. *Spec.* 878. *Syst.* 859. Hall. 729. Ludw. 353. Mill. iii. 268.

Jacobææ Species. Tourn. Mill. i. 444.

Virga Aurea. Tourn. *tab.* 275. Blackw. *tab.* 169. Mill. ii. 398. iii. 289.

Doria. Dill. Mill. i. 275.

1023. Sonchus.

Linn. *Gen.* 813. *Spec.* 793. *Syst.* 813. Blackw. *tab.* 30. 130. Hall. 752. Ludw. 338. Mill. ii. 272. Tourn. *tab.* 268. Weinm. *tab.* 938.

Crepis. Vaill.

1024. Sophora.

Linn. *Gen.* 456. *Spec.* 373. *Syst.* 456. Ludw. 644.

1025. Sorbus.

Linn. *Gen.* 548. *Spec.* 477. *Syst.* 548. Blackw. *tab.* 173, 174. Hall. 350. Ludw. 609. Mill. i. 281. Schæff. A. 197. Weinm. *tab.* 941.

1026. Sparganium.

Linn. *Gen.* 925. *Spec.* 971. *Syst.* 925. Hall. 259. Ludw. 872. Tourn. *tab.* 302. Weinm. *tab.* 942.

1027. Spartium.

Linn. *Gen.* 765. *Spec.* 708. *Syst.* 765.

Genista. Tourn. *tab.* 411. Blackw. *tab.* 244. Ludw. 634. Mill. i. 347. Weinm. *tab.* 532, *seq.*

1028. Spergula.

Linn. *Gen.* 519. *Spec.* 440. *Syst.* 519. Mill. ii. 285.

Alsine. Hall. 387. Ludw. 569.

1029. Spermacoce.

Linn. *Gen.* 111. *Spec.* 102. *Syst.* 111. Ludw. 14.

1030. Sphæranthus.

Linn. *Gen.* 893. *Spec.* 927. *Syst.* 893. Ludw. 1030.

1031. Sphagnum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1051. *Spec.* 1106. *Syst.* 1051. Hall. 95. Ludw. 960.

1032. Spigelia.

Linn. *Gen.* 192. *Spec.* 149. *Syst.* 192. Ludw. 59.

Arapabaca. Plum.

1033. Spinacia.

Linn. *Gen.* 986. *Spec.* 1027. *Syst.* 986. Blackw. *tab.* 49. Ludw. 929. Mill. ii. 286. Tourn. *tab.* 308. Weinm. *tab.* 946.

1034. Spiræa.

Linn. *Gen.* 554. *Spec.* 489. *Syst.* 554.

Spiræa. Tourn. *tab.* 389. Ludw. 616. Mill. ii. 288. iii. 270. Weinm. *tab.* 947.

Filipendula. Tourn. *tab.* 150. Hall. 306. Ludw. 741. Mill. i. 324. Weinm. *tab.* 509. c.

Ulmaria. Tourn. *tab.* 141. Ludw. 620. Mill. ii. 462. Weinm. *tab.* 918.

Aruncus. Linn. *edit. prior.* Barba Capræ. Tourn. *tab.* 141. Ludw. 916. Weinm. *tab.* 229.

1035. Splachnum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1054. *Spec.* 1108. *Syst.* 1054.

1036. Spondias.

Linn. *Gen.* 453. *Spec.* 371. *Syst. No.* 453. *p.* 1036. 1382. Ludw. 552.

Monbin. Plum. Mill. ii. 56.

1037. Spongia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1072. *Spec.* 1169. *Syst.* 1072. Ludw. 1002. Tourn. *tab.* 342.

Badiaga. Buxb.

1038. Stachys.

Linn. *Gen.* 638. *Spec.* 580. *Syst.* 638. Hall. 642. Ludw. 194.

Stachys. Tourn. *tab.* 86. Mill. ii. 289. Weinm. *tab.* 948.

Galeopsis. Tourn. *tab.* 86. Blackw. *tab.* 84. Mill. i. 342. Weinm. *tab.* 529.

1039. Stæhelina.

Linn. *Gen.* 844. *Spec.* 840. *Syst.* 844. Ludw. 319.

1040. Stapelia.

Linn. *Gen.* 271. *Spec.* 217. *Syst.* 271. Ludw. 100.

Fritillariacrassa. Hortulanorum.

1041. Staphylea.

Linn. *Gen.* 336. *Spec.* 270. *Syst.* 336.

Staphylodendron. Tourn. *tab.* 386. Hall. 423. Ludw. 531. Mill. i. 290. Weinm. *tab.* 816. b.

1042. Statice.

Linn. *Gen.* 348. *Spec.* 274. *Syst.* 348.

Statice. Tourn. *tab.* 177. Ludw. 540. Mill. ii. 302. iii. 271.

Limonium. Tourn. *tab.* 177. Ludw. 541. Mill. i. 518. Weinm. *tab.* 663.

1043. Stellaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 504. *Spec.* 421. *Syst.* 504.

Alsine. Tourn. *tab.* 126. Ludw. 569.

1044. Stellera.

Linn. *Gen.* 439. *Spec.* 559. *Syst.* 439.

Chamæiasme. Amm.

1045. Stemodia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1154. *p.* 1374. 1118.

Stemodiacra. Brown.

1046. Stercula.

Linn. *Gen.* 963. *Spec.* 1007. *Syst.* 963.

1047. Stewartia.

Linn. *Gen.* 758. *Spec.* 698. *Syst.* 758.

Melachodendron. Mich.

1048. Stipa.

Linn. *Gen.* 84. *Spec.* 78. *Syst.* 84.

1049. Stœbe.

Linn. *Gen.* 839. *Spec.* 831. *Syst.* 839. Ludw. 304.

1050. Stratiotes.

Linn. *Gen.* 607. *Spec.* 535. *Syst.* 607. Ludw. 388. Mill. iii. 272. Aloides. Boerh. Mill. i. 30. iii. 13.

1051. Strychnos.

Linn. *Gen.* 226. *Spec.* 189. *Syst.* 226. Ludw. 91.
Nux Vomica. Offic. Blackw. *tab.* 395.

1052. Styrax.

Linn. *Gen.* 527. *Spec.* 444. *Syst.* 527. Ludw. 159. Mill. ii. 305. Tourn. *tab.* 369. Weinm. *tab.* 953.

1053. Subularia.

Linn. *Gen.* 716. *Spec.* 642. *Syst.* 716.

1054. Suriana.

Linn. *Gen.* 353. *Spec.* 284. *Syst.* 353. Ludw. 542. Mill. ii. 307.

1055. Swertia.

Linn. *Gen.* 284. *Spec.* 226. *Syst.* 284.
Gentiana. Ludw. 97.

1056. Symphytum.

Linn. *Gen.* 170. *Spec.* 136. *Syst.* 170. Blackw. *tab.* 252. Hall. 514. Ludw. 35. Mill. ii. 307. Schæff. A. 38. Tourn. *tab.* 56. Weinm. *tab.* 958.
Consolida Major. Off.

1057. Syringa.

Linn. *Gen.* 22. *Spec.* 9. *Syst.* 22. Mill. ii. 308. Weinm. *tab.* 958, 959.
Lilac. Tourn. *tab.* 372. Ludw. 1. Mill. i. 507.

1058. Tabernæmontana.

Linn. *Gen.* 265. *Spec.* 210. *Syst.* 265. Ludw. 1019. Mill. ii. 309.

1059. Tagetes.

Linn. *Gen.* 865. *Spec.* 887. *Syst.* 865. Ludw. 351. Mill. ii. 310 Tourn. *tab.* 278. Weinm. *tab.* 960, *seq.*

1060. TAMARINDUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 46. *Spec.* 34. *Syst.* 46. Blackw. *tab.* 201. 221. Ludw. 373. Mill. ii. 310. Tourn. *tab.* 445. Weinm. *tab.* 964.

TAMARINTHUS. Mill. ii. 310.

1061. TAMARIX.

Linn. *Gen.* 337. *Spec.* 270. *Syst.* 337.

TAMARISCUS. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 331. Hall. 419. Ludw. 518. Mill. ii. 311. Schæff. A. 175. Weinm. *tab.* 965.

1062. TAMUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 991. *Spec.* 1028. *Syst.* 991.

TAMNUS. Tourn. *tab.* 28. Hall. 165. Ludw. 907. Mill. ii. 311.

1063. TANACETUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 848. *Spec.* 843. *Syst.* 848. Hall. 693.

TANACETUM. Tourn. *tab.* 261. Mill. ii. 312. Schæff. A. 106. Weinm. *tab.* 965.

BALSAMITA. Vaill. Blackw. *tab.* 98. Mill. i. 101. iii. 35. Schæff. A. 107. Weinm. *tab.* 966.

1064. TARCHONANTHUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 846. *Spec.* 842. *Syst.* 846. Ludw. 320.

1065. TARGIONIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 1060. *Spec.* 1136. *Syst.* 1060. Ludw. 982.

1066. TAXUS.

Linn. *Gen.* 1006. *Spec.* 1040. *Syst.* 1006. Hall. 146. Ludw. 935. Mill. ii. 313. Tourn. *tab.* 362. Weinm. *tab.* 961. a.

1067. TELEPHIUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 339. *Spec.* 271. *Syst.* 339. Ludw. 517. Mill. ii. 316. Schæff. A. 184. Tourn. *tab.* 128. Weinm. *tab.* 967, *seq.*

1068. TETRACERA.

Linn. *Gen.* 604. *Spec.* 533. *Syst.* 604. Ludw. 807.

1069. TETRAGONIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 551. *Spec.* 480. *Syst.* 551. Ludw. 806.

TETRAGONOCARPOS. Boerh. Mill. ii. 319.

1070. TETRAGONOTHECA.

Linn. *Gen.* 875. *Spec.* 903. *Syst.* 875. Ludw. 1029. Mill. iii. 274.

1071. TEUCRIUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 625. *Spec.* 562. *Syst.* 625. Ludw. 190.

TEUCRIUM. Tourn. *tab.* 90. Mill. ii. 319. Weinm. *tab.* 969.

POLIUM. Tourn. *tab.* 97. Mill. ii. 153. Weinm. *tab.* 822. e, f.

MARUM. Boerh. Blackw. *tab.* 47. Mill. ii. 12. Weinm. *tab.* 712.

CHAMÆDRYS. Tourn. *tab.* 97. Blackw. *tab.* 180. Hall. 630. Mill. i. 199. Schæff. A. 84. Weinm. *tab.* 361.

CHAMÆFITYS. Tourn. *tab.* 98. Mill. i. 202. Schæff. A. 85. Weinm. *tab.* 365.

SCORDIUM. Rai. Mill. ii. 245. Schæff. A. 82. SALVIA AGRESTIS. Blackw. *tab.* 9. Weinm. *tab.* 907. a.

IVA. Dill.

1072. THALIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 8. *Spec.* 1193. *Syst.* 8. Ludw. 1066.

CORTUSA. Plum.

1073. THALICTRUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 617. *Spec.* 545. *Syst.* 617. Hall. 307. Ludw. 465. Mill. ii. 321. Tourn. *tab.* 270. Weinm. *tab.* 971.

1074. THAPSIA.

Linn. *Gen.* 323. *Spec.* 261. *Syst.* 323. Ludw. 659. Mill. ii. 322. Tourn. *tab.* 171. Weinm. *tab.* 972. a, b.

1075. THEA.

Linn. *Gen.* 593. *Spec.* 515. *Syst.* 593. Blackw. *tab.* 351. Ludw. 735. Weinm. *tab.* 972. d.

1076. THELIGONUM.

Linn. *Gen.* 947. *Spec.* 993. *Syst.* 947.

CYNOCRAMBE. Tourn. *tab.* 485. Ludw. 887.

1077. Theobroma.

Linn. *Gen.* 806. *Spec.* 782. *Syst.* 806.

Cacao. Tourn. *tab.* 444. Blackw. *tab.* 378. Ludw. 604. Mill. i. 154. Weinm. *tab.* 277.

Guazuma. Plum. Ludw. 604. Mill. i. 385.

1078. Theophrasta.

Linn. *Gen.* 190. *Spec.* 149. *Syst.* 190. Ludw. 53.

Eresia. Plum.

1079. Thesium.

Linn. *Gen.* 258. *Spec.* 207. *Syst.* 258. Hall. 183. Ludw. 771.

Linophyllum. Pont. Linosyris. Rupp.

1080. Thlaspi.

Linn. *Gen.* 719. *Spec.* 645. *Syst.* 719.

Thlaspi. Tourn. *tab.* 101. *F, G, H, I, K.* Blackw. *tab.* 68. Ludw. 418. Mill. ii. 329. Schæff. A. 140. Weinm. *tab.* 973, 974.

Bursa Pastoris. Tourn. *tab.* 103. Blackw. *tab.* 5. Ludw. 419. Mill. i. 151. Schæff. A. 141. Weinm. *tab.* 274.

1081. Thuia.

Linn. *Gen.* 957. *Spec.* 1002. *Syst.* 957. Ludw. 876. Mill. ii. 332. iii. 276. Tourn. *tab.* 358.

Arbor Vitæ. Blackw. *tab.* 210.

1082. Thymbra.

Linn. *Gen.* 627. *Spec.* 569. *Syst.* 627. Mill. ii. 333.

1083. Thymus.

Linn. *Gen.* 646. *Spec.* 590. *Syst.* 646. Hall. 654. Ludw. 210.

Thymus. Tourn. *tab.* 93. Mill. ii. 336. Schæff. A. 74. Weinm. *tab.* 975.

Serpillum. Tourn. *tab.* 93. Mill. ii. 255. Schæff. A. 75. Weinm. *tab.* 916.

Acinos. Dill. Mill. i. 17.

Mastichina. Boerh.

1084. TIARELLA.
Linn. *Gen.* 495. *Spec.* 405. *Syst.* 495.

1085. TILIA.
Linn. *Gen.* 587. *Spec.* 514. *Syst.* 587. Hall. 357. Ludw. 581. Mill. ii. 336. Schæff. A. 191. Weinm. *tab.* 976.

1086. TILLÆA.
Linn. *Gen.* 163. *Spec.* 128. *Syst.* 163. Ludw. 378.

1087. TILLANDSIA.
Linn. *Gen.* 357. *Spec.* 286. *Syst.* 357. Ludw. 115.
CARAGUATA. Plum.

1088. TINUS.
Linn. *Syst. No.* 1133. *p.* 1367. 1010.
VOLKAMERIA. Brown.

1089. TOLUIFERA.
Linn. *Gen.* 470. *Spec.* 384. *Syst.* 470. Ludw. 652.

1090. TOMEX.
Linn. *Gen.* 140. *Spec.* 118. *Syst.* 140.

1091. TORDYLIUM.
Linn. *Gen.* 293. *Spec.* 293. *Syst.* 239. Hall. 448. Ludw. 663. Mill. ii. 343. Tourn. *tab.* 170. Weinm. *tab.* 977.

1092. TORENIA.
Linn. *Gen.* 672. *Spec.* 619. *Syst.* 672.

1093. TORMENTILLA.
Linn. *Gen.* 560. *Spec.* 500. *Syst.* 560. Ludw. 464. Mill. ii. 344. Schæff. A. 136. Tourn. *tab.* 153. Weinm. *tab.* 977. o.
POTENTILLA. Hall. 341.

1094. TOURNEFORTIA.
Linn. *Gen.* 176. *Spec.* 140. *Syst.* 176. Ludw. 80.
PITTONIA. Plum. Mill. ii. 146.

1095. Tozzia.

Linn. *Gen.* 663. *Spec.* 607. *Syst.* 663. Hall. 609. Ludw. 233.

1096. Trachelium.

Linn. *Gen.* 204. *Spec.* 171. *Syst.* 204. Ludw. 64. Mill. ii. 345. Tourn. *tab.* 50.

1097. Tradescantia.

Linn. *Gen.* 360. *Spec.* 288. *Syst.* 360.

Ephemerum. Tourn. *tab.* 193. Ludw. 379. Mill. i. 279.

1098. Tragia.

Linn. *Gen.* 930. *Spec.* 980. *Syst.* 930. Ludw. 849. Mill. ii. 348.

1099. Tragopogon.

Linn. *Gen.* 810. *Spec.* 789. *Syst.* 810. Hall. 758. Ludw. 333. Mill. ii. 348. iii. 279. Weinm. *tab.* 978.

Tragopogon. Tourn. *tab.* 270. Barba Hirci. Off. Schæff. A. 109.

Tragopogonoides. Vaill.

1100. Trapa.

Linn. *Gen.* 146. *Spec.* 120. *Syst.* 146. Ludw. 390.

Tribuloides. Tourn. *tab.* 431. Hall. 468. Tribulus Aquaticus. Rai.

1101. Tremella.

Linn. *Gen.* 1067. *Spec.* 1157. *Syst.* 1067.

1002. Trewia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1104. *Spec.* 1193. *Syst.* 1104. Ludw. 803.

1103. Trianthema.

Linn. *Gen.* 278. *Spec.* 223. *Syst.* 278.

Portulacastrum. Juss.

1104. Tribulus.

Linn. *Gen.* 476. *Spec.* 386. *Syst.* 476. Ludw. 557. Mill. ii. 350. Tourn. *tab.* 141. Weinm. *tab.* 979. a.

1105. Trichilia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1134. *p.* 1368. 1020.

1106. Trichomanes.

Linn. *Gen.* 1045. *Spec.* 1097. *Syst.* 1045. Ludw. 949. Mill. ii. 350. Schæff. A. 308.

1107. Trichosanthes.

Linn. *Gen.* 966. *Spec.* 1008. *Syst.* 966.

Anguina. Mich.

1108. Trichostema.

Linn. *Gen.* 652. *Spec.* 598. *Syst.* 652. Ludw. 207.

1109. Tridax.

Linn. *Gen.* 872. *Spec.* 900. *Syst.* 872. Ludw. 1028.

1110. Trientalis.

Linn. *Gen.* 419. *Spec.* 344. *Syst.* 419. Ludw. 130.

1111. Trifolium.

Linn. *Gen.* 802. *Spec.* 764. *Syst.* 802. Ludw. 473.

Trifolium. Tourn. *tab.* 228. Blackw. *tab.* 20. Hall. 580. Mill. ii. 351. Schæff. A. 316. Weinm. *tab.* 979, *seq.* Triphyllum. Sigb.

Trifoliastrum. Mich.

Melilotus. Tourn. *tab.* 229. Blackw. *tab.* 80. 284. Hall. 587. Mill. ii. 30. Schæff. A. 167. Weinm. *tab.* 718.

Lupinaster. Buxb.

Trifolioides. Knaut. Triphylloides. Pont.

1112. Triglochin.

Linn. *Gen.* 409. *Spec.* 338. *Syst.* 409. Hall. 258. Ludw. 383.

Juncago. Tourn. *tab.* 142.

1113. Trigonella.

Linn. *Gen.* 804. *Spec.* 776. *Syst.* 804. Ludw. 496.

Fœnum Græcum. Tourn. *tab.* 270. Mill. i. 327. Schæff. A. 140. Weinm. *tab.* 514. a, b.

1114. Trillium.

Linn. *Gen.* 412. *Spec.* 339. *Syst.* 412.

1115. Triopteris.

Linn. *Gen.* 510. *Spec.* 428. *Syst.* 510. Ludw. 799.

1116. Triosteum.

Linn. *Gen.* 211. *Spec.* 176. *Syst.* 211.

Triosteospermum. Dill. Ludw. 282. Mill. ii. 353.

1117. Triplaris.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1111. *p.* 1360. 881.

1118. Tripsacum.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1167. *p.* 1379. 1261.

1119. Triticum.

Linn. *Gen.* 94. *Spec.* 85. *Syst.* 94. Blackw. *tab.* 40. Hall. 207. Ludw. 827. Mill. ii. 354. Tourn. *tab.* 292, 293. Weinm. *tab.* 981.

1120. Triumfetta.

Linn. *Gen.* 529. *Spec.* 444. *Syst.* 529. Ludw. 587. Mill. ii. 355.

1121. Trollius.

Linn. *Gen.* 620. *Spec.* 556. *Syst.* 620.

Hellebroro-Ranunculus. Boerh. Ludw. 758. Weinm. *tab.* 569. d. Ranunculus Globosus. Rai.

1122. Tropæolum.

Linn. *Gen.* 421. *Spec.* 345. *Syst.* 421. Schæff. A. 217.

Cordamindum. Tourn. *tab.* 244.

Acriviola. Boerh. Ludw. 631, Mill. i. 18. iii. 9. Weinm. *tab.* 753.

1123. Trophis.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1173. *p.* 1381. 1289.

1024. Tulipa.

Linn. *Gen.* 376. *Spec.* 305. *Syst.* 376. Ludw. 717. Mill. ii. 355. Tourn. *tab.* 199, 200. Weinm. *tab.* 982, *seq.*

1125. Turnera.

Linn. *Gen.* 338. *Spec.* 271. *Syst.* 338. Ludw. 537. Mill. ii. 362.

1126. Turritis.

Linn. *Gen.* 733. *Spec.* 666. *Syst.* 733. Hall. 560. Ludw. 413. Mill. ii. 362.

1127. Tussilago.

Linn. *Gen.* 856. *Spec.* 865. *Syst.* 856. Ludw. 301.

Tussilago. Tourn. *tab.* 276. Blackw. *tab.* 204. Mill. ii. 362. Weinm. *tab.* 999. Farfara. Schæff. A. 129.

Petasites. Tourn. *tab.* 258. Blackw. *tab.* 222. Hall. 706. Mill. ii. 126. Schæff. A. 130. Weinm. *tab.* 805. b.

1128. Typha.

Linn. *Gen.* 924. *Spec.* 971. *Syst.* 924. Hall. 260. Ludw. 873. Tourn. *tab.* 301.

1129. Vaccinium.

Linn. *Gen.* 434. *Spec.* 349. *Syst.* 434. Ludw. 134. Mill. iii. 284. Weinm. *tab.* 1000.

Vitis Idæa. Tourn. *tab.* 377. Hall. 413. Mill. ii. 461.

Oxycoccus. Tourn. *tab.* 431. Hall. 413.

1130. Valantia.

Linn. *Gen.* 1019. *Spec.* 1051. *Syst.* 1019.

Valantia. Tourn.

Cruciata. Tourn. *tab.* 39. Ludw. 11. Mill. i. 247. Weinm. *tab.* 439. d, e.

1131. Valeriana.

Linn. *Gen.* 43. *Spec.* 31. *Syst.* 43. Weinm. *tab.* 1001, 1002.

Valeriana. Tourn. *tab.* 52. Blackw. *tab.* 250. 271. Hall. 662. Ludw. 184. Mill. ii. 365. Schæff. A. 54.

Valerianella. Tourn. *tab.* 52. Hall. 666. Ludw. 185. Mill. ii. 365.

1132. Vallisneria.

Linn. *Gen.* 975. *Spec.* 1015. *Syst.* 975. Ludw. 901.

Vallisneroides. Mich.

1133. Varronia.

Linn. *Syst.* 1118. *Spec.* 1363. 916.

1134. Vateria.

Linn. *Gen.* 592. *Spec.* 515. *Syst.* 592. Ludw. 584.

1135. Velezia.

Linn. *Gen.* 403. *Spec.* 332. *Syst.* 403.

1136. Vella.

Linn. *Gen.* 714. *Spec.* 641. *Syst.* 714. Ludw. 427. Mill. iii. 285.

1137. Veratrum.

Linn. *Gen.* 1013. *Spec.* 1044. *Syst.* 1013. Hall. 298. Ludw. 731. Mill. ii. 384. Tourn. *tab.* 145.

Helleborus Albus. Rai. Blackw. *tab.* 74. Schæff. A. 253. Weinm. *tab.* 568.

1138. Verbascum.

Linn. *Gen.* 217. *Spec.* 177. *Syst.* 217. Hall. 509. Ludw. 274.

Verbascum. Tourn. *tab.* 61. Blackw. *tab.* 3. Mill. ii. 385. Schæff. A. 88. Weinm. *tab.* 1003.

Blattaria. Tourn. Mill. i. 131. iii. 40. Weinm. *tab.* 245. 249.

1139. Verbena.

Linn. *Gen.* 30. *Spec.* 18. *Syst.* 30. Hall. 662. Ludw. 222.

Verbena. Tourn. *tab.* 94. Blackw. *tab.* 41. Ludw. 222. Schæff. A. 77. Weinm. *tab.* 1004.

Sherardia. Vaill.

Blairia. Houst.

Kempfera. Houst.

1140. Verbesina.

Linn. *Gen.* 874. *Spec.* 901. *Syst.* 874. Ludw. 314.

Eupatoriophalacron. Dill. Mill. i. 303.

Ceratocephaloides. Vaill.

1141. Veronica.

Linn. *Gen.* 25. *Spec.* 9. *Syst.* 25. Hall. 527. Ludw. 183.

Veronica. Tourn. *tab.* 60. Blackw. *tab.* 134. Mill. ii. 387. Schæff. A. 58. Weinm. *tab.* 1004, *seq.* Barnarota. Mich.

Beccabunga. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 48. Mill. i. 117. Schæff. A. 59. Weinm. *tab.* 233.

1142. Viburnum.

Linn. *Gen.* 332. *Spec.* 267. *Syst.* 332.

Viburnum. Tourn. *tab.* 377. Hall. 467. Ludw. 110. Mill. ii. 391. iii. 287. Weimn. *tab.* 1007, 1008.

Tinus. Tourn. *tab.* 377. Ludw. 108. Mill. ii. 337.

Opulus. Tourn. *tab.* 376. Hall. 463. Ludw. 109. Mill. ii. 89.

1143. Vicia.

Linn. *Gen.* 782. *Spec.* 734. *Syst.* 782. Ludw. 486.

Vicia. Tourn. *tab.* 221. Hall. 597. Mill. ii. 393. Weinm. *tab.* 1009.

Faba. Tourn. *tab.* 212. Blackw. *tab.* 19. Mill. i. *p.* 307. *p.* 101. Schæff. A. 168. Weinm. *tab.* 500.

1144. Vinca.

Linn. *Gen.* 261. *Spec.* 209. *Syst.* 261.

Pervinca. Tourn. *tab.* 45. Blackw. *tab.* 59. Hall. 526. Ludw. 56. Mill. ii. 125. Schæff. A. 34. Weinm. *tab.* 1010.

1145. Viola.

Linn. *Gen.* 898. *Spec.* 933. *Syst.* 898. Blackw. *tab.* 44, 45. Hall. 500. Ludw. 629. Mill. ii. 396. iii. 288. Schæff. A. 215. Tourn. *tab.* 236. Weinm. *tab.* 1011.

1146. Viscum.

Linn. *Gen.* 979. *Spec.* 1023. *Syst.* 979. Blackw. *tab.* 184. Hall. 162. Ludw. 877. Mill. ii. 400. Schæff. A. 270. Weinm. *tab.* 1013. b.

1147. Vitex.

Linn. *Gen.* 708. *Spec.* 938. *Syst.* 708. Black. *tab.* 139. Ludw. 262. Mill. ii. 401. Tourn. *tab.* 373.

Agnus Castus. Off. Schæff. A. 90. Weinm. *tab.* 30.

1148. Vitis.

Linn. *Gen.* 250. *Spec.* 202. *Syst.* 250. Blackw. *tab.* 153. Hall. 166. Ludw. 525. Mill. ii. 401. iii. 290. Schæff. A. 174. Tourn. *tab.* 384. Weinm. *tab.* 1014. *seq.*

1149. Ulex.

Linn. *Gen.* 786. *Spec.* 741. *Syst.* 786. Ludw. 636. Mill. iii. 295. Genista-Spartium. Tourn. *tab.* 412.

1150. Ulmus.

Linn. *Gen.* 281. *Spec.* 225. *Syst.* 281. Hall. 167. Ludw. 780. Mill. ii. 462. Tourn. *tab.* 372. Weinm. *tab.* 1018. b.

1151. Ulva.

Linn. *Gen.* 1069. *Spec.* 1163. *Syst.* 1069. Ludw. 869.

1152. Uniola.

Linn. *Gen.* 79. *Spec.* 71. *Syst.* 79. Ludw. 832.

1153. Volkameria.

Linn. *Gen.* 706. *Spec.* 637. *Syst.* 706. Ludw. 254. Douglassia. Heist. Mill. ii. 276.

1154. Urena.

Linn. *Gen.* 754. *Spec.* 692. *Syst.* 754. Ludw. 152. Mill. iii. 296.

1155. Urtica.

Linn. *Gen.* 935. *Spec.* 983. *Syst.* 935. Blackw. *tab.* 12. 321. Hall. 177. Ludw. 874. Mill. ii. 465. Schæff. A. 269. Weinm. *tab.* 1019, *seq.*

1156. Utricularia.

Linn. *Gen.* 20. *Spec.* 18. *Syst.* 29. Latibularia. Vaill. Hall. 612. Ludw. 181.

1157. Uvaria.

Linn. *Gen.* 612. *Spec.* 536. *Syst.* 612.

1158. Uvularia.

Linn. *Gen.* 373. *Spec.* 304. *Syst.* 373. Ludw. 726. Schæff. A. 252.

1159. WACHENDORFIA.
Linn. *Syst.* 1108. *Spec.* 1359. 864.

1160. WALTHERIA.
Linn. *Gen.* 741. *Spec.* 673. *Syst.* 741. Ludw. 519. Mill. iii. 300.
MONOSPERMALTHÆA. Isn.

1161. WEINMANNIANA.
Linn. *Syst. No.* 1131. *p.* 1367. 1005.

1162. WINTERANA.
Linn. *Gen. No.* 1140. *No.* 1370. 1045.

1163. XANTHIUM.
Linn. *Gen.* 937. *Spec.* 987. *Syst.* 937. Hall. 161. Ludw. 859.
Mill. ii. 525. Tourn. *tab.* 252. Weinm. *tab.* 1021.

1164. XERANTHEMUM.
Linn. *Gen.* 851. *Spec.* 857. *Syst.* 851. Hall. 709. Weinm. *tab.* 1021.
XERANTHEMUM. Tourn. *tab.* 284. Ludw. 326.
XERANTHEMOIDES. Dill.

1165. XIMENIA.
Linn. *Gen.* 1105. *Spec.* 1193. *Syst.* 1105. Ludw. 1067.

1166. XYLOPIA.
Linn. *Syst. No.* 1165. *p.* 1378. 1250.

1167. XYRRIS.
Linn. *Gen.* 59. *Spec.* 42. *Syst.* 59.

1168. YUCCA.
Linn. *Gen.* 388. *Spec.* 319. *Syst.* 388. Ludw. 117. Mill. ii. 531.
Weinm. *tab.* 1023.
CORDYLINE. Roy.

1169. ZANNICHELLIA.
Linn. *Gen.* 920. *Spec.* 969. *Syst.* 920.

Algoides. Vaill.
Aponogeton. Pont.
Graminifolia. Dill.

1170. Zanonia.

Linn. *Gen.* 990. *Spec.* 1028. *Syst.* 990. Ludw. 905.

1171. Zanthoxylum.

Linn. *Gen.* 335. *Spec.* 270. *Syst. No.* 335. *p.* 1290. Mill. iii. 309.

1172. Zea.

Linn. *Gen.* 926. *Spec.* 971. *Syst.* 926.
Mays. Tourn. *tab.* 303, 304, 305. Ludw. 870. Mill. ii. 22. iii. 182.

1173. Zinnia.

Linn. *Syst. No.* 1161. *p.* 1377. 1221.

1174. Zizania.

Linn. *Gen.* 942. *Spec.* 991. *Syst.* 942. Ludw. 899.
Elymus. Mich.

1175. Ziziphora.

Linn. *Gen.* 33. *Spec.* 21. *Syst.* 33. Ludw. 180. Mill. iii. 311.

1176. Zostera.

Linn. *Gen.* 919. *Spec.* 968. *Syst.* 919.
Alga. Rai.
Ruppia. Act. Angl.

1177. Zygophyllum.

Linn. *Gen.* 474. *Spec.* 385. *Syst.* 474.
Fabago. Tourn. *tab.* 135. Ludw. 558. Mill. i. 308.

TABLE III.

THE

LINNÆAN GENERA,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

WITH

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH NAMES;

AND ACCENTED,

With a Reference also to their Classes and Orders.

Abróma, *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* i. Pentandria
Abrus, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Acalýpha, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia
Acánthus (Bear's Breech), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Acæna, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Acer (Maple), *Class* xxii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia
Achilléa (Milfoil), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. sup.
Achras (Sapota), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Achyránthes, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Acnida, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria
Aconítum (Wolfsbane), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Acorus (Sweet Rush), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Acróstichum (Forked Fern), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices
Actæa (Herb Christopher), *Class* xviii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Adansónia (Æthiopian Sourgourd), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Adélia, *Class* xxii. Diœcia, *Order* xii. Monadelphia

Adenanthéra (Bastard Flower-fence), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Adiántum (Maiden Hair), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Adónis (Bird's-eye), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Adóxa (Tuberous Moschatel, or Hollow Root), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia

Ægilops, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Ægiphila, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, order i. Monogynia

Ægopódium (Herb Gerard, Gout-wort, or wild Angelica), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Ægópricon, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Æschynómene (Bastard sensitive Plant), *Class* vii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Æsculus (Horse Chestnut), *Class* vii. Heptandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Æthúsa (Lesser Hemlock), or Fool's Parsley, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Agáricus, Agaric, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi

Agáve (American Aloë), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Agératum (Bastard Hemp Agrimony), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqu.

Agrimónia (Agrimony), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Agrostémma (Campion, or wild Lichnis), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Agróstis (Bent Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Agynéja, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ii. Gynandria

Aira (Hair Grass), *Class* xi. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Aítoma, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* viii. Octandria

Ajuga (Bugle), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Gymnosperma

Aizoon, *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Albúca, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Alcea (Hollyhock, or Rose Mallow), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Alchemílla (Ladies'Mantle), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aldrovánda, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Alétris (Bastard Aloë), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Alísma (Water Plantain), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* v. Polygynia

Allamánda, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Alliónia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Allium (Garlic), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Allophýllus, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aloë, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Alopecúrus (Foxtail Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Alpínia, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Alsíne (Chickweed), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Alstónia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Alstrœméria, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Althæa (Marshmallow), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Alýssum (Madwort), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Silicul.

Amaránthus (Amaranth, or Flower-gentle), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Amaryllis (Lily Daffodil), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogy.

Ambrósia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Ambrosína, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ix. Polyandria

Améllus, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Amethystéa, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ammánnia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ammi (Bishop's Weed), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Amúmum (Ginger), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Amórpha (Bastard Indigo), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Amýgdalus (Almond, or Peach), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Amýris, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Anábasis (Berry-bearing Glasswort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Anacárdium (Cashew Nut), *Class* ix. Enneandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Anacýclus, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Anagállis (Pimpernel), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Anágyris (Stinking Bean Trefoil), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Anastática (Rose of Jericho), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa

Anchúsa (Bugloss), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ancístrum, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Andráchne (Bastard Orpine), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ii. Gynandria

Andrómeda (Marsh Cistus), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Andropógon, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Andrósace, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Andrýala (Downy Sow-thistle), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqu.

Anemóne (Wind Flower), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Anéthum (Dill), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Angélica *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Angúria, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ii. Diandria

Annóna (Custard Apple), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Anthemis (Chamomile), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Anthéricum (Spider-wort), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Anthistíria, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Anthóceros, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ

Anthospérmum (Amber Tree), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dicœcia

Anthoxánthum (Vernal Grass), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Antholíza, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Anthýllis (Kidney Vetch, or Lady's Finger), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Antichórus, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Andidésma, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Antirrhínum (Snap-dragon, or Calf's-snout), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Apáctis, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aphanes (Parsley-piert), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Aphyllánthes, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aphytéia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* i. Triandria

Apium (Parsley), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Aplúda, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia.

Apócynum (Dog's-bane), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Aponogéton, *Class* vii. Heptandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia

Aquártia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aquilégia (Columbine,) *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* v. Pentagyn.

Aquilícia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Arábis (Bastard Tower Mustard), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Aráchis (Ground Nut), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Arália (Berry-bearing Angelica), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Arbutus (Strawberry-tree), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Arctium (Burdock), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqu.

Arctopus, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dicœcia

Arctótis, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polyg. necessaria

Arduína (Bastard Lycium), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aréca (Areca Nut), Appendix, Palmæ

Arenária (Sea Chickweed), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Arethúsa, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* i. Diandria

Arétia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Argemóne (Prickly Poppy), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Argophýllum, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aristída, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Aristótelia, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aristolóchia (Birthwort), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* v. Hexand.

Arnica, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Artédia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Artemísia (Mugwort), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. sup.

Artocárpus, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Arum (Wake Robin, or Cuckoo Pint), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ix. Polyandria

Arúndo (Reed), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Asárum (Asarabacca), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogy.

Asclépias (Swallow-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Ascyrum (St. Peter's-wort), *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* iii. Polyandria

Aspálathus (African Broom), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Aspáragus (Asparagus), or Sperge, *Class* v. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Asperúgo (Wild Buglos, or Goose Grass), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aspérula (Woodroof), *Class* iv. Tetrandia, *Order* i. Monogynia

Asphódelus (Asphodel, or King's Spear), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Asplénium (Spleen-wort, or Milt-waste), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Aster (Star-wort), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Astrágalus (Liquorice Vetch, or Milk Vetch), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Astrántia (Black Masterwort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Astrónium, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Athamánta (Spignel), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Athanásia, *Class* xix Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Atráctylis (Distaff Thistle), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Atrágene, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Atrapháxis, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Atriplex (Orach), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dicœcia

Atropa (Deadly Nightshade), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Aucúba, *Class* xxii. Monœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria

Avéna (Oats), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Avérrhoa, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Avicénnia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Axýris, *Class* xxii. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria
Ayénia, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* iv. Pentandria
Azálea (American upright Honeysuckle), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

B

Báccharis (Plowman's Spikenard), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Bæckéa, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Ballóta (Black Horehound), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma
Baltimóra, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polyg. necess.
Banistéria, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Bánksia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Barléria *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Barnadésia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Pol. æqualis
Barringtónia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria
Bártsia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Basélla (Malabar Nightshade), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Bássia, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Bátis, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria
Bauhínia (Mountain Ebony), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Befária, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Begónia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* vii. Polyandria
Béllium, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polygamia super.
Béllis (Daisy), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polygamia super.
Bellónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Bérberis (Berberry, or Piperidge Bush), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Bérgia, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia
Besléria, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Béta (Beet), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Betónica (Betony), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosper.

Bétula (Birch), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Bídens (Water Hemp Agrim.), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqual.

Bignónia (Trumpet Flower), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Biscutélla (Buckler Mustard), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliculosa

Bisérrula, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Bíxa (Anotta), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Bládhia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Blakéa, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Blásia, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ

Blæria, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Bléchnum, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Blítum (Strawberry Spinach, or Blite), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Bobártia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Boccónia, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Boerháavia (American Hog-weed), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Bolétus, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi

Bómbax (Silk Cotton Tree), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Bóntia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Borássus, Appendix, Palma

Borbónia, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Borágo (Borrage), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Boséa (Yerva-mora, or Golden-rod Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Brabéium (African Almond), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Brássica (Cabbage), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Bráthys, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Bríza (Quaking Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Bromélia (Ananas, or Pine Apple), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Brómus (Brome Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Brossæa, Appendix, Palmæ
Browállia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Brownéa, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* v. Enneandria
Brunélla,
Brúnia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Brunsfélsia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Brucea, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria
Bryónia (Bryony), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* x. Syngenesia
Bryúm, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci
Búbon (Macedonian Parsley), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Bucida, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Buchnéra, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Buddléia, *Class* xv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Bufónia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Bulbocódium, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Bumálda, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Búnias, *Class* iv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa
Búnium (Pig-nut, or Earth-nut), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Buphthálmum (Ox-eye), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Bupleúrum (Hare's Ear), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Burmánnia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Burséra, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Bútomus (Flowering Rush, or Water Gladiolus), *Class* ix. Enneandria, *Order* vi. Hexagynia
Buxbáumia, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci
Búxus (Box Tree), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria
Býssus, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ
Buttnéria, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

C

Cacália (Alpine Colt's-foot), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqu.

Cáctus (Melon Thistle), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cáchrys, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cæsalpínia (Brasiletto), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Caléa, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqual.

Caléndula (Marygold), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polyg. neces.

Cálamus, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Calceolária, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Calycánthus (Virginian All-spice), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Polygynia

Cálla (African Arum), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ix. Polyandria

Callicárpa (Johnsonia), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Callígonum, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Callísia, *Class* iv. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Callítriche (Star-headed Water Chickweed), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Calódendrum, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Calophýllum, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cáltha (Marsh Marygold), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Cambógia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Camélia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Camerária, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Campánula (Bell-flower), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Camocládia, *Class* iv. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Camphorósma, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Canarína, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Canárium, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Canélla, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cánna (Indian Flowering Reed), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cánnabis (Hemp), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Cápparis (Caper Bush), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Caprária, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Cápsicum (Guinea Pepper), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogy.

Capúra, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cardamíne (Lady's Smock), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Cardiospérmum (Heart Pea), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Cárduus (Thistle), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqual.

Cárex, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Carica (Papaw), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* ix. Decandria

Carissa, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Carlína (Carline Thistle), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Carolinéa, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Caróxylon, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Carpésium, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Cárpinus (Hornbeam), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* 8. Polyandria

Cárthamus (Bastard Saffron), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Cárum (Carui, or Carraway), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Caryocar, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia

Caryophýllus (Clove Tree), *Class* xiii. Polyandria. *Order* i. Monogynia

Caryota, Appendix, Palmæ

Cassia (Wild Senna), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cássine (Hottentot Cherry), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Cassyt, *Class* ix. Enneandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Castilléia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Casuarína, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Catananche (Candy Lion's Foot), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Catesbæa (Lily Thorn), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Catúrus, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Caúcalis (Bastard Parsley), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digyn.

Ceanóthus (New Jersey Tea), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cecrópia, *Class* xxii. Diœcia, *Order* ii. Diandria

Cedréla, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Celástrus (Staff Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Celósia (Cock's-comb), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Célsia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Céltis (Nettle Tree), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Cénchrus, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Centauréa (Centaury), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.

Centélla, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria

Centúnculus, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cephalánthus (Button Wood), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cerástium (Mouse-ear Chickweed), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

Ceratocárpus, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Ceratónia (Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, Polycœcia

Ceratophýllum (Horned Pond-Weed), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Cérbera, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cércis (Judas Tree), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cerínthe (Honey-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Ceropégia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cestrum (Bastard Jasmine), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Chærophýllum (Wild Chervil), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Chalcás, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chamærops (Dwarf-palm, or Palmeto), Appendix, Palmæ

Chamira, *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Chára, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Cheiránthus (Stock July Flower), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Chelidónium (Celendine), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chelóne, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Chenólea, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chenopódium (Goose-foot, or Wild Orach), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cherléria, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Chiocócca, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chionánthus (Snow-drop Tree, or Fringe Tree), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chirónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chlóra, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chondrílla (Gum Succory), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Chrysánthemum (Corn Marygold), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Chrýsitrix, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dicœcia

Chrysobálanus (Cocoa Plumb), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chrysócoma (Golden Locks), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Chrysógonum, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Chrysophýllum (Star Apple), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Chrysosplénium (Golden Saxifrage), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cícca, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria

Cícer (Chich Peas), *Class.* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Chichórium (Succory, or Endive), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Cicúta (Water Hemlock), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cimicífuga, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia

Chinchóna, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cinna, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cinerária (Sky-flower), *Class* xix. Synge, *Order* ii. Polyg. sup.

Circæa (Enchanter's Nightshade), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cissámpelos, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xii. Monadelphia

Cissus, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cistus (Rock Rose), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Citharóxylon (Fiddle Wood), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Citrus (Citron), *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* ii. Icosandria

Cláthrus, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi

Clavária, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi

Claytónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Clématis (Virgin's Bower), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Cléome (Bastard Mustard), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Cleónia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Clerodéndrum, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Clibádium, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Cléthra, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cleyera, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cliffortia, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xi. Polyandria

Clinopódium (Field Basil), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Clitória, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Clúsia (Balsam Tree), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Clútia, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xiv. Gynandria

Clypéola (Treacle Mustard), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa

Cneórum (Widow Wail), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Cnícus (Blessed Thistle), *Class* x. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Cochleária (Scurvy-grass, or Spoon-wort), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa

Cócos (Cocoa-Nut), Palmæ

Códia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Coccóloba, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Códon, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Coffèa (Coffee-Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Coix (Job's Tears), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Cólchicum (Meadow Saffron), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Coldénia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* iii. Tetragynia

Collinsonia, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Columnéa, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Colútea (Bladder Senna), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Cómarum (Marsh Cinquefoil), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Polygynia

Combrétum, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cométes, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Commelína, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Commersónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Comocládia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Conférva, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ

Conium (Hemlock), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cónnarus, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Conocárpus (Button-Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Convallária (Lily of the Valley), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Convólvulus (Bind Weed), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Conýza (Flea-bane), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.

Copáifera, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Coprósma, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Córchorus (Jew's Mallow), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Córdia (Sibestan), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Coreópsis (Tick-seeded Sun-flower), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.

Coriándrum (Coriander), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Coriária (Myrtle-leaved Sumach), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* ix. Decandria

Córis (Heathlow Pine), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Corispérmum (Tick-seed), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Cornucópiæ, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Córnus (Dog-wood, or Cornelian Cherry), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Cornútia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Coronílla (Jointed-poded Coluta), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Corrigíola, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Cortúsa (Bear's-ear Sanicle), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Córylus (Hazel, or Nut-tree), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria
Corýmbium, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* vi. Monogynia
Corynocárpus, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogamia
Corýpha, Palmæ
Cóstus, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Cótula, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. superfl.
Cotylédon (Navel-wort), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia
Crámbe (Sea Cabbage), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa
Craméria, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Cranciolária, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Crássula (Lesser Orpine), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* v. Pentagyn.
Cratægus (Wild Service), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Cratæva (Garlic Pear), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Crépis (Bastard Hawk-weed), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis
Crescéntia (Calabash Tree), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Créssa, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Crínum (Asphodel Lily), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Críthmum (Samphire), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Crócus (Saffron), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Crotalária, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Cróton (Tallow-Tree, or Bastard Ricinus), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Crucianélla (Petty Madder), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cruzíta, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cucúbalus (Berry-bearing Chickweed), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Cúcumis (Cucumber), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* x. Syngenesia

Cucúrbita (Gourd), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* x. Syngenesia

Cumínum (Cumin), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cuníla, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cunónia, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cupánia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Cupréssus (Cypress), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelph.

Curatélla, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Curcúma (Turmerick), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cuscúta (Dodder), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cussónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cyanélla, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cýcas (Sego Palm), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Cýclamen (Sow-bread), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Cymbária, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Cynánchum, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cýnara (Artichoke), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqu.

Cynoglóssum (Hound's Tongue), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cynométra, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cynomórium, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Cynosúrus (Dog's-tail Grass), *Class* v. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Cyperus (English Galingale), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cypripédium (Lady's Slipper), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ii. Diandria

Cyrílla, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Cýtinus, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* viii. Dodecandria

Cytisus (Base-Tree Trefoil), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

D

Dáctylis (Cock's-foot Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Dáis, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dalbérgia, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iii. Octandria

Dalechámpia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Dáphne (Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Datísca (Bastard Hemp), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* x. Dodecand.

Datúra (Thorn Apple), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dáucus (Carrot), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Decumária, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Delíma, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Delphínium (Larkspur), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* iii. Trigyn.

Dentária (Tooth-wort), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Deutzia, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Diálium, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dianthéra, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Diánthus (Pink, or Carnation), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Diapénsia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dictámnus (Fraxinella, or White Dittany), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Didelta, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.

Digitális (Fox-glove), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Dílatris, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dillénia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Diódia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dionæa (Venus's Fly-trap), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dioscoréa, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* vi. Hexandria

Diósma (African Spirea), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Diospýrus (Indian Date Plum), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Diœcia

Dírca (Leather-wood), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Dípsacus (Teazel), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dísa, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ii. Diandria

Disándra, *Class* vii. Heptandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dodártia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Dódecas, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dodecátheon Meadia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dodonæa, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dólichos, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Doræna, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dombeya, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Dorónicum (Leopard's Bane), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Dorsténia (Contrayerva), *Class* xv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Drába (Whitlow Grass), *Class* xvi. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliquosa

Dracæna, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Dracocéphalum (Dragon's Head), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Dracóntium (Dragons), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ix. Polyandria

Drósera (Sun-dew), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Dryandra, *Class* xvii. Monadelphia, *Order* v. Enneandria

Drýas, *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Polygynia

Drýpis, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Duránta, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Dúrio, *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* iii. Polyandria

Duróia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

E

Ebenus (Ebony of Crete), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Echinóphora (Prickly Parsnip), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Echinops (Globe Thistle), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* v. Polygamia segregata

Echites, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Echium (Viper's Bugloss), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogy.

Eclipta, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Ehrharta, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ehrétia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ekebergia, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Elæagnus (Wild Olive), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Elæocarpus, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Eláis, Palmæ

Elaiodendron, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Elate, Palmæ

Elatérium, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Elatine (Water-wort), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Elephántopus (Elephant's Foot), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* v. Polygamia segregàta

Ellísia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Elymus, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Embothrium, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Empetrum (Black-berried Heath, or Crow-berries), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Epácris, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ephedra (Shrubby Horse-tail), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xii. Monadelphia

Epidéndrum (Vanilla, or Vanelloe), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* iv. Diandria

Epigæa (Trailing Arbutus), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Epilóbium (Willow Herb, or French Willow), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Epimédium (Barren-wort), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Equisétum (Horse-tail), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices.

Eránthemum, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Erica (Heath), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Erigeron, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Erinus, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Eriocaulon, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Eriocephalus, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polyg. neces.
Eriophorum, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Erithalis, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Ervum (Bitter Vetch), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandr.
Eryngium (Eryngo, or Sea Holly), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Erysimum (Hedge Mustard), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa
Erythrina (Coral-tree), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Erythronium (Dog's-tooth Violet), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Erythoxylon, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Escallonia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Ethulia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis
Eucléa, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* x. Dodecandria
Eugenia, *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Evolvulus, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia
Euonymus (Spindle-tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Eupatorium (Hemp Agrimony), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis
Euphorbia (Burning Thorny Plant, or Spurge), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Euphrasia (Eyebright), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Eurya, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Exacum, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Excœcaria, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

F

Fagara, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Fagonia, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Fágus (Beech), *Class* xxii. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria
Falkía, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Férula (Fennel Giant), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Ferrária, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* iii. Triandria
Festúca (Fescue Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Fevíllea, *Class* xxii. Diœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria
Ficus (Fig), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* v. Polycœcia
Filágo (CottonWeed), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polygamia necessaria
Flacourtia, *Class* xxii. Diœcia, *Order* xii. Icosandria
Flagellária, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Fontinális (Water Moss), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci
Forskohléa, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia
Fórstera, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ii. Diandria
Fothergílla, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Fragária (Strawberry), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Polygyn.
Frankénia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Fráxinus (Ash), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Diœcia
Fritillária (Fritillary), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Fúchsia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Fúcus (Wrack, or SeaWeed), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ
Fuiréna, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Fumária (Fumitory), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* ii. Hexandria
Fúsanus, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

G

Ghínia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Galánthus (Snow-drop), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Gálax, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Galaxia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* i. Triandria
Galéga (Goat's Rue), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandr.
Galénia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Galeópsis (Hedge Nettle), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Gálium (Lady's Bed-straw), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Galopina, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Garcínia, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Gardénia (Cape Jasmine), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Garidélla (Fennel-Flower of Crete), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Gaulthéria, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Gáura (Virginian Loosestrife), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Génipa, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Genísta (Single-seeded Broom), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Gentiána (Gentian, or Fell-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Geoffróya, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Geránium (Crane's Bill), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Gerárdia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Geropógon, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Gesnéria, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Gethýllis, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Géum (Aven's, or Herb Bennet), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Polygynia

Ginóra, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ginkgo, Planta Obscura.

Gisékia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Glabrária, *Class* xiii. Polyadelphia, *Order* iii. Polyandria

Gladíolus (Corn Flag), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Glaúx (Sea Milk-wort, or Black Salt-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Glecóma (Ground Ivy, or Gill), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Gleditsia (Three-thorned Acacia), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dicœcia

Glinus, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Glóbba, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia.
Globulária (Blue Daisy), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Gloriósa (Superb Lily), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Glúta, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* v. Pentandria
Glýcine (Carolina Kidney-bean Tree), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Glycyrrhíza (Liquorice), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Gmelína, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Gnaphálium (Cudweed), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Gnétum, *Class* xxii. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia
Gnidia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Gomózia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Gomphréna (Globe Amaranth), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Gonocárpus, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Gordónia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria
Gortéria, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.
Gossýpium (Cotton), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria
Gouánia, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia
Gratíola (Hedge Hyssop), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Gréwia, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ix. Polyandria
Grías, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Class* i. Monogynia
Griélum, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia
Grisléa, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Gronóvia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Gúajacum (Lignum Vitæ), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Guaréa, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Guettárda, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* vii. Heptandria
Guilandína (Bonduc, or Nickar-tree), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Gundélia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* v. Polygamia segregata
Gúnnera, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* i. Diandria
Gustávia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria
Gypsóphila, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

H

Hæmánthus (Blood Flower), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hæmatóxylum (Logwood), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Halésia, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Haléria (African Fly-honeysuckle), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Halóragis, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia

Hamamélis (Witch Hazel), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* ii. Digyn.

Hamélia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hartógia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hasselquístia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Hebénstrétia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Hédera (Ivy), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hedycárya, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xi. Polyandria

Hedyótis, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hedýsarum (French Honeysuckle), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Heistéria, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Helénium (Bastard Sunflower), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Helianthus (Sunflower), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.

Helicónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Helictéres (Skrew Tree), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* vii. Decandria

Heliocárpus, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Helióphila, *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Heliotrópium (Turn-sole), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Helónias, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Hellebórus (Black Hellebore), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Helvélla, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi

Hemerocállis (Day Lily, or Lily Asphodel), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hemionítis (Mule's Fern), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Hemiméris, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Heracléum (Cow Parsnep), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Hermánnia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* ii. Pentandria

Hérmas, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Hernándia (Jack in a Box), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Herniária (Rupture Wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Hésperis (Dame's Violet, Rocket, or Queen's July Flower), *Class* xvi. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Heuchéra, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Hibíscus (Althea Frutex, or Syrian Mallow), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Hierácium (Hawk-weed), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Híllia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Híppia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polygamia necessaria

Hippocratéa, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hippocrépis (Horseshoe Vetch), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Hippómane (Manchineel), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Hippóphaë (Sea Buckthorn), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandia

Hippúris, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hiræa, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Hirtélla, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hólcus (Indian Millet), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Holósteum, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Hopéa, *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* iii. Polyandria

Hórdeum (Barley), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Hormínum (Pyrenæan Clary), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Hottónia (Water Milfoil, or Water Violet), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Hovénia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Houstónia, *Class* iv. Tetrandia, *Order* i. Monogynia
Houtuynia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia
Hudsónia, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Hugónia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Húmulus (Hop), *Class* xxii Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria
Húra (Sand-box Tree), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia
Hyacínthus (Hyacinth), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Hýdnum, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi
Hydrángea, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Hydrástis (Yellow Root), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia
Hydrócharis (Frog's-bit), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* viii. Enneandria
Hydrocótyle (Water Navel-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Hydrólea, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Hydrophýlax, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Hydrophýllum (Water Leaf), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Hymenæa (Locust-tree, or Courbaril), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Hyobánche, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Hyoscýamus (Henbane), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Hyóseris, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis
Hypécoum, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Hypericum (St. John's Wort), *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* iii. Polyandria
Hýpnum, *Class* xxi. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci
Hypochæris, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis
Hypóxis, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Hyssópus (Hyssop), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosper.

I

Jacqúinia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Jambolífera, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Jasione (Sheep Scabious), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* vi. Monogynia

Jasmínum (Jasmine), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Játropha (Cassava), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelph.

Iberis (Candy Tuft, or Sciatic Cress), *Class* iv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa

Ignátia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ilex (Holly), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* iii. Tetragynia

Illecébrum (Mountain Knot Grass), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Illícium, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Impátiens (Balsam, or Female Balsamine), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* vi. Monogamia

Imperatória (Master-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Indigófera (Indigo), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Inocárpus, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Inula (Elacampane), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Ipomœa (Quamoclit), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Irésine, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Iris (Flower de Luce), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Isátis (Woad), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Ischæmum, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Isnárdia, *Class* xiv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Isóëtis, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Isopýrum, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Itea, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Iva (Jesuits' Bark Tree), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* v. Pentand.

Júglans (Walnut), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Júncus (Rush), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Jungermánnia, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ

Júngia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* v. Polyg. segreg.

Juníperus (Junipèr), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xii. Monadelph.

Jussieua, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Justícia (Malabar Nut), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ixia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ixora, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

K

Kálmia (Dwarf American Laurel), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Kæmpféria, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Kiggelária, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* ix. Decandria

Kleinhóvia, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* vii. Decandria

Knáutia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Knóxia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Kœnígia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Krameria, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Kúhnia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Kyllinga, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

L

Lachenália, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Lachnæa, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Lactúca (Lettuce), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqu.

Lœtia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Lagerstrœmia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Lagœcia (Bastard Cumin), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Lagúrus (Hare's-tail Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digyn.

Lámium (Dead Nettle, or Archangel), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Lántana (American Viburnum), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Lápsana (Nipple-wort), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis

Laserpítium (Laser-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digyn.

Lathræa, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Lathýrus (Chichling Vetch), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Lavéndula (Lavender), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosp.

Lavatéra, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Laugéria, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Láurus (Bay), *Class* ix. Enneandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Lawsónia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Leéa, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria
Lechéa, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Lécythis, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lédum (Marsh Cistus, or Wild Rosemary), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lémna (Duck Meat), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ii. Diandria
Leóntice (Lion's Leaf), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Leóntodon (Dandelion), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis
Leonúrus (Lion's Tail), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosp.
Lepídium (Dittander, or Pepper-wort), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa
Lerchéa, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* ii. Pentandria
Leucójum (Greater Snow-drop), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Leyséra, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Lichen (Liver-wort), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ
Licuala, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Ligústicum (Lovage), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Ligústrum (Privet), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lílium (Lily), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Limeum, *Class* vii. Heptandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Limodórum, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* i. Diandria
Limónia, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Limoséla (Least Water Plantain), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Lindérnia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Lincónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Lindera, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Linnæa, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Línum (Flax), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia
Lipária, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Lippia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma lygynia
Liquidámber (Sweet Gum), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria
Liriodéndrum (Tulip Tree), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Po-
Lisiánthus, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Lithospérmum (Gromwell), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Littorélla, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria
Lobélia (Cardinal Flower), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* vi. Monogamia
Lœflíngia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lœsélia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Lolium (Darnel, or Rye-grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Lonchítis (Rough Spleen-wort), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices
Lonicéra (Honeysuckle), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Loósa, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Loránthus, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lótus (Bird's-foot Trefoil), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Ludwígia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lunária (Moon-wort, Satin Flower, or Honesty), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa
Lupínus (Lupine), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Lýchnis (Campion), *Class* xviii. Decandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia
Lýcium (Box-thorn), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lycopérdon, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi
Lycopódium (Wolf's-claw Moss), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci
Lycopsis, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lýcopus (Water Horehound), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lygéum (Hooded Matweed), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Lysimáchia (Loosestrife), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Lýthrum (Willow Herb), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

M

Mába, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria
Macrocnémum, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Magnólia (Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Mahérnia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia
Málachra, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria
Málope (Bastard Mallow), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria
Malpíghia (Barbadoes Cherry), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Málva (Mallow), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria
Mamméa (Mammee), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Manéttia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Mangífera (Mango Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Manisúris, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia
Manúlea, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Maránta (Indian Arrow Root), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Marcgrávia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia
Marchántia, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ
Margaritária, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* viii. Enneandria
Marrúbium (Horehound), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma
Marsiléa, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices
Martýnia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Massónia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Matricária (Feverfew), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Matthíola, Appendix
Maurítia, Appendix
Medéola (Climbing African Asparagus), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Medicágo (Snail and Moon Trefoil), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Melaléuca, *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* iii. Polyandria
Melampódium, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polyg. necess.
Melampýrum (Cow-wheat), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Melánthium, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Melástoma (American Gooseberry), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Mélia (Bead Tree), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Meliánthus (Honey-flower), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Mélica, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Melicócca, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Melíssa (Baum), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Melíttis (Baum-leaved Archangel, or Bastard Baum), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Melóchia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* ii. Pentandria

Melódinus, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Melótheria (Small Creeping Cucumber), *Class* ix. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Memécylon, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Menáis, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Menispérmum (Moon Seed), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* x. Dodecandria

Méntha (Mint), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Mentzélia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Menyánthes (Bog-bean, or Marsh Trefoil), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Mercuriális (Mercury), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* viii. Enneand.

Mesembryánthemum (Fig Marygold), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

Messerschmídia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Méspilus (Medlar), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

Mésua (Indian Rose Chesnut), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Michélia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Micropus (Bastard Cudweed), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polyg. necēs.

Milium (Millet), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Milléria, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polyg. neces.

Millingtónia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Mimósa (Sensitive Plant), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Mímulus (Monkey Flower), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Mimúsops, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Minuártia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Mirábilis (Marvel of Peru), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Mitchélla, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Mitélla (Bastard American Sanicle), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Mníarum, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Mnium, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci
Mœhringia (Mountain Chickweed), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Mollúgo, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Moluccélla (Molucca Baum), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma
Momórica (Male Balsam Apple), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* x. Syngenesia
Monárda (Oswego Tea), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Monetia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Monniéria, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* i. Pentandria
Monotrópa, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Monsónia, *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* o. Dodecandria
Móntia (Blinks), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Montínia, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria
Moræa, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Morína, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Morinda, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Morisónia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Mórus (Mulberry Tree), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrand.
Múcor, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi
Mulléra, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Muncháusia, *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* o. Polyandria
Muntíngia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Murráya, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Músa (Plantain Tree), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monœcia
Mussænda, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Mutísia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Myágrum (Gold of Pleasure), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa

Mygínda, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* iii. Tetragynia

Myosótis (Mouse-ear Scorpion Grass), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Myosúrus (Mouse-tail), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Myríca (Candleberry Myrtle-gale, or Sweet Willow), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria

Myriophýllum (Water Milfoil), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Myrósma, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Mýrsine (African Box Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Myróxylon, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Mýrtus (Myrtle), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Myristica, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

N

Nájas, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Náma, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Nandina, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Napæa, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xii. Monadelphia

Narcíssus (Daffodil), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Nárdus, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Naucléa, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Nepénthes, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* iii. Tetrandria

Népeta (Cat-mint, or Nep), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Nephélium, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Nérium (Oleander, or Rose Bay), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Neuráda, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* v. Decagynia

Nicotiána (Tobacco), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Nigélla (Fennel Flower, or Devil in a Bush), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Nigrína, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Nipa, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Nissólia, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Nitrária, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Nolána, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Nyctánthes (Arabian Jasmine), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Nymphæa (Water Lily), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Nýssa (Tupelo Tree), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dicœcia

O

Obolária, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Ochna, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ocymum (Basil), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Œdéra, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* v. Polygamia segregata

Œnánthe (Water Drop-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Œnothéra (Tree Primrose), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Olax, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Oldenlándia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Oléa (Olive), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Olýra, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Omphaléa, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Onocléa (Sensible Polypody), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Onónis (Rest Harrow), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Onopórdum (Woolly Thistle), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqual.

Onósma, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ophioglóssum (Adder's Tongue), *Class* xxii. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Ophiorrhíza (Serpent's Tongue), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ophióxylon, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Ophíra, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ophrys (Twyblade), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* i. Diandria

Orchis, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* i. Diandria

Oríganum (Wild Marjorum), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* vii. Gymnosperma

Orixa, *Class* xv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ornithógalum (Star of Bethlehem), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ornithopus (Bird's Foot), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Orobánche (Broom Rape), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Orobus (Bitter Vetch), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandr.

Oróntium (Floating Arum), *Order* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ortégia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Oryza (Rice), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Osbéckia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Osmítes, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.

Osmúnda (Osmund Royal, or Flowering Fern), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Osteospermum (Hard-seeded Chrysanthemum), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polygamia necessaria

Osýris (Poet's Cassia), *Class* xxii. Dioecia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Othera, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Orthónna (African Ragwort), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polygamia necessaria

Oviéda, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Oxalis (Wood Sorrel), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

P

Pæderóta, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Pædéria, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Pæónia (Pæony), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Pallásia, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Pánax (Ginseng), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dioecia

Pancrátium (Sea Daffodil), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Pándanus, *Class* xxii. Dioecia, *Order* i. Monandria

Pánicum (Panic Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Papáver (Poppy), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Parietária (Pellitory), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia
Páris (Herb True-love, or One-berry), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia
Parkinsónia, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Parnássia (Glass of Parnassus), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia
Parthénium (Bastard Feverfew), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria
Páspalum, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Passerina (Sparrow-wort), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Passiflóra (Passion Flower), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* iv. Pentandria
Pastináca (Parsnip), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Patagónula, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Pavétta, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Paulínia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* ii. Trigynia
Péctis, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Pedálium, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Pediculáris (Rattle Coxcomb, or Louse-wort), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Pegánum (Wild Syrian Rue), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Peltária, *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa
Penæa, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Pentápedes, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vi. Dodecandria
Pénthorum, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia
Péplis (Water Purslane), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Perdícium, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Perílla, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma
Periploca (Virginian Silk), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Pergulária, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Petésia, *Class* iv. Tetrandia, *Order* i. Monogynia
Petivéria (Guinea-hen Weed), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iv. Tetragynia

Petréa, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Peucédanum (Hog's Fennel, or Sulphur-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Peziza (Cup Mushroom), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi

Pháca (Bastard Milk Vetch), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Phálaris (Canary Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Phállus (Stink-horns), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iv. Fungi

Pharnacéum, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Phárus, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* vi. Hexandria

Phascum, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci

Phaséolus (Kidney Bean), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Phellándrium, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Philadélphus (Mock Orange), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Phillýrea (Mock Privet), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Phléum (Cat's-tail Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Phlómis (Jerusalem Sage), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Phlóx (Lychnidea, or Bastard Lychnis), *Class* v Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Phœnix (Common Palm, or Date Palmæ Tree)

Phórmium, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Phrýma, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Phýlica (Bastard Alaternus), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Philiánthus (Sea-side Laurel), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Phyllächne, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Phýllis (Bastard Hare's-ear), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digyn.

Phýsalis (Alkekengi, or Winter Cherry), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Phytéuma (Rampions), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Phytolácca (American Nightshade), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* v. Decagynia

Pícris, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Pilulária (Pepper Grass), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Pimpinélla (Burnet Saxifrage), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Pingúicula (Butter-wort), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Pínus (Pine Tree), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Píper (Pepper), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Piscídia, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Pistácia (Pistacia Nut), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Pisónia (Fingrigo), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dicœcia

Pístia, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* v. Hexandria

Písum (Pea), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Plantágo (Plantain), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Plátanus (Plane Tree), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Plectrónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Plínia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Plukenétia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Plumbágo (Lead-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Pluméria (Red Jasmine), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Póa, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Podophýllum (Duck's-Foot, or May Apple), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Poinciána (Barbadoes Flower Fence), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Polemónium (Greek Valerian), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Polyánthes (Tuberose), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Pollia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Polycárpon, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Polycnémum, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Polýgala (Milk-wort), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iii. Octandria

Polýgonum (Knot-grass), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Polymnia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* 0. Polyg. neces.

Polypódium (Polypody), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Polyprémum (Carolina Flax), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Polytrichum (Golden Maiden Hair), Cryptogamia, *Class* xxiv. *Order* ii. Musci

Pommeréulla, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Pontedéria, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Pópulus (Poplar), *Class* xxii. Diœcia, *Class* vii. Octandria

Porána, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Porélla, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci

Portlándia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Portuláca (Purslane), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Potamogéton (Pond-weed), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* iii. Tetragynia

Potentílla (Cinquefoil), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Polygynia

Potérium (Burnet), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Póthos, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ix. Polyandria

Prásium (Shrubby Hedge-Nettle), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Prenánthes (Wild Lettuce), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Prémna, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Prímula (Primrose), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Prínos (Winter Berry), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Próckia, *Class* xviii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Proserpináca, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Prosópis, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Protéa (Silver Tree), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Prunélla (Self-heal), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosper.

Prúnus (Plum-tree), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Psídium (Guayava, or Bay Plum), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Psorálea, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* ii. Decandria

Psychótria, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ptélea (Shrub Trefoil), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ptéris (Brakes, or Female Fern), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices.

Pterocárpus, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Pterónia, *Order* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Pulmonária (Lung-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Púnica (Pomegranate), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Pýrola (Winter Green), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Pýrus (Pear), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Pentagynia

Q

Qúassia, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Qúercus (Oak), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria
Quéria, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Quisqúalís, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

R

Rajánia, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* vi. Hexandria
Rándia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Ranúnculus (Crowfoot), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia
Ráphanus (Radish), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa
Rauvólfia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Reaumúria, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia
Reneálmia, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Reséda (Bastard Rocket), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Réstio, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria
Rétzia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Rhacóma, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Rhámnus (Buckthorn), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.
Rhéedia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Rhéum (Rhubarb), *Class* ix. Enneandria, *Order* ii. Trigynia
Rhéxia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Rhinánthus (Elephant's Head), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Rhizóphora (Candle of the Indians), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Rhodiola (Rose Root), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* vii. Octandria
Rhododéndron (Dwarf Rose-bay), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Rhús (Sumach), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Ríbes (Currant Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Ríccia (Marsh Liver-wort), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ

Richárdia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Rícinus (Palma Christi), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Ricótia. *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Rivína, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Robínia (False Acacia), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Roélla, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Rondelétia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Rorídula, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Rósa (Rose), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Polygynia

Rosmarínus (Rosemary), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Rótala, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Rottboélla, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Royéna (African Bladder Nut), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Rúbia (Madder), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Rúbus (Raspberry), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* vi. Polygynia

Rudbeckia (Dwarf Sunflower), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.

Ruéllia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Rúmex (Dock), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Rúmphia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Rúppia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* iii. Tetragynia

Rúscus (Knee Holly, or Butchers' Broom), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xiii. Syngenesia

Russélia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Rúta (Rue), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

S

Sáccharum (Sugar Cane), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Digynia

Sagina (Pearl-wort), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* iii. Tetragynia

Sagittária (Arrow-head), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Salácia, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* iii. Triandria

Salicórnia (Jointed Glass-wort), *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sálix (Willow), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* ii. Diandria

Salsóla (Glass-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Salvadóra, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* iii. Tetragynia

Sálvia (Sage), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sámara, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sambúcus (Elder), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Sámolus (Round-leaved Water Pimpernel), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Samýda, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sanguinária (Puccoon), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sanguisórba (Greater Wild Burnet), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sanícula (Sanicle), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Sántalum (Saunders), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Santolína (Lavender Cotton), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Sapíndus (Soap-berry), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Saponária (Soap-wort), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Saráca, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* ii. Hexandria

Sarracénia (Side-saddle Flower), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Saróthra (Bastard Gentian), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigyn.

Saturéja (Savory), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Saurúrus (Lizard's Tail) *Class* vii. Heptandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Satýrium (Lizard Flower), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ii. Diandr.

Sauvagésia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Saxífraga (Saxifrage), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Scabiósa (Scabious), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Scabríta, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Scándix (Shepherd's Needle, or Venus's Comb), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Scævola, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Scheuchzéria (Lesser Flowering Rush), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Scheffieldia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Schínus (Indian Mastick), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* ix. Decandr.

Schmedélia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Schœnus (Bastard Cypress), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Schrebéra, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Schwálbea, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Schwénkia, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Scílla (Squill), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Scírpus (Rush Grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Scleránthus (German Knot-grass, or Knawel), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Scólymus (Golden Thistle), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Scopária, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Scopólia, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* vi. Octandria

Scorpiúrus (Caterpillars), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Scorzonéra (Viper Grass), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Scrophulária (Fig-wort), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Scutellária (Skull-cap), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Secále (Rye), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Securidáca, *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iii. Octandria

Sédum (Lesser Houseleek), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

Seguiéria, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Selágo, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* iii. Angiosperma

Selínum (Milk Parsley), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Semecárpus, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Trigynia

Sempervívum (Houseleek), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* v. Dodecagy.

Senécio (Groundsel), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Séptas, *Class* vi. Heptandria, *Order* iv. Heptagynia

Serápias (Helleborine), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ii. Diandria

Seríola, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Seríphium, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Monogamia

Serpícula, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria

Serrátula (Saw-wort), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Sesámum (Oily Purging Grain), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Séseli (Hartwort of Marseilles), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Sesúvium, *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Sheffiéldia

Sherardia (Little Field Madder), *Class* iv. Tetrandia, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sibbáldia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Sibthórpia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Sícyos (Single-seeded Cucumber), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* x. Syngenesia

Sída (Indian Mallow), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria

Siderítis (Iron-wort), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosp.

Sideróxylon (Iron-wood), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Sigesbéckia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. super.

Siléne (Viscous Campion), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigyn.

Sílphium (Bastard Chrysanthemum), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iv. Polyg. necess.

Sinápis (Mustard), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Siphonánthus, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sírium, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Síson (Bastard Stone Parsley), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Sisýmbrium (Water Cresses), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Sisýrinchium (Bermudiana), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ii. Trigynia

Sium (Water Parsnep), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Skimmia, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sloanéa (Apeiba of Brasilians), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Smílax (Rough Bindweed), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* vi. Hexandria

Smýrnium (Alexanders), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Solándra, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Solánum (Nightshade), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Soldanélla (Soldanel), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Solidágo (Golden Rod), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Sónchus (Sow Thistle), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Sonnerátia, *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sophóra, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sórbus (Service Tree), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Spárgánium (Burr Reed), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandr.

Sparrmánia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Spártium (Broom), *Class* xiv. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Spathélia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Spérgula (Spurrey), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

Spermacóce (Button Weed), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Spæránthus (Globe Flower), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* v. Polyg. segreg.

Sphágnum (Bog-moss), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci

Spigélia (Worm-grass), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Spilánthus, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Spinácia (Spinach), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Spínifex, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Spiræa (Spiræa Frutex), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* iv. Pentagyn.

Spláchnum, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci

Spóndias (Brasilian Plum), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

Stáchys (Base Horehound), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Stæhelína, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Stapélia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Staphyléa (Bladder Nut), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Státice (Thrift, or Sea Pink), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* v. Pentagynia

Stellária (Great Chickweed), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigin.

Stelléra (German Groundsel), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia.

Stemódia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Stercúlia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Stéris, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Stéwartia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Stipa (Feather-grass), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Stilágo, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ii. Triandria

Stílbe, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* ii. Dicœcia

Stillíngia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelphia

Stœbe (Bastard Æthiopian Elichrysum), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* v. Polyg. segreg.

Stratiótes (Water Soldier), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vi. Hexagynia

Struthíola, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Strúmpfia, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* vi. Monogynia

Strýchnos, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Stýrax (Storax Tree), *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Subulária (Rough-leaved Alysson), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa

Suriána, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

Swértia (Marsh Gentian), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digyn.

Symphónia, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* ii. Pentandria

Sýmphytum (Comphrey), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Sýmplocas, *Class* xviii. Polyadelphia, *Order* iii. Polyandria

Syrínga (Lilac), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Swiciénia (Mahogany Tree), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

T

Tabernæmontána, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tácca, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Tagétes (African Marygold), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Tamaríndus (Tamarind Tree), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Támarix (Tamarisk), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Támus (Black Bryony), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* vi. Hexandria

Tanacétum (Tansey), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Tarchonánthus (Shrubby African Fleabane), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Targiónia, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ

Táxus (Yew Tree), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* xii. Monadelphia

Téctona, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Teléphium (True Orpine), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Terminália, *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia

Ternstrómia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tetrácera, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Tetragónia, *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* iv. Pentagynia

Teúcrium (Germander), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Thalía, *Class* i. Monandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Thalíctrum (Meadow Rue), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Thápsia (Deadly Carrot, or Scorching Fennel), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia.

Théa (Tea Tree), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Theligonum (Dog's Cabbage), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* viii. Polyandria

Theobróma (Chocolate Nut), *Class* xvii. Polyadelphia, *Order* i. Pentandria

Theophrásta, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Thésium (Bastard Toad Flax), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Thláspi (Mithridate Mustard, or Treacle Mustard), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa

Thouínia, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Thyrállis, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Thúja (Arbor Vitæ), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* ix. Monadelph.

Thunbérgia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiospèrma

Thýmbra (Mountain Hyssop), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Thýmus (Thyme), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Tiarélla, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Tília (Lime Tree), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia.

Tillæa (Small Annual Houseleek), *Class* xiv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tillándsia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tínus, *Class* ix. Enneandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Toluífera (Balsam of Tolu Tree), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tomex, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tordýlium (Hartwort of Crete), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Torénia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Tormentílla (Tormentil), *Class* xii. Icosandria, *Order* v. Polygynia

Tournefórtia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tózzia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma

Trachélium (Umbelliferous Throat-wort), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tradescántia (Virginian Spider-wort), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Trágia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Tragopógon (Goat's Beard), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Trápa (Water Caltrops), *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogyn.

Treméla, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ

Tréwia, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Triánthema (Horse Purslane), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tríbulus (Caltrops), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Trichília, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Trichománes, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices

Trichosánthes (Serpent Cucumber), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* x. Syngenesia

Trichostéma, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosperma

Trídax (Trailing Starwort of Vera Cruz), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Trientális (Winter-green, with Chickweed Flowers), *Class* vii. Heptandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Trifólium (Trefoil), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Triglóchin (Arrow-headed Grass), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Trigonélla (Fenugreek), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria

Trillium (Herb Truelove of Canada), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Trílix, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Triópteris, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Triósteum (Fever-root, or False Ipecacuana), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tripláris, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Trípsacum, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Tríticum (Wheat), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* iii. Digynia

Triumfétta, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tróllius (Globe Ranunculus), *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Tropæolum (Indian Cress), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Tróphis, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria

Tulbágia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Túlipa (Tulip), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Turnéra, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Turræa, *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Turrítis (Tower Mustard), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* i. Siliquosa

Tussilágo (Colt's Foot), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Týpha (Cat's-tail, or Reedmace), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

V

Vaccínium (Whortle Berry), *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Vahlia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Valántia (Crosswort), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia
Valeriána (Valerian), *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Vállea, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Vallisnéria, *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* ii. Diandria
Vandéllia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Varrónia, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Vatéria, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Vática, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Valézia, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Vélla (Spanish Cress), *Class* xv. Tetradynamia, *Order* ii. Siliculosa
Verátrum (White Hellebore), *Class* xxiii. Polygamia, *Order* i. Monœcia
Verbáscum (Mullein), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Verbéna (Vervain), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Verbesína, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polyg. super.
Verónica (Speedwell), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Vibúrnum (Pliant Mealy Tree, or Wayfaring Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Vícia (Vetch), *Class* xvii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Vîncía (Periwinkle), *Class* v. Petandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Viola (Violet), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Monognamia
Vírécta, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Viscum (Misletoe), *Class* xxii. Dicœcia, *Order* iv. Tetrandria
Visnéa, *Class* xi. Dodecandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia
Vítex (Agnus Castus, or Chaste Tree), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Vîtis (Vine), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia
Volkaméria, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma
Ulex (Furze, Whins, or Gorfs), *Class* vii. Diadelphia, *Order* iv. Decandria
Ulmus (Elm Tree), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* ii. Digynia
Ulva (Laver), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* iii. Algæ
Uníola (Sea-side Oats of Carolina), *Class* iii. Tirandira, *Order* ii. Digynia
Unóna, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Uréna (Indian Mallow), *Class* xvi. Monadelphia, *Order* vii. Polyandria.

Unxia, *Class* xix. Syngenes. *Order* ii. Polyg. superfl.

Urtíca (Nettle), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iv Tetrandria

Utriculária (Water Milfoil), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Uvária, *Class* xiii. Polyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Uvulária, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

W

Wachendórfia *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Walthéria, *Class* xvi. Monadelphia. *Order* ii. Pentandria

Weigéla, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Weinmánnia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* ii. Digynia

Willíchia, *Class* iii. Triandría, *Order* i. Monogynia

Winteránia

Wintéra, *Class* xiii. Pólyandria, *Order* vii. Polygynia

Witsénia, *Class* iii. Triandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Wulfénia, *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Wurmbéa, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

X

Xánthium (Lesser Burdock), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Xeránthemum (Austrian sneezewort, or Eternal Flower), *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* ii. Polygamia superflua

Ximénia, *Class* viii. Octandria, *Order* i. Monogynia.

Xylophýlla, *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* iii. Trigynia

Xylópia, *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ix. Polyandria

Xýris, *Class* iv. Tetrandria, *Order* i. Monogynia.

Y

Yúcca (Adam's Needle), *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Z

Zámia, *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* i. Filices.

Zanichéllia (Triple-headed Pond-weed), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* i. Monandria

Zanónia, *Class* xxii. Diœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Zanthóxylum (Tooth-ach Tree), *Class* xxii. Diœcia, *Order* v. Pentandria

Zea (Indian, or Turkey wheat), *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* iii. Triandria

Zinnia, *Class* xix. Syngenes. *Order* ii. Polyg. super.

Zizánia, *Class* xxi. Monœcia, *Order* vi. Hexandria

Zizíphora (Syrian Field Basil), *Class* ii. Diandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

Zœgea, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* iii. Polyg. frustr.

Zostéra (Grass-wrack), *Class* xx. Gynandria, *Order* ix. Polyand.

Zygophýllum (Bean Caper), *Class* x. Decandria, *Order* i. Monogynia

TABLE IV.

AN

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE

OF

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH NAMES

OF

PLANTS,

FROM THE MOST APPROVED AUTHORS,

Referred to their respective Genera.

A

Abele, *Populus*
Abelmosk, *Hibiscus*
Acacia, *Mimosa*
Acacia, false, *Robinia*
Acacia, German, *Prunus*
Acacia, three-thorned, *Gleditsia*
Acajou, *Anacardium*
Aconite, *Aconitum*
Aconite, Winter, *Helleborus*
Adam's Apple, *Citrus*
Adam's Needle, *Yucca*
Adder's Wort, *Polygonum*
Adder's Tongue, *Ophioglossum*
Adragant, Gum, see Tragacanth
Agaric, *Agaricus*
Agnus castus, *Vitex*
Agrimony, *Agrimonia*
Agrimony, Hemp, *Eupatorium*
Agrimony, Bastard Hemp, *Ageratum*
Agrimony, Naked-headed Hemp, *Verbesina*
Agrimony, Water Hemp, *Bidens*
Ague Tree, *Laurus*
Aikraw, *Lichen scrob.*
Alaternus, Bastard, *Phylica*
Alder, Betula
Alder, Black, or Berry-bearing *Rhamnus*
Ale-cost, *Tanacetum*

Ale-hoof, *Glechoma*
Alexanders, *Smyrnium*
Alkali, *Salicornia*
Alkanet, *Lithospermum*
Alkekengi, *Physalis*
All-good, *Chenopodium*
All-heal, Clowns, *Stachys*
All-heal, Hercules's, *Pastinaca*
All-heal, Hercules's, *Heracleum*
All-seed, *Linum*
All-spice, *Myrtus*
Alligator Pear, *Laurus*
Almond, *Amygdalus*
Almond, African, *Brabejum*
Almond, Ethiopian, *Brabejum*
Aloe, American, *Agave*
Aloe, Water, *Stratiotes*
Althæa frutex, *Hibiscus*
Alysson, Rough-leaved, *Subularia*
Amaranth, *Amaranthus*
Amaranth, Globe, *Gomphrena*
Amber Tree, *Anthospermum*
Amellus of Virgil, *Aster*
Amomum Plinii, *Solanum*
Amomum, German, *Sison*
Ananas, *Bromelia*
Angelica, Berry-bearing, *Aralia*
Angelica, Wild, *Ægopodium*
Angelica Tree, *Aralia*
Anife, *Pimpinella*
Anotta, *Bixa*
Apeiba of the Brasilians, *Sloanea*
Apple, *Pyrus*
Apple, Adam's, *Citrus*
Apple, Blad, *Cactus*
Apple, Custard, *Annona*
Apple, Love, *Solanum*
Apple, Mad, *Solanum*
Apple, Male Balsam, *Momordica*
Apple, May, *Podophyllum*
Apple, Pine, *Bromelia*
Apple, Purple, *Annona*
Apple, Soap, *Sapindus*
Apple, Sour, *Annona*
Apple, Star, *Chrysophyllum*
Apple, Sugar, *Annona*
Apple, Sweet, *Annona*
Apple, Thorn, *Datura*
Apple, Water, *Annona*
Apricot, *Prunus*
Arbor Vitæ, *Thuya*
Arbutus Trailing, *Epigæa*
Arcel, *Lichen omph.*
Ar-nuts, *Avena elet*
Archangel, *Lamium*
Archangel, Baulm-leav'd, *Melittis*
Archangel, Yellow, *Galeopsis*
Arrowhead, *Sagittaria*
Arrow-headed Grass, *Triglochin*
Arrow-root, Indian, *Maranta*
Arse-smart, *Polygonum*
Artichoke, *Cynara*
Artichoke, Jerusalem, *Helianthus*
Arum, African, *Calla*
Arum, Floating, *Orontium*
Asarabacca, *Asarum*
Ash, *Fraxinus*
Ash, Mountain, *Sorbus*
Ash, Poison, *Rhus*
Ash-weed, *Ægopodium*

Asparagus, Climbing, African, *Medeola*
Asp, or Aspen Tree, *Populus*
Asphodel, *Asphodelus*
Asphodel, African, *Anthericum*
Asphodel, Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Asphodel, Lily, *Crinum*
Asses Cucumber, *Momordica*
Atamasco Lily, *Amaryllis*
Avens, *Geum*
Avocado Pear, *Laurus*
Auricula, *Primula*
Auricula, Borrage-leaved, *Verbascum*
Ax-vetch. See Hatchet-vetch
Azarole, *Cratægus*
Azerira, *Prunus*

B

Balaustine, *Punica*
Balm, see Baulm
Balm of Gilead, false, *Dracocephalon*
Balsam, *Impatiens*
Balsam of Tolu, *Toluifera*
Balsam Apple, Male, *Momordica*
Balsam Tree, *Clusia*
Balsam Tree, *Pistacia*
Balsam Tree, *Copaifera*
Balsamine, Female, *Impatiens*
Bamboo Cane, *Arundo*
Banana, *Musa*
Bane-berries, *Actæa*
Banian Tree, *Ficus*
Bark, True Jesuit's, *Cinchona*
Bark, False Jesuit's, *Iva*
Bark, Ilathera, *Clutia*
Bark, Winter's, *Laurus*
Barley, *Hordeum*
Barren-wort, *Epimedium*
Base-tree Trefoil, *Cytisus*
Basil, *Ocimum*
Basil, Field, *Clinopodium*
Basil, American Field, *Monarda*
Basil, Syrian Field, *Ziziphora*
Basil, Stone, *Thymus*
Basil, Wild, *Thymus*
Batchelor's Buttons, *Lychnis*
Batchelor's Pear, *Solanum*
Baulm, *Melissa*
Baulm, Bastard, *Melittis*
Baulm, Moldavian, *Dracocephalum*
Baulm, Molucca, *Moluccella*
Baulm, Turkey, *Dracocephalum*
Bay, *Laurus*
Bay, Loblolly, *Gordonia*
Bay, Rose, *Nerium*
Bay, Dwarf Rose, *Rhododendrum*
Bay, Mountain Rose, *Rhododendrum*
Bay, Sweet-flowering, *Magnolia*
Bay Plumb, *Psidium*
Bead Tree, *Melia*
Bean, *Vicia*
Bean, Bog, *Menyanthes*
Bean, white, *Cratægus*
Bean, Kidney, *Phaseolus*
Bean Tree, Kidney, *Glycine*
Bean Tree of America, *Erythrina*
Bean Tree, Binding, *Mimosa*
Bean Caper, *Zygophyllum*

Bean Trefoil, *Cytisus*
Bean Trefoil, Stinking, *Anagyris*
Bear-berries, *Arbutus*
Bear-bind, *Convolvulus*
Bear's-breach, *Acanthus*
Bear's-ear, *Primula*
Bear's-ear Sanicle, *Cortusa*
Bear's-foot, *Helleborus*
Beard, Old Man's, *Clematis*
Beech, *Fagus*
Beet, *Beta*
Bee-flower, *Ophrys*
Behen, White, *Cucubalus*
Bell-flower, *Campanula*
Bells Canterbury, *Campanula*
Bed-straw, *Galium*
Bell-Pepper, *Capsicum*
Belladona Lily, *Amaryllis*
Belvidere, *Chenopodium*
Bellyach-weed, *Jatropha*
Benjamin Tree, *Laurus*
Bennet, Herb, *Geum*
Berberry, *Berberis*
Bermudiana, *Sisyrinchium*
Betony, *Betonica*
Betony, Paul's, *Veronica*
Betony, Water, *Scrophularia*
Big, *Hordeum*
Bilberry, *Vaccinium*
Bindweed, *Convolvulus*
Bindweed, Black, *Tamus*
Bindweed, Rough, *Smilax*
Birch, *Betula*
Birch of Jamaica, *Pistacia*
Bird-cherry, *Prunus*
Bird Pepper, *Capsicum*
Bird's Eye, *Adonis*
Bird's Foot, *Ornithopus*
Bird's Foot Trefoil, *Lotus*
Bird's Nest, *Ophrys*
Bird's Nest, Purple, *Orchis*
Birch, *Betula*
Birth-wort, *Aristolochia*
Bishop's-weed, *Ammi*
Bistort, *Polygonum*
Bitter-gourd, *Cucumis*
Bitter-sweet, *Solanum*
Bitter-vetch, *Ervum*
Bitter-vetch, *Orobus*
Bitter-vetch, Jointed podded, *Ervum*
Bitter-wort, *Gentiana*
Blackberry, *Rubus*
Blad Apple, *Cactus*
Bladder Nut, *Staphylæa*
Bladder Nut, African, *Royena*
Bladder Nut, Laurel-leaved, *Ilex*
Bladder Senna, *Colutea*
Bladder Senna, Jointed podded, *Coronilla*
Blessed Thistle, *Cnicus*
Blindman's Ball, *Lycoperdon bov.*
Blinks, *Montia*
Blite, *Blitum*
Blite, *Amaranthus*
Blood-flower, *Hæmanthus*
Blood-wood, *Hæmantoxylon*
Blood-wort, *Rumex*
Blue-bonnets, *Centaurea cyan*
Blue-bottle, *Centaurea*
Bogbean, *Menyanthes*
Bogberries, *Vaccinium*

Bogwhorts, *Vaccinium*
Bonduc, *Guilandina*
Bonnet Pepper, *Capsicum*
Bore-cole, *Brassica*
Borrage, *Borrago*
Bottle-flower, *Centaurea*
Box, *Buxus*
Box, African, *Myrsine*
Box, Low, *Polygala*
Boxthorn, *Lycium*
Brackens, *Pteris*
Brakes, *Pteris*
Bramble, *Rubus*
Brank, *Polygonum*
Brank Ursine, *Acanthus*
Brasletto, *Cæsalpina*
Break-stone, *Saxifraga*
Break-stone, Parsley, *Aphanes*
Briar, Sweet, *Rosa*
Briar, Wild, *Rosa*
Brimstone-wort, *Peucedanum*
Bristol, Flower of, *Lychnis*
Broccoli, *Brassica*
Brooklime, *Veronica*
Broom, *Spartium*
Broom, African, *Aspalathus*
Broom, Dyer's, *Genista*
Broom, Dwarf, *Genista*
Broom, Single-seeded, *Genista*
Broom, Rape, *Orobanche*
Broom, Rape, with great Purple Flowers, *Lathræa*
Brown-wort, *Scrophularia*
Brown-wort, *Prunella*
Bryony, *Bryonia*
Bryony, Black, *Tamus*
Buckler, Mustard, *Biscutella*
Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago*
Buck's-horn, Warted, *Cochlearia*
Buck-thorn, *Rhamnus*
Buck-thorn, Sea, *Hippophaë*
Buck-wheat, *Polygonum*
Bugbane. See Bogbean
Bugle, *Ajuga*
Bugloss, *Anchusa*
Bugloss, Small wild, *Asperugo*
Bugloss, Viper's, *Echium*
Bullace Tree, *Chrysophyllum*
Bullace Tree, *Prunus*
Burdock, *Arctium*
Burdock, Lesser, *Xanthium*
Bur-Marygold, *Bidens*
Burnet, Garden, *Poterium*
Burnet, Greater wild, *Sanguisorba*
Burnet Saxifrage, *Pimpinella*
Burning Thorny Plant, *Euphorbia*
Bur Reed, *Sparganium*
Butcher's Broom, *Ruscus*
Butter Burr, *Tussilago*
Butter-cups, *Ranunculus*
Butter-wort, *Pinguicula*
Button Tree, *Conocarpus*
Button Weed, *Spermacoce*
Button Wood, *Cephalanthus*

C

Cabbage, *Brassica*
Cabbage, Dog's, *Theligonum*
Cabbage, Sea, *Crambe*
Cabbage Tree, *Cacalia*
Calabash, *Cucurbita*
Calabash Tree, *Crescentia*

Calamint, *Melissa*
Calamint, Water, *Mentha*
Cale, *Brassica*
Cale, Sea, *Crambe*
Caltrops, *Tribulus*
Caltrops, Water, *Trapa*
Calve's Snout, *Antirrhinum*
Cammock, *Ononis*
Campeachy Wood, *Hæmatoxylon*
Camphire Tree, *Laurus*
Campion, *Angrostemma*
Campion, *Lychnis*
Campion, Viscous, *Silene*
Canary-grass, *Phalaris*
Candle of the Indians. See Kandel
Candleberry Myrtle, *Myrica*
Candy Carrot, *Athamanta*
Candy Lion's Foot, *Catananche*
Candy Tuft, *Iberis*
Candy Tuft Tree, *Iberis*
Cane or Reed, *Arundo*
Cane, Sugar, *Saccharum*
Canterbury Bells, *Campanula*
Caper-Bush, *Capparis*
Caper, Bean, *Zygophyllum*
Caraway, *Carum*
Cardinal-flower, *Lobelia*
Carline Thistle, *Carlina*
Carnation, *Dianthus*
Carnation, Spanish, *Poinciana*
Carnation Tree, *Cacalia*
Carob Tree, *Ceratonia*
Carrot, *Daucus*
Carrot, Candy, *Athamanta*
Carrot, Deadly, *Thapsia*
Carui, *Carum*
Cashew-nut, *Anacardium*
Cassava, *Jatropha*
Cassia, Poet's, *Osyris*
Cassidony, *Gnaphalium*
Cassiobury Bush, *Cassine*
Catchfly, *Silene*
Catmint, *Nepeta*
Cat's-foot, *Glechoma*
Cat's-foot Mountain, *Gnaphalium*
Cat's-tail, *Typha*
Caterpillars, *Scorpiurus*
Cauliflower, *Brassica*
Cedar, *Juniperus*
Cedar of Jamaica, Bastard, *Theobroma*
Cedar, White, *Cupressus*
Cedar of Busaco, *Cupressus*
Cedar of Libanus, *Pinus*
Celandine, *Chelidonium*
Celandine, Lesser, *Ranunculus*
Celandine Tree, *Bocconia*
Celeriac, *Apium*
Celery, *Apium*
Centaury, *Centaurea*
Centaury, Lesser, *Gentiana*
Ceterach, *Asplenium*
Chamomile, *Anthemis*
Champignion, *Agaricuscam*
Chardon, *Cynara*
Charlock, *Sinapi*
Charlock, White-flowered, with jointed Pods, *Raphanus*
Chaste Tree, *Vitex*
Cheese Rennet, *Galium*
Cherry, *Prunus*
Cherry, Barbadoes, *Malpighia*

Cherry, Bird, *Prunus*
Cherry, Cornelian, *Cornus*
Cherry, Dwarf, *Lonicera*
Cherry, Hottentot, *Cassine*
Cherry, Winter, *Physalis*
Cherry, Winter, *Solanum*
Cherry of the Alps, *Lonicera*
Cherry Laurel, *Prunus*
Chervil, Garden, *Scandix*
Chervil, Wild, *Chærophyllum*
Chesnut, *Fagus*
Chesnut, Horse, *Æsculus*
Chesnut, Indian Rose, *Mesua*
Chich Peas, *Cicer*
Chiches, *Cicer*
Chichling Vetch, *Lathyrus*
Chickweed, *Alsine*
Chickweed, African, *Mollugo*
Chickweed, Berry-bearing, *Cucubalis*
Chickweed, Great, *Stellaria*
Chickweed, Mountain, *Mœhringia*
Chickweed, Mouse-ear, *Cerastium*
Chickweed, Small-water, *Montia*
China Root, *Smilax*
China Rose, *Hibiscus*
Chinquapin, *Fagus*
Chocolate-nut, *Theobroma*
Christmas Rose, *Helleborus*
Christopher, Herb, *Actæa*
Christ's-thorn, *Rhamnus*
Chrysanthemum, Bastard, *Silphium*
Chrysanthemum, Hard-seeded, *Osteospermum*
Ciboules, *Allium*
Cicely, Sweet, *Scandix*
Cinnamon Tree, *Laurus*
Cinnamon, White, *Laurus*
Cinquefoil, *Potentilla*
Cinquefoil, Marsh, *Comarum*
Cistus, Marsh, *Ledum*
Cistus, Lesser Marsh, *Andromeda*
Cistus, Nettle-leaved, *Turnera*
Cistus, Rape of, *Asarum*
Citron, *Citrus*
Citrul, *Cucurbita*
Cives, *Allium*
Clary, *Salvia*
Clary, Pyrænean, *Horminum*
Clivers, *Galium*
Cloud-berry, *Rubuscham*
Clove July Flower, *Dianthus*
Clove Tree, *Caryophyllus*
Clover, *Trifolium*
Clover, Dutch, *Trifolium*
Clown's, Allheal, *Stachys*
Clown's Wound-wort, *Stachys*
Cob-nut, *Corylus*
Cock's-comb, *Celosia*
Cock's-comb, *Pedicularis*
Cock's-comb, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Cock's-head, *Hedysarum*
Cocoa-nut, *Cocos*
Cocoa-plumb, *Chrysobalanus*
Codlin Tree, *Pyrus*
Codlins and Cream, *Epilobium*
Coffee Tree, *Coffea*
Cole-seed, *Brassica*
Cole-rape, *Brassica*
Cole-wort, *Brassica*

Cole-wort, Sea, *Crambe*
Cole-wort, Sea, *Convolvulus*
Coloquintida, *Cucumis*
Colt's-foot, *Tussilago*
Colt's-foot, Alpine, *Caculia*
Colt's-foot, Foreign, *Cacalia*
Columbine, *Aquilegia*
Columbine Feathered, *Thalictrum*
Colutea, Jointed podded, *Coronilla*
Comphry, *Symphytum*
Consound, Greater, *Symphytum*
Consound, Lesser, *Bellis*
Consound, Middle, *Ajuga*
Consound, Royal, *Delphinium*
Consound, Saracen's, *Solidago*
Consound, the True Saracen's, *Senecio*
Contrayerva, *Dorstenia*
Contrayerva of Hernandez, *Passiflora*
Convall, Lily, *Convallaria*
Coral Tree, *Erithrina*
Coral-wort, *Dentaria*
Coriander, *Coriandrum*
Cork Tree, *Quercus suber*
Corn, Indian, *Zea*
Corn Flag, *Gladiolus*
Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum*
Corn Parsley, *Sison*
Corn Rocket, *Bunias*
Corn Rose, *Papaver*
Corn Sallad, *Valeriana*
Cornel Tree, *Cornus*
Cornelian Cherry, *Carnus*
Costmary, *Tanacetum*
Cotton, *Gossypium*
Cotton, Lavender, *Santolina*
Cotton Tree, Silk, *Bombax*
Cotton Grass, *Eriophorum*
Cotton Weed, *Filago*
Coventry Bells, *Campanula*
Courbaril, *Hymenæa*
Cow-quakes, *Briza*
Cowslip, *Primula*
Cowslip, American, *Dodecatheon*
Cowslip, Jerusalem, *Pulmonaria*
Cowslip, Mountain, *Pulmonaria*
Cow's Lungwort, *Verbascum*
Cow Parsnep, *Heracleum*
Cow Weed, *Chærophyllum*
Cow Wheat, *Melampyrum*
Coxcomb. See Cock's-comb
Crab Tree, *Pyrus*
Crake-berries, *Empetrum*
Cranberries, *Vaccinium*
Crane's Bill, *Geranium*
Creeper, Virginian, *Hedera*
Cress, *Lepidium*
Cress, Indian, *Tropæolum*
Cress, Sciatica, *Iberis*
Cress, Spanish, *Vella*
Cress, Swines, *Cochlearia*
Cress, Wall, *Turritis*
Cress, Warted, *Cochlearia*
Cress, Water, *Sisymbrium*
Cross, Winter, *Erisymum*
Cross, Jerusalem, *Lychnis*
Cross, Knights, *Lychnis*
Cross, Scarlet, *Lychnis*
Cross-wort, *Valantia*

Crow-berries, *Empetrum*
Crow-foot, *Ranunculus*
Crow-sick, *Conferva riv.*
Crown Imperial, *Fritillaria*
Cuckoo Flower, *Cardamine*
Cuckoo-pint, *Arum*
Cucumber, *Cucumis*
Cucumber, Asses, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Egyptian, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Serpent, *Trichosanthes*
Cucumber, Single-seeded, *Sicyos*
Cucumber, Small creeping, *Melothria*
Cucumber, Spirting, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Wild, *Momordica*
Cudweed, *Gnaphalium*
Cudweed, Bastard, *Micropus*
Cullions, *Orchis*
Cullions, Soldier's, *Orchis*
Cumin, *Cuminum*
Cumin, Bastard, *Lagœcia*
Cumin, Wild, *Lagœcia*
Cup Mushroom, *Peziza*
Currant Tree, *Ribes*
Cushion Lady's, *Saxifraga*
Cushion, Sea, *Statice*
Custard, Apple, *Annona*
Cypress, *Cupressus*
Cypress, Summer, *Chenopodium*

D

Daffodil, *Narcissus*
Daffodil, Lily, *Amaryllis*
Daffodil, Lily, *Pancratium*
Daffodil, Sea, *Pancratium*
Daisy, *Bellis*
Daisy, Blue, *Globularia*
Daisy, Globe, *Globularia*
Daisy, Greater, *Chrysanthemum*
Daisy, Middle, *Doronicum*
Daisy, Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum*
Dame's Violet, *Hesperis*
Damson Tree, *Prunus*
Damson Tree, *Chrysophyllum*
Dandelion, *Leontodon*
Dane-wort, *Sambucus*
Darnel, *Lolium*
Date Plumb, Indian, *Diospyros*
Date Tree, *Phœnix*
Day Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Dead Nettle, *Lamium*
Dead Nettle, Yellow, *Galeopsis*
Deadly Carrot, *Thapsia*
Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa*
Devil in a Bush, *Nigella*
Devil's Bit, *Scabiosa*
Devil's Bit, Yellow, *Leontodon*
Dewberry Bush, *Rubus*
Dier's Broom, *Genista*
Dier's Weed, *Reseda*
Dier's Weed, *Genista*
Dill, *Anethum*
Distaff Thistle, *Atractylis*
Distaff Thistle, *Carthamus*
Dittander, *Lepidium*
Dittany, *Origanum*
Dittany, Bastard, *Marrubium*
Dittany, White, *Dictamnus*
Dock, *Rumex*
Doctor Tinker's Weed, *Triosteum*

Dodder, *Cuscuta*
Dodder of Thyme, *Cuscuta*
Dog's Bane, *Apocynum*
Dog's Bane, *Asclepias*
Dog-berry, *Cornus*
Dog's Cabbage, *Theligonum*
Dog's Rue, *Scrophularia*
Dog's Stones, *Orchis*
Dog's Tooth, or Dog's Tooth Violet, *Erythronium*
Dogwood, *Cornus*
Dogwood of Jamaica, *Erythrina*
Double Tongue, *Ruscus*
Dove's Foot, *Geranium*
Dragons, *Dracontium*
Dragons, *Arum*
Dragon's Head, *Dracocephalum*
Dragon's Water, *Calla*
Dragon's Wort, *Artemisia*
Dragon, Gum, see Tragacanth
Dragon, Wild, *Artemisia*
Drop-wort, *Spiræa*
Drop-wort, Hemlock, *Œnanthe*
Drop-water, *Œnanthe*
Duck's-meat, *Lemna*
Duck's-meat, Starry, *Callitriche*
Duck's-foot, *Podophyllum*
Dulse, *Fucus palm*
Dwale, *Atropa*

Egg Plant, *Solanum*
Eglantine, *Rosa*
Elder Tree, *Sambucus*
Elder, Marsh, *Viburnum*
Elecampane, *Inula*
Elecampane, Bastard, *Helenia*
Elemi Tree, Gum, *Pistacia*
Elephant's Foot, *Elephantopus*
Elephant's Head, *Rhinanthus*
Elichrysum, Bastard Ethiopian, *Stœbe*
Eller, *Bettula aln.*
Elm, *Ulmus*
Enchanter's Nightshade, *Circæa*
Endive, *Chichorium*
Eryngo, *Eryngium*
Eschalot, *Allium*
Eternal Flower, *Xeranthema*
Eternal Flower, *Gnaphalium*
Eternal Flower, *Gomphræna*
Evergreen, *Aizoon*
Evergreen, *Sempervivum*
Everlasting, *Xeranthemum*
Everlasting, *Gomphræna*
Everlasting, *Gnaphalium*
Euonymus, Climbing, *Celastrus*
Euonymus, Bastard, *Kiggellaria*
Euonymus, Bastard, *Celastrus*
Eye-bright, *Euphrasia*

E F

Ebony, Cretan, *Ebenus*
Ebony, False, *Poinciana*
Ebony of the Alps, *Cytisus*
Ebony, Mountain, *Bauhinia*
Edders, *Arum*

Fairy Mushroom, *Agaricus cor.*
Farting Tree, *Hura*
Faufel Nut, *Areca*
Felwort, *Gentiana*
Felon-wort, *Solanum*

Fennel, *Anethum*
Fennel Hog's, *Peucedanum*
Fennel, Scorching, *Thapsia*
Fennel, Sea, *Crithmum*
Fennel Flower, *Nigella*
Fennel Flower of Crete, *Garidella*
Fennel Giant, *Ferula*
Fenugreek, *Trigonella*
Fern, Common Male, *Polypodium*
Fern, Common Female, *Polypodium*
Fern, Flowering, *Osmunda*
Fern, Common, or True Mules, *Asplenium*
Fern, Mules, *Hemionitis*
Fern, Sweet, *Scandix*
Feverfew, *Matricaria*
Feverfew, Bastard, *Parthenium*
Fever-root, *Triosteum*,
Fever-weed, *Eryngium*
Fiddle-wood, *Citharexylum*
Field Basil, *Clenopodium*
Field Basil, American, *Monarda*
Field Basil, Syrian, *Ziziphora*
Fig, *Ficus*
Fig, Indian, *Cactus*
Fig, Infernal, *Argemone*
Fig, Pharoah's, *Ficus*
Fig, Pharoah's, *Musa*
Fig, Marigold, *Mesembryanthemum*
Fig Tree, Cochineal, *Cactus*
Fig-wort, *Scrophularia*
Filberd, *Corylus*
Fingrigo, *Pisonia*
Finochia, *Anethum*
Fir, *Pinus*
Fir Moss, Upright, *Lycopodium*
Fish Thistle, *Carduus*
Flag, or Flag-flower, *Iris*
Flag, Corn, *Gladiolus*
Flag, Sweet-scented, *Acorus*
Flax, *Linum*
Flax, Carolina, *Polypremum*
Flax, Toad, *Antirrhinum*
Fleabane, *Conyza*
Fleabane, Marsh, *Inula*
Fleabane, Middle, *Inula*
Fleabane, Shrubby African, *Tarchonanthus*
Fleabane Tree, *Tarchonanthus*
Flea-wort, *Plantago*
Flix-weed, *Sisymbrium*
Flower of Bristol, *Lychnis*
Flower of Constantinople, *Lychnis*
Flower Gentle, *Amaranthus*
Flower of an Hour, *Hibiscus*
Flower de Luce, *Iris*
Flower-fence of Barbadoes, *Poinciana*
Flower-fence, Bastard, *Adenanthera*
Fluellin, *Antirrhinum*
Fly Honeysuckle, *Lonicera*
Fly Honeysuckle, African, *Halleria*
Fly Bane, *Silene*
Fly-wort, *Silene*
Fool's Parsley, *Æthusa*
Fool's Stones, *Orchis*
Four o'clock Flower, *Mirabilis*

Fox Glove, *Digitalis*
Fox-tail Grass, *Alopecurus*
Frankincense, Jews, *Styrax*
Frankincense Tree, *Pinus*
Fraxinella, *Dictamnus*
French Bean, *Phaseolus*
French Honeysuckle, *Hedysarum*
Fresh-water Soldier, *Stratiotes*
Friar's Cowl, *Arum*
Fringe Tree, *Chionanthus*
Fritillary, *Fritillaria*
Fritillary Coxcomb, *Stapelia*
Frog's Bit, *Hydrocharis*
Fuller's Thistle, *Dipsacus*
Fumatory, *Fumaria*
Furze, *Ulex*
Fustic Tree, *Morus*.

G

Gale, or Sweet Gale, *Myrica*
Galingale, *Cyperus*
Garavances, *Cicer*
Garlick, *Allium*
Garlick Pear, *Crateva*
Gatter Tree, *Cornus*
Gelder Rose. *Viburnum*
Gelder Rose, Currant-leaved, *Spiræa*
Gelder Rose, Virginian, *Spiræa*
Gentian, *Gentiana*
Gentian, Bastard, *Sarothra*
Gentianella, *Gentiana*
Gentle, Flower, *Amaranthus*
Gerard, Herb, *Ægopodium*
Germander, *Teucrium*
Germander, Rock, *Veronica*
Germander, Water, *Teucrium*
Gilead, False Baulm of, *Dracocephalum*
Gill, *Glechoma*
Gilly-flower, see July-flower
Ginger, *Amomum*
Ginseng, *Panax*
Gladiole, Water, *Butomus*
Gladiole, Water, *Lobelia*
Gladwin, Stinking, *Iris*
Glass-wort, *Salsola*
Glass-wort, Berry-bearing, *Anabasis*
Glass-wort, Jointed, *Salicornia*
Globe Amaranth, *Gomphrena*
Globe Daisy, *Globularia*
Globe Flower, *Sphæranthus*
Globe Ranunculus, *Trollius*
Globe Thistle, *Echinops*
Goat's Beard, *Tragopogon*
Goat's Rue, *Galega*
Goat's Stones, greater, *Satyrium*
Goat's Stones, lesser, *Orchis*
Goat's Thorn, *Astragalus*
Gold of Pleasure, *Myagrum*
Golden Cups, *Ranunculus*
Golden Lung-wort, *Hieracium*
Golden Maiden-hair, *Polytrichum*
Golden Mouse-ear, *Hieracium*
Golden Rod, *Solidago*
Golden Rod Tree, *Bosea*
Golden Samphire, *Inula*
Golden Saxifrage, *Chrysoplenium*
Golden Thistle, *Scolymus*
Golden Locks, *Chrysocoma*
Golden Locks, *Gnaphalium*

Good Henry, *Chenopodium*
Gooseberry, *Ribes*
Gooseberry, American, *Melastoma*
Gooseberry of the Americans, *Cactus*
Gooseberry of Barbadoes, *Cactus*
Goose Foot, *Chenopodium*
Goose Grass, *Galium*
Goose Grass, great, *Asperugo*
Goose Tongue, *Achillea*
Go to bed at Noon, *Tragopogon*
Gorss, *Ulex*
Gourd, *Cucurbita*
Gourd, Bitter, *Cucumis*
Gourd, Ethiopian, Sour, *Adansonia*
Gourd Tree, Indian, *Crescentia*
Gout-wort, *Ægopodium*
Gowan, *Bellis*
Grace, Herb of, *Ruta*
Grain, Oily Purging, *Sesamum*
Grain, Scarlet, *Quercus*
Grain, Scarlet, *Cactus*
Grape, *Vitis*
Grape, Mangrove, *Polygonum*
Grape, Sea-side, *Polygonum*
Grape Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus*
Grass of Parnassus, *Parnassia*
Grass Vetch, Crimson, *Lathyrus*
Grass Wrack, *Zostera*
Gravel-bind, *Convolvulus*
Greek Valerian, *Polemonium*
Green-weed, *Genista*
Grim the Collier, *Hieracium*
Gromwell, or Gromil, *Lithospermum*
Gromwell, German, *Stellera*
Ground Ivy, *Glechoma*
Ground Nut, *Arachis*
Ground Pine, *Teucrium*
Ground Pine, Stinking, *Camphorosma*
Groundsel, *Senecio*
Groundsel Tree, *Baccharis*
Groundsel Tree, with a Ficoides Leaf, *Cacalia*
Guava. See Guayava
Guava, French, *Cassia*
Guayava, *Psidium*
Guills, *Chrysanthemum, seg.*
Gum Elemi Tree, *Pistachia*
Gum Succory, *Chondrilla*
Gum Tragacanth, *Astragalus*
Gum, Sweet, *Liquidambar*

H

Hag-berries, *Prunus pad.*
Hag-taper, *Verbascum thap.*
Hair-bells, *Hyacinthus*
Hare's-ear, *Bupleurum*
Hare's-ear, Bastard, *Phyllis*
Hare's Lettuce, *Sonchus*
Hart's-horn Plantain, *Plantago*
Hart's-tongue, *Asplenium*
Hart-wort, *Sesele*
Hart-wort of Crete, *Tordylium*
Hart-wort, Shrubby, of Ethiopia, *Bupleurum*
Hart-wort of Marseilles, *Seseli*
Hatchet Vetch, Tree, *Coronilla*
Hatchet Vetch, Clusius's, Foreign, *Biserrula*

Hawk-weed, *Hieracium*
Hawk-weed, Bastard, *Crepis*
Hawk-weed, Trailing crooked-seeded, *Hyoseris*
Hawk-weed, Woolly, *Andryala*
Hawthorn, or Haw, *Cratægus*
Hawthorn, Black American, *Viburnum*
Hay, Burgundian, *Medicago*
Hazel, or Hazel Nut, *Corylus*
Hazel, Witch, *Hamamelis*
Hazel, Witch, *Ulmus*
Hart Pea, *Cardiospermum*
Heart Seed, *Cardiospermum*
Heart's Ease, *Viola*
Heath, *Erica*
Heath, Berry-bearing, *Empetrum*
Heath, Black-berried, *Empetrum*
Heath, Mountain, *Saxifraga*
Heath, Low Pine, *Coris*
Heath Peas, *Orobus*
Hedge-hog, *Medicago*
Hedge-hog Thistle, *Cactus*
Hedge-hog Thorn, Spanish, *Anthyllis*
Hedge Hyssop, *Gratiola*
Hedge Mustard, *Erysium*
Hedge Nettle, *Galeopsis*
Hedge Nettle, Shrubby, *Prasium*
Hellebore, *Helleborus*
Hellebore, Bastard, *Serapias*
Hellebore, Black, *Helleborus*
Hellebore, Fennel-leaved Black, *Adonis*
Hellebore, White, *Veratrum*
Helleborine, *Serapias*
Helmet-flower, *Aconitum*
Hemlock, *Conium*
Hemlock, Great broad-leaved Bastard, *Ligusticum*
Hemlock, Lesser, *Æthusa*
Hemlock, Water, *Cicuta*
Hemlock Drop-wort, *Œnanthe*
Hemp, *Cannabis*
Hemp, Bastard, *Datisca*
Hemp, Bastard, *Galeopsis*
Hemp Agrimony, *Eupatorium*
Hemp Agrimony, Bastard, *Ageratum*
Hemp Agrimony, Naked-headed, *Verbesina*
Hemp Agrimony, Water, *Bidens*
Henbane, *Hyoscyamus*
Henbane, Yellow, *Nicotiana*
Henweed, Guinea, *Petiveria*
Hepatica, *Anemone*
Hep Tree, *Rosa*
Herb-bane, *Orobanche*
Herb-bane, Great Purple, *Lathræa*
Herb Bennet, *Geum*
Herb Christopher, *Actæa*
Herb Gerard, *Ægopodium*
Herb of Grace, *Ruta*
Herb Mastick, *Satureia*
Herb Paris, *Paris*
Herb Paris of Canada, *Trillium*
Herb Robert, *Geranium*
Herb Trinity, *Viola*
Herb Truelove, *Paris*
Herb Truelove of Canada, *Trillium*

Herb Two-pence, *Lysimachia*
Herb, Blessed, *Geum*
Herb, St. Bartholomew's, *Ilex*
Herb, Willow, *Epilobium*
Herb, Willow, *Lythrum*
Herb, Willow, *Lisymachia*
Hercules's Allheal, *Pastinaca*
Hercules's Allheal, *Heracleum*
Hercules's Club, *Zanthoxylon*
Hiccory Nut, *Juglans*
High Taper, *Verbascum*
Hind-berry, *Rubus*
Hog Plumb-tree, *Spondias*
Hog's Fennel, *Peucedanum*
Hog-weed of the Americans, *Boerhaavia*
Hollow Root, *Adoxa*
Holly, *Ilex*
Holly, Knee, *Ruscus*
Holly, Sea, *Eryngium*
Hollyhock, *Alcea*
Holy Thistle, *Cnicus*
Honesty, *Lunaria*
Hone-wort, *Sison*
Honey-flower, *Melianthus*
Honey Locust, *Gleditsia*
Honeysuckle, *Lonicera*
Honeysuckle, African Fly, *Halleria*
Honeysuckle, American Upright, *Azalea*
Honeysuckle, French, *Hedysarum*
Honeysuckle Grass, *Trifolium*
Honey-wort, *Cerinthe*
Hop, *Humulus*
Hop-tree, *Ilex*
Horehound, *Marrubium*
Horehound, Base, *Stachys*
Horehound, Bastard, *Sideritis*
Horehound, Black, *Ballota*
Horehound, Stinking Marsh, Bastard, *Glechoma*
Horehound, Water, *Lycopus*
Hornbeam, *Carpinus*
Horns, *Medicago*
Horse Chesnut, *Æsculus*
Horse Purslane. *Trianthema*
Horse-radish, *Cochlearia*
Horse-shoe Vetch, *Hippocrepis*
Horse-tail, *Equisetum*
Horse-tail, Shrubby, *Ephedra*
Horse-tongue, *Ruscus*
Hottentot Cherry, *Cassine*
Hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum*
Houseleek, *Sempervivum*
Houseleek, Lesser, *Sedum*
Houseleek, Small, annual, *Tillæa*
Houseleek, Water of Egypt, *Pistia*
Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus*
Hyacinth, African Blue, umbellated, *Crinum*
Hyacinth, Lily, *Scilla*
Hyacinth, Peruvian, *Scilla*
Hyacinth, Starry, *Scilla*
Hyssop, *Hyssopus*
Hyssop, Hedge, *Gratiola*
Hyssop, Mountain, *Thymbra*

I

Jacinth, *Hyacinthus*

Jack in a Box, *Hernandia*
Jack by the Hedge, *Erysimum*
Jacob's Ladder, *Polemonium*
Jacobæa Lily, *Amaryllis*
Jalap, *Mirabilis*
Jasmine, *Jasminum*
Jasmine, Arabian, *Nyctanthes*
Jasmine, Bastard, *Cestrum*
Jasmine, Bastard, *Lycium*
Jasmine, Ilex-leaved, *Lantana*
Jasmine, Fennel-leaved, *Ipomœa*
Jasmine, Persian, *Syringa*
Jasmine, Red, *Plumeria*
Jasmine, Scarlet, *Bignonia*
Jasmine, Yellow, *Bignonia*
Jericho, Rose of, *Anastatica*
Jersey, Thea, New, *Ceanothus*
Jerusalem Artichoke, *Helianthus*
Jerusalem Cowslip, *Pulmonaria*
Jerusalem Cross, *Lychnis*
Jerusalem Oak, *Chenopodium*
Jerusalem, Sage, *Phlomis*
Jerusalem, Sage of, *Pulmonaria*
Jessamine, see Jasmine
Jesuit's Bark-tree, True, *Chinchona*
Jesuit's Bark-tree, False, *Iva*
Jew's Frankincense, *Styrax*
Jew's Mallow, *Corchorus*
Ilathera Bark, *Clutia*
Immortal Eagle Flower, *Impatiens*
Immortal Flower, *Gomphrena*
Indian God Tree, *Ficus*
Indian Shot, *Canna*
Indigo, *Indigofera*
Indigo, Bastard, *Amorpha*
Infernal Fig, *Argemone*
Job's Tears, *Coix*
Johnsonia, *Callicarpa*
Johnquill, *Narcissus*
Ipecacuana, Bastard, *Asclepias*
Ipecacuana, False, *Triosteum*
Iris, Uvaria, *Aletris*
Iron-wood, *Sideroxylum*
Iron-wort, *Sideritis*
Judas-tree, *Circis*
Jujube-tree, *Rhamnus*
July-flower, Clove, *Dianthus*
July-flower, Queen's, *Hesperis*
July-flower, Stock, *Cheiranthus*
Juniper, *Juniperus*
Jupiter's Beard, *Anthyllis*
Jupiter's Beard, American, *Amorpha*
Jupiter's Distaff, *Salvia*
Ivy, *Hedera*
Ivy, Bindweed-leaved, *Menispermum*
Ivy, Ground, *Glechoma*
Ivy-tree of America, *Kalmia*

K

Kale, Sea, *Crambe*
Kali, *Salsola*
Kali, Egyptian, *Mesembryanthemum*
Kali, Sal, *Salicornia*
Kandel of the Indians, *Rhizophora*
Kelp, *Salicornia*
Kermes, *Quercus*

Kidney Bean, *Phaseolus*
Kidney Bean-tree of Carolina, *Glycine*
Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis*
Kidney-wort, *Saxifraga*
King's Spear, *Asphodelus*
Knapweed, *Centaurea*
Knapweed, Thorny, *Centaurea*
Knawel, *Scleranthus*
Knee Holly, *Ruscus*
Knee Holm, *Ruscus*
Knight's Cross, *Lychnis*
Knot Berries, *Rubus*
Knot Grass, *Polygonum*
Knot Grass, German, *Scleranthus*
Knot Grass, Mountain, *Illecebrum*
Knot Grass, Verticillate, *Illecebrum*

L

Laburnum, *Cytisus*
Ladder to Heaven, *Convallaria*
Ladder, Jacob's, *Polemonium*
Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium*
Lady's Bower, *Clematis*
Lady's Comb, *Scandix*
Lady's Cushion, *Saxifraga*
Lady's Finger, *Anthyllis*
Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla*
Lady's Seal, *Tamus*
Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium*
Lady's Smock, *Cardamine*
Lady's Traces, Triple, *Ophrys*
Lakeweed, *Polygonum*
Lamb's Lettuce, *Valeriana*
Larch-tree, *Pinus*
Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*
Lark's Spur, *Delphinium*
Laserwort, *Laserpitium*
Lavender, *Lavandula*
Lavender, Sea, *Statice*
Lavender Cotton, *Santolina*
Laver, *Ulva*
Laurel, *Prunus*
Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruscus*
Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*
Laurel, Flax-leaved, *Daphne*
Laurel, Sea-side, *Phyllanthus*
Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*
Laurustinus, *Viburnum*
Lauskraut, *Delphinium*
Lead-wort, *Plumbago*
Leather-wood, *Dirca*
Leek, *Allium*
Lemon, *Citrus*
Lemon, Water, *Passiflora*
Lentils, *Ervum*
Lentisk, *Pistacia*
Lentisk, African, *Schinus*
Lentisk, Peruvian, *Schinus*
Leopard's Bane, *Doronicum*
Lettuce, *Lactuca*
Lettuce, Hare's, *Sonchus*
Lettuce, Lamb's, *Valeriana*
Lettuce, Wild, *Prenanthes*
Life, Tree of, *Thuya*
Life, Wood of, *Guaiacum*
Life Everlasting, *Gnaphalium*
Lignum Aloes, *Cordica*
Lignum Vitæ, *Guaiacum*
Lilac, *Syringa*

Lily, *Lilium*
Lily, African Scarlet, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Asphodel, *Crinum*
Lily, Atamasco, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Belladonna, *Amaryllis*
Lily, St. Bruno's, *Hemerocallis*
Lily, Convall, *Convallaria*
Lily, Day, *Hemerocallis*
Lily, Guernsey, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Jacobæa, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Japan, *Amaryllis*
Lily, May, *Convallaria*
Lily, Mexican, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Persian, *Fritillaria*
Lily, Superb, *Gloriosa*
Lily, Water, *Nymphæa*
Lily, Lesser Yellow Water, with fringed Flowers, *Menyanthes*
Lily, Zeylon, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Asphodel, *Hemerocallis*
Lily, Daffodil, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Daffodil, *Pancratium*
Lily, Hyacinth, *Scilla*
Lily, Thorn, *Catesbæa*
Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria*
Lime, *Citrus*
Lime, Brook, *Veronica*
Lime-tree, *Tilia*
Ling, *Ericq*
Linden-tree, *Tilia*
Lion's-foot, Candy, *Catananche*
Lion's leaf, *Leontice*
Lion's-tail, *Leonurus*
Lipplehout, *Cassine*
Liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza*
Liquorice, Wild, *Astragalus*
Liquorice, Wild, *Caprariæ*
Liquorice, Wild, *Glycine*
Liquorice Vetch, *Astragalus*
Liquorice Vetch, Knobbed-rooted, *Glycine*
Live-ever, *Sedum*
Live-long, *Sedum*
Liver-wort, *Lichen*
Liver-wort, Marsh, *Riccia*
Liver-wort, Noble, *Anemone*
Lizard's-tail, *Saururus*
Lizard's-tail, *Piper*
Loblolly Bay, *Gordonia*
Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*
Locust, *Melianthus*
Locust, *Ceratonia*
Locust, Bastard, *Hymenæa*
Locust-tree, *Hymenæa*
Locust-tree, *Robinia*
Locust-tree, Honey, *Gleditsia*
Logwood, *Hæmatoxylon*
London Pride, *Saxifraga*
Loose-strife, *Lysimachia*
Loose-strife, Podded, *Epilobium*
Loose-strife, Purple, *Lythrum*
Loose-strife, Spiked, *Lythrum*
Loose-strife, Yellow Virginian, *Gaura*
Lords and Ladies, *Arum*
Lotus, or Lote-tree, *Celtis*
Lotus, supposed of Homer, *Diospyros*
Lotus, Honey, *Trifolium*
Lovage, *Ligusticum*
Love, Tree of, *Cercis*
Love Apple, *Solanum*

Love in a Mist, *Passiflora*
Love lies a bleeding, *Amaranthus*
Louse-wort, *Pedicularis*
Louse-wort, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Lucern Grass, *Medicago*
Lucken-Gowan, *Trollius*
Lung-wort, *Pulmonaria*
Lung-wort, Cow's, *Verbascum*
Lung-wort, Golden, *Hieracium*
Lupine, *Lupinus*
Lust-wort, *Drosera*
Lychnidea, *Phlox*
Lychnis, Bastard, *Phlox*
Lychnis, Wild, *Agrostema*

M

Mace, Reed, *Typha*
Mad Apple, *Solanum*
Madder, *Rubia*
Madder, Little Field, *Sherardia*
Madder, Petty, *Crucianella*
Mad-wort, *Alyssum*
Mad-wort, German, *Asperugo*
Mahaleb, *Prunus*
Maho-tree, *Hibiscus*
Maiden-hair, *Adiantum*
Maiden-hair, English black, *Asplenium*
Maiden-hair, Golden, *Polytrichum*
Maiden-hair, White, *Asplenium*
Maiden Plumb, *Chrysobalanus*
Malabar Nut, *Justicia*
Male Balsam Apple, *Memordica*
Mallow, *Malva*
Mallow, Bastard, *Malope*
Mallow, Jew's, *Corchorus*
Mallow, Indian, *Sida*
Mallow, Indian, *Urena*
Mallow, Marsh, *Althæa*
Mallow, Rose, *Alcea*
Mallow, Syrian, *Hibiscus*
Mallow, Tree, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Varied leav'd, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Venetian, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Vervain, *Malva*
Mallow, Yellow, *Sida*
Mammee, *Mammea*
Mammee, Sapota, *Achras*
Manchineel-tree, *Hippomane*
Mandrake, *Mandragora*
Mango-tree, *Mangifera*
Mangostan, or Mangosteen, *Garciana*
Mangrove Grape, *Polygonum*
Mangrove-tree of America, *Rhizophora*
Manihot, *Jatropha*
Maple, *Acer*
Maracock, *Passiflora*
Marigold, *Calendula*
Marigold, African, *Tagetes*
Marigold, Corn, *Chrysanthemum*
Marigold, Fig, *Mesembryanthemum*
Marigold, French, *Tagetes*
Marigold, Marsh, *Caltha*
Marjoram, Common or Sweet, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Bastard, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Pot, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Spanish, *Urtica*

Marjoram, Wild, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Winter Sweet, *Origanum*
Marsh-mallow. See Mallow
Martagon, *Lilium*
Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis*
Marum, Common, *Satureia*
Marum, Pennyroyal-scented, *Melissa*
Marum, Syrian or Cretan, *Origanum*
Master-wort, *Imperatoria*
Master-wort, Black, *Astrantia*
Mastich, Herb, *Satureia*
Mastich, Indian, *Schinus*
Mastich, Peruvian, *Schinus*
Mastich-tree, *Pistachia*
Mastich-tree, Indian, *Schinus*
Mastich Thyme, *Satureia*
Mastich Thyme, *Thymus*
Martfellon, *Centaurea*
Mat-weed, Hooded, *Lygeum*
Maudlin, *Achillea*
May Apple, *Podophyllum*
May Bush, *Cratægus*
May Lily, *Convallaria*
May Weed, *Anthemis*
Mays, *Zea*
Meadia, *Dodecathenon*
Meadow Rue, *Thalictrum*
Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum*
Meadow Saxifrage, *Peucedanum*
Meadow-sweet, *Spiræa*
Meadow-sweet, Greater, *Spiræa*
Meadow, Queen of the, *Spiræa*
Mealy-tree, Pliant, *Viburnum*
Medic, *Medicago*
Medic, Bastard, *Medicago*
Medic, Sea, *Medicago*
Medic, Vetch, *Hedysarum*
Medic, Vetchling, *Hedysarum*
Medlar, *Mespilus*
Medusa's Head, *Euphorbia*
Melancholy Thistle, *Carduus*
Melancholy-tree, *Nyctanthes*
Melilot, *Trifolium*
Melon, *Cucumis*
Melon, Water, *Cucurbitæ*
Melon-thistle, *Cactus*
Mercury, *Mercurialis*
Mercury, English, *Chenopodium*
Mezereon, *Daphne*
Meu, *Athamanta*
Mignonette, *Resedæ*
Milfoil, *Achillea*
Milfoil, Water, *Hottonia*
Milfoil, Water, *Myriophyllum*
Milfoil, Water, *Utricularia*
Milk Vetch, *Astragalus*
Milk Vetch, Bastard, *Phaca*
Milk Wood, *Bignonia*
Milk-wort, *Polygala*
Milk-wort, *Euphorbia*
Milk-wort, Sea, *Glaux*
Millett, *Panicum*
Millet-grass, *Milium*
Millet, Indian, *Holcus*
Milt-waste, *Asplenium*
Mint, *Mentha*
Mint, Cat, *Nepeta*
Misletoe, *Viscum*
Mithridate Mustard, *Thlaspi*

Mithridate Mustard, Bastard, *Iberis*
Mock Orange, *Philadelphus*
Mock Privet, *Phillyrea*
Moldavian Baulm, *Dracocephalum*
Molucca Baulm, *Moluccella*
Moly with Lily-flowers, or Homer's, *Allium*
Money-wort, *Lysimachia*
Monk's-head, *Leontodon*
Monk's-hood, *Aconitum*
Monk's Rhubarb, *Rumex*
Monster, *Fritillaria*
Moon Seed, *Menispermum*
Moon Trefoil, *Medicago*
Moon-wort, *Lunaria*
Moor Berries, *Vaccinium*
Moschatel, Tuberose, *Adoxa*
Moss-tree, *Lichen*
Moss, Upright Fir, *Lycopodium*
Moss, Water, *Fontinalis*
Moss-berries, *Vaccinium*
Moth Mullein, *Verbascum*
Mother of Thyme, *Thymus*
Mother-wort, *Leonurus*
Mouse-ear, *Hieracium*
Mouse-ear, Creeping, *Hieracium*
Mouse-ear, Golden, *Hieracium*
Mouse-ear Chickweed, *Cerastium*
Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass, *Myosotis*
Mouse-tail, *Myosorus*
Mugweed, *Valantia cru.*
Mug-wort, *Artemisia*
Mulberry-tree, *Morus*
Mulberry Blite, *Blitum*
Mule Fairchild's, *Dianthus*
Mule-wort, *Hemionitis*
Mule's Fern, *Hemionitis*
Mullein, *Verbascum*
Mullein, Moth, *Verbascum*
Mushrooms, *Agaricus*
Mushrooms, Cup, *Peziza*
Musk Seed, *Hibiscus*
Mustard, *Sinapis*
Mustard, Bastard, *Cleome*
Mustard Buckler, *Biscutella*
Mustard, Hedge, *Erysimum*
Mustard, Mithridate, *Thlaspi*
Mustard, Bastard Mithridate, *Iberis*
Mustard, Tower, *Turritis*
Mustard, Bastard Tower, *Arabis*
Mustard, Treacle, *Clypeola*
Mustard, Treacle, *Thlaspi*
Myrtle, *Myrtus*
Myrtle, Candleberry, *Myrica*
Myrtle, Dutch, *Myrica*

N

Naked Ladies, *Colchicum*
Naples, Star of, *Ornithogalum*
Narcissus, Third, of Matthiolus, *Pancratium*
Naseberry-tree, *Sloanea*
Nasturtion, *Tropæolum*
Navel-wort, *Cotyledon*
Navel-wort, Bastard, *Crassula*
Navel-wort, False, *Crassula*
Navel-wort, Venus's, *Cynoglossum*

Navel-wort, Water, *Hydrocotyle*
Navew, *Brassica*
Nectarine, *Amygdalus*
Nep, *Nepeta*
Nettle, *Urtica*
Nettle, Dead, *Lamium*
Nettle, Hedge, *Galeopsis*
Nettle, Shrubby Hedge, *Prasium*
Nettle-tree, *Celtis*
Network, *Eriocaulon dec.*
Nickar-tree, *Guilandina*
Nightshade, *Solanum*
Nightshade, American, *Phytolacca*
Nightshade, American, *Rivina*
Nightshade, Bastard, *Rivina*
Nightshade, Deadly, *Atropa*
Nightshade, Enchanter's, *Circæa*
Nightshade, Malabar, *Basella*
Nightshade, Three-leaved, *Trillium*
Nipple-wort, *Lapsana*
Noli me tangere, *Impatiens*
Noli me tangere, *Momordica*
None so pretty, *Saxifraga*
Nonsuch, *Lychnis*
Nose-bleed, *Achillea*
Nut-tree, *Corylus*
Nut, Bladder, *Staphylæa*
Nut, Cashew, *Anacardium*
Nut, Chocolate, *Theobroma*
Nut, Cob, *Corylus*
Nut, Cocoa, *Cocos*
Nut, Earth, *Bunium*
Nut, Fausel, *Areca*
Nut, Ground, *Arachis*
Nut, Hazel, *Corylus*
Nut, Malabar, *Justicia*
Nut, Pease Earth, *Lathyrus*
Nut, Physic, *Jatropha*
Nut, Physic, *Croton*
Nut, Pig, *Bunium*
Nut, Pistacia, *Pistacia*
Nut, Purging, *Croton*
Nut, Purging, *Jatropha*
Nut, Spanish, *Iris*
Nut, Walnut, *Juglans*

O

Oak, *Quercus*
Oak, Dwarf, *Teucrium*
Oak of Cappadocia, *Ambrosia*
Oak of Jerusalem, *Chenopodium*
Oak, Poison, *Rhus*
Oats, *Avena*
Oats, Seaside, of Carolina, *Uniola*
Oats, Wild-bearded, *Bromus*
Oat-grass, *Bromus*
Oil Nut, *Ricinus*
Oil Seed, *Ricinus*
Oil-tree, *Ricinus*
Oily Purging Grain, *Sesamum*
Okra, *Hibiscus*
Old Man's Beard, *Clematis*
Old Man's head, *Dianthus*
Oleander, *Nerium*
Oleaster, *Elæagnus*
Olive, *Olea*
Olive, Spurge, *Daphne*
Olive, Wild, *Elæagnus*
Olive, Wild, of Barbadoes, *Bontia*

One Berry, *Paris*
One Blade, *Convallaria*
Onion, *Allium*
Onion, Sea, *Scilla*
Orange, *Citrus*
Orange, Mock, *Philadelphus*
Origany, *Origanum*
Oroonoka, *Nicotiana*
Orpine, *Sedum*
Orpine, Bastard, *Adrachne*
Orpine, Lesser, *Crassula*
Orpine, True of Imperatus, *Telephium*
Orrach, *Atriplex*
Orrach, Berry-bearing, *Blitum*
Orrach, Creeping shrubby, *Atraphaxis*
Orrach, Wild, *Chenopodium*
Osier, *Salix*
Osmund Royal, *Osmunda*
Ox-eye, *Buphthalmum*
Ox-eye of old Authors, *Anthemis*
Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum*
Ox-lips, *Primula*
Ox-tongue, *Picris*
Oswego Tea, *Monarda*
Oyster-green, *Ulva lac*

P

Paddock-stool, *Agaricus*
Paddock-pipe, *Equisetum*
Pæony, *Pæonia*
Pagils, or Paigles, *Primula*
Painted Ladies, *Dianthus*
Painted Lady Pease, *Lathyrus*
Palm, Common or Greater, or Date-tree, *Phœnix*
Palm, Lesser or Dwarf, *Chamærops*
Palm, The Cocoa Nut, *Cocos*
Palm, the Fausel Nut, *Areca*
Palm, Malabar, called Ampana and Carimpana, *Borassus*
Palm, Wild Malabar, called Katou Indel, *Elate*
Palm, Mountain, with largest Leaves, called Codda Panna, *Corypha*
Palm with ringed Stems, called Todda Panna, *Cycas*
Palm with bipennate Leaves, called Schunda Panna, *Caryota*
Palma Christi, *Ricinus*
Palmetto, *Chamærops*
Panic, *Panicum*
Panic-grass, *Panicum*
Pansies, *Viola*
Papaw-tree, *Carica*
Papaw-tree of North America, *Annona*
Paraguay Tea, *Ilex*
Park-leaves, *Hypericum*
Parsley, *Apium*
Parsley, Bastard, *Caucilis*
Parsley, Corn, *Sison*
Parsley, Fool's, *Æthusa*
Parsley, Macedonian, *Bubon*
Parsley, Milky, *Selinum*
Parsley, Mountain, *Athamanta*

Parsley, Stone, *Bubon*
Parsley, Bastard Stone, *Sison*
Parsley, Wild, *Sison*
Parsley, Wild of America, *Cardiospermum*
Parsley, Break-stone, *Aphanes*
Parsley Piert, *Aphanes*
Parsnep, *Pastinaca*
Parsnep, Cow's, *Heracleum*
Parsnep, Prickly, *Echinophora*
Parsnep, Water, *Sium*
Parnassus, Grass of, *Parnassia*
Pasque-flower, *Anemone*
Passion-flower, *Passiflora*
Patience, *Rumex*
Paul's Betony, *Veronica*
Pea, *Pisum*
Pea, Chich, *Cicer*
Pea, Chichling, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Earth-nut, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Everlasting, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Heart, *Cardiospermum*
Pea, Heath, *Orobus*
Pea, Painted Lady, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Pigeon, *Cytisus*
Pea, Sweet-scented, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Tangier, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Winged, *Lotus*
Pea, Wood, *Orobus*
Peach, *Amygdalus*
Peach, Wolf's, *Solanum*
Pear, *Pyrus*
Pear, Avocado, Avocato, or Alligator, *Laurus*
Pear, Bachelor's, *Solanum*
Pear, Garlick, *Crateva*
Pear, Prickly, *Cactus*
Pearl-wort, *Sagina*
Pellitory, *Parietaria*
Pellitory, Bastard, *Achillea*
Pellitory, Double, *Achillea*
Pellitory of Spain, *Anthemis*
Pellitory of Spain, False, *Chrysanthemum*
Pellitory-tree, *Zanthoxylum*
Pellitory of the Wall, *Parietaria*
Pennyroyal, *Mentha*
Pennyroyal, Virginian, *Satureia*
Pennywort, Marsh, *Hydrocotyle*
Pennywort, Wall, *Cotyledon*
Pennywort, Water, *Hydrocotyle*
Penguin, *Bromelia*
Pentstemon, *Chelone*
Peony. See Pæony
Pepper, *Piper*
Pepper, Barbary, *Capsicum*
Pepper, Bell, *Capsicum*
Pepper, Bird, *Capsicum*
Pepper, Bonnet, *Capsicum*
Pepper, Guinea, *Capsicum*
Pepper, Jamaica, *Myrtus*
Pepper, Indian, *Capsicum*
Pepper, Long, *Piper*
Pepper, Poor Man's, *Lepidium*
Pepper, Wall, *Sedum*
Pepper, Water, *Polygonum*
Pepper-grass, *Pilularia*
Pepper-pot, *Capsicum*
Pepper-tree, *Vitis*
Pepper-wort, *Lepidium*

Percepier, *Aphanes*
Periwinkle, *Vinca*
Persicaria, *Polygonum*
Pestilent-wort, *Tussilago*
Petroseline Wortle, *Apium*
Petty Madder, *Crucianella*
Petty Whin, *Ononis*
Pharoah's Fig, *Musa*
Pharoah's Fig, *Ficus*
Pheasant's Eye, *Adonis*
Phyllyrea, False, *Rhamnus*
Phu, *Valeriana*
Physic, Nut, *Jatropha*
Physic, Nut, *Croton*
Physic, Pork, *Phytolacca*
Pick-tooth, *Daucus*
Pigeon Pea, *Cytisus*
Pig Nut, *Bunium*
Pig Nut, *Juglans*
Pilewort, *Ranunculus*
Pimento, *Myrtus*
Pimpernel, *Anagallis*
Pimpernel, Water, *Veronica*
Pimpernel, Round-leaved Water, *Samolus*
Pimpernel, Yellow, of the Woods, *Lysimachia*
Pimpillo, *Cactus*
Pinaster, *Pinus*
Pine-tree, *Pinus*
Pine, Ground, *Teucrium*
Pine, Stinking Ground, *Camphorosma*
Pine, Heath-low, *Coris*
Pine-apple, *Bromelia*
Pine-apple, Wild, *Renealmia*
Pink, *Dianthus*
Pink, Indian, *Ipomœa*
Pink, Indian, *Lonicera*
Pink, Sea, *Statice*
Pinpillow. See Pimpillo
Pipe-tree, *Syringa*
Pipe-tree, Pudding, *Cassia*
Piperidge Bush, *Berberis*
Pippen, *Pyrus*
Piquets, *Dianthus*
Pishamin Plum, *Diospyros*
Pistacia Nut, *Pistacia*
Pistacia-tree, Black Virginian, *Hamamelis*
Pistacia, Hazel-leaved, *Hamamelis*
Pitch-tree, *Pinus*
Plane-tree, *Platanus*
Plane-tree, False, *Acer*
Plant, Burning Thorny, *Euphorbia*
Plant, Egg, *Solanum*
Plant, Humble, *Mimosa*
Plant, Sensitive, *Mimosa*
Plant, Bastard Sensitive, *Æschynomene*
Plantain, *Plantago*
Plantain, Water, *Alisma*
Plantain, Least Water, *Limosella*
Plantain, Star-headed Water, *Alisma*
Plantain Shot, *Canna*
Plantain-tree, *Musa*
Pliant Mealy-tree, *Viburnum*
Plowman's Spikenard, *Baccharis*
Plowman's Spikenard, *Conyza*

Plum-tree, *Prunus*
Plum, American Black, *Chrysobalanus*
Plum, Bay, *Psidium*
Plum, Brasilian, *Spondias*
Plum, Cocoa, *Chrysobalanus*
Plum, Hog, *Spondias*
Plum, Indian Date, *Diospyros*
Plum, Maiden, *Chrysobalanus*
Plum, Pishamin, Persimon, or Pitchumon, *Diospyros*
Poccoon. See Puccoon.
Pockwood, *Guaiacum*
Poet's Cassia, *Osyris*
Poet's Rosemary, *Osyris*
Poison Ash, *Rhus*
Poison Berry, *Cestrum*
Poison Bush, *Euphorbia*
Poison Oak, *Rhus*
Poison Tree, *Rhus*
Poke, Virginian, *Phytolacca*
Poley, Mountain, *Teucrium*
Poley, Grass, *Lythrum*
Polypody, *Polypodium*
Pomegranate, *Punica*
Pompion, *Cucurbita*
Pond-weed, *Potamogiton*
Pond-weed, Triple-headed, *Zannichellia*
Poplar, *Populus*
Poppy, *Papaver*
Poppy, Horned, *Chelidonium*
Poppy, Prickly, *Argemone*
Poppy, Spatling, *Cucubalus*
Pork, Physic, *Phytolacca*
Potatoe, *Solanum*
Potatoe, Indian, *Dioscorea*
Potatoe, Spanish, *Convolvulus*
Prick Wood, *Euonymus*
Primrose, *Primula*
Primrose, Night, *Œnothera*
Primrose, Peerless, *Narcissus*
Primrose-tree, *Œnothera*
Prince's Feather, *Amaranthus*
Privet, *Ligustrum*
Privet, Evergreen, *Rhamnus*
Privet, Mock, *Phillyrea*
Privy-saugh, *Ligustrum*
Puccoon, *Sanguinaria*
Pudding-grass, *Mentha*
Pudding Pipe-tree, *Cassia*
Puff-balls, *Lycoperdon bov.*
Pumpion. See Pompion
Pumpkin. See Pompion
Purging Grain, Oily, *Sesamum*
Purging Nut, *Croton*
Purging Nut, *Jatropha*
Purging Thorn, *Rhamnus*
Purple Apple, *Annona*
Purslane, *Portulaca*
Purslane, Horse, *Trianthema*
Purslane, Sea, *Atriplex*
Purslane, Water, *Peplis*
Purslane, Tree Sea, *Atriplex*

Q

Quamoclit, *Ipomœa*
Queen of the Meadows, *Spiræa*
Queen's July-flower, *Hesperis*
Queen's Violet, *Hesperis*
Quick, *Cratægus*
Quicken, *Sorbus*

Quickbean-tree, *Sorbus*
Quince-tree, *Pyrus*
Quill-wort, *Isætes lac.*

R

Radish, *Raphanus*
Radish, Horse, *Cochlearia*
Radish, Water, *Sisymbrium*
Ragged Robin, *Lychnis*
Ragwort, Common, *Senecio*
Ragwort, African, *Othonna*
Ragworts, Sundry, of old Authors, *Senecio*
Ragworts, Sundry, of old Authors, *Solidago*
Rampions, Horned, *Phyteuma*
Rampions, Crested, *Lobelia*
Rampions, Common Esculent, *Campanula*
Rampions with scabious Heads, *Jasione*
Ramsons, *Allium*
Ranunculus, Globe, *Trollius*
Rape, *Brassica*
Rape, Broom, *Orobanche*
Rape, Cole, *Brassica*
Rape of Cistus, *Asarum*
Raspberry, *Rubus*
Rattle, *Pedicularis*
Rattle, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Rattlesnake-Root, Senegaw, *Polygala*
Rattlesnake-Root, Dr. Witts's, *Prenanthes*
Rattlesnake-Weed, *Eryngium*
Redbud, *Cercis*
Red Whorts, Spanish, *Arbutus*
Reddish. See Radish
Reed, *Arundo*
Reed, Burr, *Sparganium*
Reed, Indian Flowering, *Canna*
Reed Mace, *Typha*
Rennet, Cheese, *Galium*
Rest Harrow, *Ononis*
Rhamnus, Bastard, *Hippophaë*
Rhendeer, *Lichen ran.*
Rhubarb, *Rheum*
Rhubarb, Monk's, *Rumex*
Ribwort, *Plantago*
Rice, *Oryza*
Ricinus, Bastard, *Croton*
Roane-tree, *Sorbus*
Robert, Herb, *Geranium*
Rocambole, *Allium*
Rock Germander, *Veronica*
Rock Rose, *Cistus*
Rocket, *Brassica*
Rocket, Bastard, *Reseda*
Rocket, Corn, *Bunias*
Rocket, Marsh, *Sisymbrium*
Rocket, Sea, *Bunias*
Rocket, Square-codded, of Montpelier, *Bunias*
Rocket, Water, *Sisymbrium*
Rocket, Winter, *Sisymbrium*
Rocket, or Dame's Violet, *Hesperis*
Rod, Aaron's, *Solidago*
Rod, Golden, *Solidago*
Rod-tree, Golden, *Bosea*
Rod, Shepherd's, *Dipsacus*
Roe-buck Berries, *Rubus sax.*

Root, Indian Arrow, *Maranta*
Root, China, *Smilax*
Root, False China, *Senecio*
Root, Fever, *Triosteum*
Root, Hollow, *Adoxa*
Root, Rose, *Rhodiola*
Root, Snake, *Aristolochia*
Root, Snake, black or wild, of America, *Actæa*
Root, Dr. Witts's Rattlesnake, *Prenanthes*
Root, Senegaw Rattlesnake, *Polygala*
Root, Sweet, *Glycirrhiza*
Rose, *Rosa*
Rose, China, *Hibiscus*
Rose, Christmas, *Helleborus*
Rose, Corn, *Papaver*
Rose, Gelder, *Viburnum*
Rose, Gelderland, *Viburnum*
Rose, Virginian Gelder, *Spiræa*
Rose, Martinico, *Hibiscus*
Rose, Rock, *Cistus*
Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica*
Rose Bay, *Nerium*
Rose Bay Dwarf, *Rhododendrum*
Rose Bay, Mountain, *Rhododendrum*
RoseBay Willow-herb, *Epilobium*
Rose Mallow, *Alcea*
Rose Root, *Rhodiola*
Rosemary, *Rosemarinus*
Rosemary, Poet's, *Osyris*
Rosemary, Wild, *Ledum*
Rosemary, Lesser Wild, *Andromeda*
Rue, *Ruta*
Rue, Dog's, *Scrophularia*
Rue, Goat's, *Galega*
Rue, Meadow, *Thalictrum*
Rue, Wall, *Asplenium*
Rue, Wild Syrian, *Peganum*
Rupture-wort, *Herniaria*
Rupture-wort, Least, *Linum*
Rush, *Juncus*
Rush, Flowering, *Butomus*
Rush, Lesser flowering, *Scheuchzeria*
Rush, Round, black-headed, Marsh or Bog, *Schœnus*
Rush, Sweet, *Acorus*
Rush-grass, *Scirpus*
Ruyschiana, *Dracocephalon*
Rye, *Secale*
Rye, Wild, *Hordeum*
Rye-grass, *Hordeum*

S

Saffron, *Crocus*
Saffron, Bastard, *Carthamus*
Saffron, Meadow, *Colchicum*
Sage, *Salvia*
Sage, Wild, *Teucrium*
Sage, Indian Wild, *Lantana*
Sage, Wood, *Teucrium*
Sage of Jerusalem, *Pulmonaria*
Sage of Jerusalem, *Phlomis*
Sage-tree, *Phlomis*
Saint Bartholomew's Herb, *Ilex*
Saint Bruno's Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Saint John's Bread, *Ceratonia*
Saint John's-wort, *Hypericum*

Saint Peter's-wort, *Ascyrum*
Saint Peter's-wort, *Hypericum*
Saint Peter's-wort, Shrubby, *Lonicera*
Saintfoin, *Hedysarum*
Sallad, Corn, *Valeriana*
Sal-kali, *Salicornia*
Sallow, *Salix*
Salsafy, *Tragopogon*
Salt-wort, *Salicornia*
Salt-wort, Black, *Glaux*
Samphire, *Crithmum*
Samphire, Golden, *Inula*
Sand-box Tree, *Hura*
Sanders. See Saunders
Sanicle, *Sanicula*
Sanicle, *Saxifraga*
Sanicle, American Bastard, *Mitella*
Sanicle, Bear's-ear, *Cortusa*
Sappadillo-tree, *Sloanea*
Sapota, *Achras*
Sapota Mammee, *Achras*
Saracen's Consound, *Solidago*
Saracen's Consound, the True, *Senecio*
Saracen's Wound-wort, *Solidago*
Saracen's Wound-wort, the True, *Senecio*
Sassafras-tree, *Laurus*
Sassafy. See Salsafy
Satin-flower, *Lunaria*
Satin, White, *Lunaria*
Sauce alone, *Erysimum*
Savin, *Juniperus*
Savin-tree, Indian, *Bauhinia*
Saunders, *Santalum*
Savory, *Satureia*
Savoys, *Brassica*
Saw-wort, *Serratula*
Saxifrage, *Saxifraga*
Saxifrage, Burnet, *Pimpinella*
Saxifrage, Golden, *Chrysosplenium*
Saxifrage, Meadow, *Peucedanum*
Scabious, *Scabiosa*
Scabious, Sheep's, *Jasione*
Scallion, *Allium*
Scammony, Syrian, *Convolvulus*
Scammony of Montpelier, *Cynanchum*
Sciatica Cress, the True, *Lepidium*
Sciatica Cress, *Iberis*
Scorching Fennel, *Thapsia*
Scorpion-grass, *Scorpiurus*
Scorpion-grass, Mouse-ear, *Myosotis*
Scorpion Senna, *Coronilla*
Scorpion's Thorn, *Ulex*
Screw-tree. See Skrew-tree
Scull-cap. See Skull-cap
Scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia*
Sea-beard, *Conferva rup.*
Sea-Weed, *Fucus*
Sebesten, *Cordia*
Sedum Pyramidal, *Saxifraga*
Seed, Heart, *Cardiospermum*
Segs, *Iris pseu.*
Self-heal, *Brunella*
Self-heal, *Sanicula*
Senna of the Shops, *Cassia*
Senna, Bastard, *Cassia*

Senna, Bastard, *Colutea*
Senna, Jointed-podded Bladder, *Coronilla*
Senna, Scorpion, *Coronilla*
Senna, Wild, *Cassia*
Senegaw Rattlesnake Root, *Polygala*
Sengreen, *Sempervivum*
Sensitive Plant, *Mimosa*
Sensitive Plant, Bastard, *Eschynomene*
Septfoil, *Tormentilla*
Sermountain, *Laserpitium*
Serpent Cucumber, *Trichosanthes*
Serpent's Tongue, *Ophioglossum*
Service-tree, *Sorbus*
Service, Maple-leaved, *Cratægus*
Service, Wild, *Cratægus*
Setfoil. See Septfoil
Setwall. See Zedoary
Setwall, Garden, *Valeriana*
Setter-wort, *Helleborus*
Shaddock, *Citrus*
Shallot. See Eschalot
Shavegrass, *Equisetum*
Sheep Scabious, *Jasione*
Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix*
Shepherd's Pouch, *Thlaspi*
Shepherd's Rod, *Dipsacus*
Shepherd's Staff, *Dipsacus*
Shot, Indian, *Canna*
Shot, Plantain, *Canna*
Sickle-wort, *Coronilla*
Side-saddle Flower, *Sarracena*
Silk Cotton-tree, *Bombax*
Silk, Virginian, *Periploca*
Silver Bush, *Anthyllis*
Silver-tree, *Prosea*
Silver-weed, *Potentilla*
Simpla Nobla, *Phyllis*
Simpler's Joy, *Verbena*
Skirret, *Sium*
Skull-cap, *Scutellaria*
Skrew-tree, *Helicteres*
Sloe-tree, *Prunus*
Sloke, *Ulva*
Smallage, *Apium*
Snails, *Medicago*
Snail Clover, *Medicago*
Snail Trefoil, *Medicago*
Snakeweed, *Polygonum*
Snake-root, *Aristolochia*
Snake-root, Black or Wild, of America, *Actæa*
Snap-tree, *Justicia*
Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum*
Snap-dragon of America, *Ruellia*
Sneeze-wort, *Achillea*
Sneeze-wort, Austrian, *Xeranthemum*
Snowball-tree, *Viburnum*
Snowberry-bush, *Lonicera*
Snowdrop, *Galanthus*
Snowdrop, Greater, *Lencojum*
Snowdrop-tree, *Chionanthus*
Soap Apple, *Sapindus*
Soap Berry, *Sapindus*
Soap-wort, *Saponaria*
Soldanel, *Soldanella*
Soldanel of the Shops, *Convolvulus*

Soldier, Water, *Stratiotes*
Soldier, Fresh Water, *Stratiotes*
Soldier's Cullions, *Orchis*
Solomon's Seal, *Convallaria*
Solomon's Seal, Pennsylvanian, *Uvularia*
Sorgo, *Holcus*
Sorrel, *Rumex*
Sorrel, Indian Red, *Hibiscus*
Sorrel, Indian White, *Hibiscus*
Sorrel, Wood, *Oxalis*
Sorrel-tree, *Andromeda*
Sorrowful-tree, *Nyctanthes*
Sour Gourd, Æthiopian, *Adansonia*
Sour Soap, *Annona*
Southernwood, *Artemisia*
South-sea Tea, *Ilex*
Sow-bread, *Cyclamen*
Sowruck, *Rumex acet.*
Sow Thistle, *Sonchus*
Sow Thistle, *Prenanthes*
Sow Thistle, Downy, *Andryala*
Sow Thistle, Tangier, *Scorzonera*
Sparrow-grass. See Asparagus
Sparrow-wort, *Passerina*
Sparrow-wort, Tragus's, *Stellera*
Spatling Poppy, *Cucubalus*
Spear-wort, *Ranunculus*
Speerage. See Asparagus
Speedwell, *Veronica*
Speedwell, Female, *Antirrhinum*
Spice Wood, *Laurus*
Spice, All, *Myrtus*
Spider-wort, *Anthericum*
Spider-wort, Great Savoy, *Hemerocallis*
Spider-wort, Virginian, *Tradescantia*
Spignel, *Athamanta*
Spignel, Wild, *Seseli*
Spike-grass, Winged, *Stipa*
Spikenard, Indian, or True*
Spikenard, Bastard French, *Nardus*
Spikenard, Celtic, *Valeriana*
Spikenard, False, *Lavandula*
Spikenard, Plowman's, *Baccharis*
Spikenard, Plowman's, *Conyza*
Spikenard, Wild, *Asarum*
Spinach, *Spinacia*
Spinach, Strawberry, *Blitum*
Spindle-tree, *Euonymus*
Spindle-tree, Climbing, *Celastrus*
Spindle-tree, Bastard, *Kiggellaria*
Spindle-tree, Bastard, *Celastrus*
Spiræa Frutex, *Spiræa*
Spiræa, African, *Diosma*
Spirting Cucumber, *Momordica*
Spleen-wort, *Asplenium*
Spleen-wort, Rough, *Lonchitis*
Spleen-wort, Rough, *Polypodium*
Spoon-wort, *Cochlearia*
Spunge, *Spongia*
Spunge-tree, *Memosa*
Spurge, *Euphorbia*
Spurge, Bastard, *Euphorbia*
Spurge Laurel, *Daphne*
Spurge Olive, *Daphne*

* Unknown.

Spurrey, *Spergula*
Squash, *Cucurbita*
Squill, *Scilla*
Squill, Lesser White, *Pancratium*
Staff-tree, *Celastrus*
Staff, Shepherd's, *Dipsacus*
Stag's-horn-tree, *Rhus*
Star of Alexandria, *Ornithogalum*
Star Apple, *Chrysophyllum*
Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum*
Star of Constantinople, *Ornithogalum*
Star Hyacinth, *Scilla*
Star of Naples, *Ornithogalum*
Star Thistle, *Centaurea*
Star-wort, *Aster*
Star-wort, Bastard, *Buphthalmum*
Star-wort, Trailing, of Vera-Cruz, *Tridax*
Star-wort, Yellow, *Inula*
Star-wort, Yellow, *Buphthalmum*
Staves Acre, *Delphinium*
Stich-wort, *Stellaria*
Stink-horns, *Phallus*
Stock, *Cheiranthus*
Stock July-flower, *Cheiranthus*
Stock, Dwarf Annual, *Hesperis*
Stock, Virginian, *Hesperis*
Stone-crop, *Sedum*
Stone-crop-tree, *Chenopodium*
Stone Parsley, *Bubon*
Stone Parsley, Bastard, *Sison*
Storax-tree, *Styrax*
Storax, Liquid, *Liquidambar*
Strawberry, *Fragaria*
Strawberry, Barren, *Potentilla*
Strawberry, Barren, *Fragaria*
Strawberry Blite, *Blitum*
Strawberry Spinach, *Blitum*
Strawberry-tree, *Arbutus*
Succory, *Cichorium*
Succory, Gum, *Chondrilla*
Succory, Wart, *Lapsana*
Sugar Cane, *Saccharum*
Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum*
Sultan-flower, *Centaurea*
Sumach, *Rhus*
Sumach, Myrtle-leaved, *Coriaria*
Sumach, Tanner's or Currier's, *Coriaria*
Sundew, *Drosera*
Sun-flower, *Helianthus*
Sun-flower, Bastard, *Helenia*
Sun-flower, Dwarf, *Rudbeckia*
Sun-flower, Dwarf, *Tetragonotheca*
Sun-flower, Little, *Cistus*
Sun-flower, Tick-seeded, *Coreopsis*
Sun-flower, Willow-leaved, *Helenia*
Superb Lily, *Gloriosa*
Swallow-wort, *Asclepias*
Sweet Briar, *Rosa*
Sweet Cicely, *Scandix*
Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar*
Sweet John, *Dianthus*
Sweet Root, *Glycyrrhiza*
Sweet Sop, *Annona*
Sweet Sultan, *Centaurea*
Sweet Weed, *Capraria*

Sweet William, *Dianthus*
Sweet William of Barbadoes, *Ipomœa*
Swine's Cress, *Cochlearia*
Sycamore, *Ficus*
Sycamore, False, *Acer*
Syringa, commonly called, *Philadelphus*

T

Tacamahaca, *Populus*
Tallow-tree, *Croton*
Tamarind-tree, *Tamarindus*
Tamarisk, *Tamarix*
Tansey, *Tanacetum*
Tansey, Wild, *Potentilla*
Tare, *Vicia*
Taragon, *Artemisia*
Tarton-raire, *Daphne*
Tea-tree, *Thea*
Tea, False, *Ilex*
Tea, New Jersey, *Ceanothus*
Tea, Oswego, *Monarda*
Tea, Paraguay, *Ilex*
Tea, South-sea, *Ilex*
Teasel, *Dipsacus*
Tent-wort, *Asplenium*
Thistle, *Carduus*
Thistle, Blessed, *Cnicus*
Thistle, Carline, *Carlina*
Thistle, Distaff, *Atractylis*
Thistle, Distaff, *Carthamus*
Thistle, Fish, *Carduus*
Thistle, Fuller's, *Dipsacus*
Thistle, Gentle, *Carduus*
Thistle, Globe, *Echinops*
Thistle, Golden, *Scolymus*
Thistle, Hedge-hog, *Cactus*
Thistle, Holy, *Cnicus*
Thistle, Ladies', *Carduus*
Thistle, Melancholy, *Carduus*
Thistle, Melon, *Cactus*
Thistle, Milk, *Carduus*
Thistle, Soft, *Carduus*
Thistle, Sow, *Sonchus*
Thistle, Sow, *Prenanthes*
Thistle, Downy Sow, *Andryala*
Thistle, Star, *Centaurea*
Thistle, Torch, *Cactus*
Thistle, Woolly, *Onopordon*
Thongs, *Fucus*
Thorn, Black, *Prunus*
Thorn, Box, *Lycium*
Thorn, Christ's, *Rhamnus*
Thorn, Egyptian, *Mimosa*
Thorn, Evergreen, *Mespilus*
Thorn, Goat's, *Astralagus*
Thorn, Lily, *Catesbœa*
Thorn, Purging, *Rhamnus*
Thorn, Scorpion's, *Ulex*
Thorn, Spanish Hedge-hog, *Anthyllis*
Thorn, White, *Cratægus*
Thorn, Apple, *Datura*
Thorny Plant, Burning, *Euphorbia*
Thorough Wax, *Bupleurum*
Three Faces under a Hood, *Viola*
Three-leaved Grass, *Trifolium*
Thrift, *Statice*
Throat-wort, Blue umbelliferous, *Trachelium*

Throat-wort, *Campanula*
Thyme, *Thymus*
Thyme, Dodder of, *Cuscuta*
Thyme, Mastick, *Satureia*
Tickseed, *Corispermum*
Tills, *Ervum*
Timothy-grass, *Phleum*
Tinker's Weed, *Triosteum*
Toad Flax, *Antirrhinum*
Tobacco, *Nicotiana*
Tolu-tree, Balsam of, *Toluifera*
Tomatoes, *Solanum*
Tooth-ach-tree, *Zanthoxylum*
Tooth-pick, *Daucus*
Tooth-wort, *Dentaria*
Tooth-wort, *Plumbago*
Torch Thistle, *Cactus*
Tormentil, *Tormentilla*
Touch me not, *Impatiens*
Touch me not, *Momordica*
Tower Mustard, *Turritis*
Tower Mustard, Bastard, *Arabis*
Tragacanth, Gum, *Astragalus*
Tragus's Sparrow-wort, *Stellera*
Traveller's Joy, *Clematis*
Treacle Mustard, *Clypeola*
Treacle Mustard, *Thlaspi*
Tree Moss, *Lichen*
Trefoil, *Trefolium*
Trefoil, Bean, *Cytisus*
Trefoil, Stinking Bean, *Anagyris*
Trefoil, Bird's-foot, *Lotus*
Trefoil, Marsh, *Menyanthes*
Trefoil, Moon, *Medicago*
Trefoil of Montpelier, Shrub, *Lotus*
Trefoil, Shrub, *Ptelea*
Trefoil, Snail, *Medicago*
Trefoil, Thorny, of Candia, *Fagonia*
Trefoil Tree, *Cytisus*
Trefoil, Base-tree, *Cytisus*
Trinity Herb, *Viola*
Triple Ladies' Traces, *Ophrys*
True-love, *Paris*
True-love of Canada, *Trillium*
Truffles, *Lycoperdon tub.*
Trumpet-flower, *Bignonia*
Tuberose, *Polyanthes*
Tulip, *Tulipa*
Tulip, African, *Hæmanthes*
Tulip, Chequered, *Fritillaria*
Tulip-flower, *Bignonia*
Tulip-tree, *Liriodendrum*
Tulip-tree, Laurel-leaved, *Magnolia*
Tun-hoof, *Glechoma*
Tupelo-tree, *Nyssa*
Turbith Indian, or of the Shops, *Convolvulus*
Turbith, Garganic, *Thapsia*
Turkey-feather, *Ulva pav.*
Turk's Cap, *Lilium*
Turk's Head, *Cactus*
Turk's Turban, *Ranunculus*
Turnep, *Brassica*
Turnep, French, *Brassica*
Turmerick, *Curcuma*
Turnsole, *Heliotropium*
Turpentine-tree, *Pistacia*
Tutsan, *Hypericum*
Two-pence, Herb, *Lysimachia*

Tway Blade, *Ophrys*
Twy Blade, *Ophrys*

V

Valerian, *Valeriana*
Valerian, Greek, *Polemonium*
Vanilla, or Vaneloe, *Epidendrum*
Vernal-grass, *Anthoxanthum*
Venus's Comb, *Scandix*
Venus's Looking-glass, *Campanula*
Venus's Navel-wort, *Cynoglossum*
Vervain, *Verbena*
Vervain Mallow, *Malva*
Vetch, *Vicia*
Vetch, Ax. See Hatchet Vetch
Vetch, Bitter, *Ervum*
Vetch, Bitter, *Orobus*
Vetch, Jointed-podded Bitter, *Ervum*
Vetch, Chichling, *Lathyrus*
Vetch, Crimson Grass, *Lathyrus*
Vetch, Hatchet, *Coronilla*
Vetch, Clusius's Foreign Hatchet, *Biserrula*
Vetch, Horse-shoe, *Hippocrepis*
Vetch, Kidney, *Anthyllis*
Vetch Liquorice, *Astragalus*
Vetch, Knobbed-rooted Liquorice, *Glycine*
Vetch, Milk, *Astragalus*
Vetch, Bastard Milk, *Phaca*
Vetch, Venetian, *Orobus*
Vetch, Medic, *Hedysarum*
Vetchling, *Hedysarum*
Vetchling, Medic., *Hedysarum*
Vetchling, Yellow, *Lathyrus*
Viburnum, American, *Lantana*
Vine, *Vitis*
Vine, Black, *Tamus*
Vine, Climbing Five-leaved, of Canada, *Hedera*
Vine, Spanish Arbor, *Ipomæa*
Vine, White, *Bryonia*
Violet, *Viola*
Violet, Bulbous, *Galanthus*
Violet, Calathian, *Gentiana*
Violet, Dame's, *Hesperis*
Violet, Dog's Tooth, *Erythronium*
Violet, Queen's, *Hesperis*
Violet, Water, *Hottonia*
Viper's Buglos, *Echium*
Viper's Grass, *Scorzonera*
Virgin's Bower, *Clematis*
Vitæ, Arbor, *Thuya*
Vitæ, Lignum, *Guaiacum*
Umbrella-tree, *Magnolia*

W

Wake Robin, *Arum*
Wall-flower, *Cheiranthus*
Walnut, *Juglans*
Walnut, Jamaica, *Hura*
Wall-wort, *Sambucus*
Wanhom, *Kæmpferia*
Ware-sea, *Fucus ves.*
Wart Succory, *Lapsana*
Wart-wort, *Euphorbia*
Wart-wort, *Heliotropium*
Wart-wort, *Lapsana*
Water-leaf, *Hydrophyllum*
Water Soldier, *Stratiotes*

Wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum*
Weld. *Reseda*
Wheat, *Triticum*
Wheat, Buck, *Polygonum*
Wheat, Cow, *Mylampyrum*
Wheat, French, *Polygonum*
Wheat, Indian, *Zea*
Wheat, Turkey, *Zea*
Whin, *Ulex*
Whin, Petty, *Ononis*
Whistles, Sea, *Fucus nod.*
White Beam-tree, *Cratægus*
White, Leaf-tree, *Cratægus*
White Satin, *Lunaria*
White Wood, *Bignonia*
Whitlow Grass, *Draba*
Whitlow Grass, Rue-leaved, *Saxifraga*
Whortle Berry, *Vaccinium*
Whortle Berry, African, *Royena*
Whorts, Black, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Bog, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Red, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Spanish Red, *Arbutus*
Wicken-tree, *Sorbus*
Widow Wail, *Cneorum*
Willow, *Salix*
Willow, French, *Epilobium*
Willow, Spiked, of Theophrastus, *Spiræa*
Willow, Sweet, *Myrica*
Willow, Herb, *Epilobium*
Willow, Herb, *Lythrum*
Willow, Herb, *Lysimachia*
Willow Herb, Rosebay, *Epilobium*
Wind-flower, *Anemone*
Wind-seed, *Arctotis*
Winged Spiked Grass, *Stipa*
Winter Berry, *Prinos*
Winter Bloom, *Azalea*
Winter Cherry, *Physalis*
Winter Cherry, *Solanum*
Winter Green, *Pyrola*
Winter Green, Ivy-flowering, *Kalmia*
Winter Green, with Chickweed Flowers, *Trientalis*
Winter's Bark, *Laurus*
Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis*
Witch Hazel, *Ulmus*
Woad, *Isatis*
Woad, Wild, *Reseda*
Wolf's Bane, *Aconitum*
Wolf's Bane, Winter, *Helleborus*
Wolf's Peach, *Solanum*
Woodbind, *Lonicera*
Woodbind, Spanish, *Ipomœa*
Wood of Life, *Guaiacum*
Wood Anemone, *Anemone*
Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis*
Woodroof, *Asperula*
Woodwaxen, *Genista*
Worm-grass, *Spigelia*
Worm-seed, *Chenopodium*
Wormwood, *Artemisia*
Wormwood, Wild, *Parthenium*
Wortle, Petroseline, *Apium*
Would, *Reseda*
Wound-wort of Achilles, *Achillea*
Wound-wort, Clown's, *Stachys*
Wound-wort, Saracen's, *Solidago*

Wound-wort, Saracen's, the true, *Senecio*
Wrack, *Fucus*
Wrack, Grass, *Zostera*

Y

Yams, *Dioscorea*
Yapon, *Ilex*
Yarrow, *Achillea*
Yellow Weed, *Reseda*
Yerva Mora, *Bosea*
Yew Tree, *Taxus*

Z

Zedoary, Round, *Kæmpferia*
Zedoary, Long, *Amomum*
Zerumbith, *Amomum*

TABLE V.

THE NAMES OF PLANTS

IN LATIN AND FRENCH.

A

Abies, Sapin
Ablania, Ablania
Abroma, Ambrôme
Abrus, Abrus
Acalypha, Ricinelle
Acanthi, J. Acanthes
Acanthus, Acanthe
Acer, Erable
Acera, Erables
Achillea, Achillée
Achras, Sapotillier
Achyranthes, Cadélari
Acnida, Acnide
Aconitum, Aconit
Acorus, Acore
Acotyledones, Acotylédons
Acrostichum, Acrostique
Actea, Actée
Adansonia, Adansonier, Baobab
Adenanthera, Condori
Adenia, Adénia
Adiantum, Adiante, Capillaire
Adonis, Adonis, Adonide
Adoxa, Moschatelle
Ægilops, Egilope
Ægopodium, Podagraire
Æschinomene, Nélitte
Æsculus, Marronier
Æthusa, Æthuse
Agallochum, La M. Agalloche
Alisma, Fluteau
Allium, Ail
Aloë, Aloës
Alopecurus, Vulpin

Alpinia, Alpinia
Alsine, Morgeline
Alstonia, Alstonia
Astroëmeria, Pélégrine
Althæa, Guimauve
Alyssum, Alysson, Alysse
Amanita, Amanite
Agaricus, Agaric
Agathophyllum, Raven-tsara
Agave, Agavé
Ageratum, Agérate
Aggregatæ, Aggrégées
Agrimonia, Aigremoine
Agrostemma, Agrostemma
Agrostis, Agrostis
Agyneja, Agynei
Aira, Canche
Ajuga, Bugle
Aizoon, Aizoon, ou Lanquette
Albuca, Albuca
Alcea, Alcée
Alchimilla, Alchimille ou Pied-de-Lion
Aldrovanda, Aldrovande
Aletris, Alétris
Algæ, Algues
Amaranthi, Amaranthes
Amaranthus, Amaranthe
Amaryllis, Amaryllis
Amasonia, Amasone, Amasonie
Ambora, Tamboul
Ambrosia, Ambrosie
Amellus, Amelle
Amentaceæ, Amentacées
Amentaceæ (Arbores), Arbres, à Chaton, ou Amentacés
Amethystea, Amethystée
Ammania, Ammane
Ammi, Ammi
Amomum, Amôme
Amorpha, Amorpha
Amygdaleæ, Sous-ordre des Rosacées de Amandiers
Amygdalus, Amandier
Amyris, Balsamier
Anacardium, Anacarde
Anacyclus, Anacycle
Anagallis, Mouron
Anagyris, Anagyris, Bois puant
Anastatica, Jérose
Anavinga, Anavinga
Anchusa, Buglose
Ancistrum, Ancistrum
Andrachne, Andrachné
Andromeda, Andromède
Andropogon, Barbon
Androsace, Androsace
Androsæmum, Voyez. *Hypéricum*
Andryala, Andryale
Anemone, Anémone
Anethum, Aneth
Angelica, Angélique
Anguillaria, Gærtn, *Badula*. J. Anguillaire. V. *Badula*
Anguria, Angourie
Aniba, Aniba
Anomalæ, T. Anomales
Anona, Anone, Corossol
Anonæ, Anones
Anthemis, Camomille
Anthericum, Anthéric
Anthoceros, Anethocère

Antholyza, Antholyze
Anthoxanthum, Flouve
Anthyllis, Anthyllide
Antidesma, Antidesma
Antirrhinum, Mufflier
Apactis, Apactis
Apetalæ (Arbores), Arbres Apétales
Aphanes, Aphanès, Percepier
Aphytëia, Aphytée
Apium, Persil
Apluda, Aplude
Apocyneæ, Apocinées
Apocinum, Apocin, ou Apocyn
Aponogeton, Aponoget
Aquilaria, Aquilaria, Garo
Aquilegia, Ancolie
Aquilicia, Aquilice
Arabis, Arabette
Arachis, Arachide
Aralia, Aralie
Araliæ, Aralies
Araucaria, Araucaria, Pin du Chili
Arbustivæ, Arbustives
Arbutus, Arbousier
Arctium, Bardane
Arctotis, Arctotide
Areca, Arec ou Arèque
Arenaria, Sabline
Argemone, Argémone
Aristida, Aristide
Aristolochia, Aristoloche
Aristolochiæ, Aristoloches
Aristotelia, Mâqui du Chili
Armeniaca, Abricotier
Arnica, Arnica
Aroïdeæ, J. Aroïdes
Artedia, Artédie
Artemisia, Armoise
Artocarpus, Jaquier
Arum, Arum, Gouet
Arundo, Roseau
Asarum, Asaret, Cabaret
Ascarina, Ascarine
Asclepias, Asclépiade
Ascyrum, Ascyre
Aspalathus, Aspalat
Asparagi J. Asperges
Asparagus, Asperge
Asperifoliæ, Apresfeuilles
Asperugo, Rapette
Asperula, Aspérule
Asphodeli J. Asphodèles
Asphodelus, Asphodèle
Asplenium, Doradille
Assonia, Assonia
Aster, Astère
Astragalus, Astragale
Astrantia, Astrance
Astronium, Astronium
Athamantha, Athamanthe
Athanasia, Athanasie
Atractylis, Atractylide
Atragene, Atragène
Atriplices J. Arroches
Atriplex, Arroche
Atropa, Belladone
Avena, Avoine
Averrhoa, Carambolier
Aurantia J. Orangers
Auricularia, Auriculaire
Axyris, Axyris

Ayenia, Ayénia
Aylantus, Langit
Aytonia, Aïton
Azalea, Azalée
Azima, Azima

B

Baccharis, Bacchante
Badula, Bois de pintade
Balanophora, Balanophore
Ballota, Ballote
Balsimina, Balsamine
Baltimora, Baltimore
Banisteria, Banisteria
Barbula (Hedw.)
Barbylus, Barbyl
Barleria, Barrélière
Barnadesia, Barnadez
Bartramia (Hedw.)
Basella, Baselle
Basilæa, Basilée
Bassia, Illipé
Bassovia, Bassove
Batis, Bâtis
Bauhinia, Bauhinia ou Bauhin
Begonia, Bégône
Bellis, Pâquerette
Bellium, Bellium
Berberides, Vinettiers
Berberis, Vinettier
Beta, Bette
Betonica, Bétoine
Betula, Bouleau
Bicornes, Bicornées
Bidens, Bident
Bignonia, Bignone
Bignoniæ, Bignones
Biscutella, Lunetière
Bisserula, Double-scie
Bixa, Rocou
Blahdia, Blahdia
Blasia, Blasie
Blechnum, Bleigne
Blittum, Blète ou Blite
Bobartia, Bobarte
Bocconia, Boccône
Boehmeria, Boehmer
Boerhaavia, Boerhavie
Boletus, Bolet
Bombax, Fromager
Borbonia, Borbonia
Borragineæ, Borraginées
Borrago, Bourrache
Brabeïum, Brabei
Brassica, Chou
Briza, Amourette
Bromelia, Ananas
Bromeliæ, Ananas
Bromus, Brôme
Browallia, Broualle
Brownæa, Brounéa
Brunella, Brunelle
Brunia, Brunia
Bryonia, Bryône
Bryum, Bry
Bubon, Bubone
Bucida, Grignon
Budleïa, Budlèje
Bufonia, Buffone
Bugula, Bugle
Bulbocodium, Bulbocode
Bunias. Voyez Caméline

Bunium, Terre-Noix
Buphtalmum, Buphtalme
Buplevrum, Buplèvre
Burmannia, Burmanne
Butomus, Butôme
Butonica, Butonic
Buxbaumia, Buxbaume
Buxus, Buis
Byssus, Byssus, Byssa

C

Cacalia, Cacalie
Cachrys, Armarinthe
Cacti, Cactiers
Cactus, Cactier
Cæsalpina, Bresillet
Calamus. Voyez Acorus
Calceolaria, Calcéolaire
Calcitrapa, Chausse-Trape
Calea, Caléa
Calendula, Souci
Calinea, Calinéa
Calla, Calle, Chou-calle
Callitriche, Callitrique
Calodendrum, Calodendrum
Calophyllum, Calaba
Caltha, Populage
Calycanthemæ, Calycanthèmes
Calycanthus, Calycanth
Cambogia, Cambogier, Guttier
Cameraria, Camérier
Campanaceæ, Campanacées
Campaniformes, Campaniformes
Campanula, Campanule
Campanulæ, Campanules
Canarium, Canari
Candelares, L.....
Canna, Balisier
Cannabis, Chanvre
Cannæ, Balisiers
Cantharellus, Chanterelle
Cantua, Cantu
Capitatæ, Capitées
Capparides, Capriers
Capparis, Câprier
Capraria, Capraire
Caprifolia, Chevrefeuilles
Caprifolium, Chèvrefeuille
Capsicum, Piment
Capura, Capura
Caragana, Caragan
Caraïpa, Caraïpa
Cardamine, Cresson
Cardiospermum, Corinde
Carduus, Chardon
Carex, Carex, Caret, Laiche
Carlina, Carline
Carpesium, Carpèse
Carpinus, Charme
Carthamus, Carthame
Carum, Carvi
Caryocar, Caryocar
Caryophylleæ, Caryophyllées
Caryophyllus, Girofflier
Cassine, Cassine
Cassuvium, Acajou
Cassytha, Cassythe
Casuarina, Filao
Catalpa. Voyez Bignone
Catanance, Cupidone
Catha, Catha

Catimbium, Catimban
Catonia, Catonia
Caucalis, Caucalide
Ceanothus, Céanothus
Cecropia, Coulekin
Cedrela, Cédrel
Celastrus, Célastre
Celosia, Passe-velours
Celtis, Micocoulier
Cenchrus, Râcle
Centaurea, Centaurée
Centunculus, Centenille
Ceodes, Céodès
Cephalanthus, Céphalant
Cerastium, Céraiste
Cerasus, Cerisier
Ceratonia, Caroubier
Ceratophyllum, Cornifle
Cerbera, Ahouaï
Cercis, Gainier
Cercodea, Cercodéa
Cerinthe, Melinet
Cestrum, Cestreau
Chærophyllum, Cerfeuil
Chamærops, Palmier-éven-tail
Chara, Charagne
Cheiranthus, Girofflée
Chelidonium, Chélidoine
Chelone, Galane
Chenopodium, Chénopode, Ansérine
Chionanthus —
Chironia, Chérone
Chloranthus, Chloranthus ou Nigrine
Chondrilla, Chondrille
Chrysanthemum, Chrysanthême
Crysocoma, Chrysocôme
Chrysophyllum, Caïmitier
Chrysosplenium, Dorine
Ciathea, Smith
Cicer, Ciche, Pois-ciche ou Pois-chiche
Cichoraceæ, Chicoracées
Chichorium, Chicorée
Cicuta, Ciguë
Cicutaria, Cicutaire
Cimicifuga, Cimicaire
Chinchona, Quinquina
Cinara, Artichaut
Cinarocephalæ, Cinarocéphales
Cineraria, Cinéraire
Cinna, Cinna
Circæa, Circée
Cissampelos, Cissampelos
Cissus, Cissus, Achêt
Cisti, Cistes
Cistus, Ciste
Citras, Citronier
Clathrus, Clathre
Clavaria, Clavaire
Clausena, Clausèna
Clematis, Clématite
Cleome, Mozambé
Clethra, Clethra
Cleyera, Cleyèra
Clibadium, Clibade
Cliffortia, Cliffort
Clinopodium, Clinopode
Clitoria, Clitorie
Clusia, Clusia
Clutia, Clutia

Clypeola, Clypéole
Cneorum, Camelée
Cnestis, Cnestis
Cnicus, Cnique
Coadunatæ, Connées
Colloloba, Raisinier
Cochlearia, Cochléaria, Vansone
Cocos, Coco
Codon, Codon
Cœnopteris, Berg.....
Coffea, Cafféyer
Coix, Larme de Job
Colchicum, Colchique
Coldenia, Coldene
Columniferæ, Columnifères
Coluteu, Baguenaudier
Comarum, Comaret
Combretum, Combretum
Cometes, Comete
Commelina, Commeline
Commersonia, Commerson
Compositæ (flores), Composées
Conferva, Conferve
Coniferæ, Coniféres
Conium, Conium
Connarus, Connas
Conocarpus, Manglier
Contortæ, Contournées
Convallaria, Muguet
Convolvuli, Liserons
Convolvulus, Liseron
Conyza, Conyse
Copaïfera, Copaïer
Corchorus, Corète
Cordia, Sébestier
Coreopsis, Coréope
Coriandrum, Coriandre
Coriaria, Corroyer
Cornus, Cornouiller
Coronariæ, Coronaires
Coronilla, Coronille
Corrigiola, Corrigiole
Corydales, Corydales
Corylus, Coudrier
Corymbiferæ, Corymbifères
Corymbium, Corymbiole
Corypha, Corypha
Coryspermum, Corysperme
Costus, Costus
Cotula, Cotule
Cotyledon, Cotylédone, Cotylette
Coutarea, Coutaréa
Crambe, Crambé
Crassula, Crassule
Cratægus, Alisier
Crepis, Crépide
Crescentia, Calebassier
Crinodendrum, Crinodendron, Patagna
Crinum, Crinole
Crithmum, Criste, Bacille
Crocus, Crocuse
Crossostylis, Crostyle
Crotalaria, Crotalaire
Croton, Croton
Crucianella, Crucianelle
Cruciferæ, Crucifères
Crupina, Adans. *Serratula* (il y aussi une *Centaurea crupina*). Voyez *Serratula*

Cucubalus, Cucubale
Cucumis, Concombre
Cucurbita, Courge
Cucurbitaceæ, Cucurbitacées
Culmineæ, Culminées
Cuminum, Cumin
Cupania, Cupani
Cupressus, Cyprès
Curcuma, Curcuma
Cuscuta, Cuscute
Cussonia, Cussonia
Cyanella, Cyanelle
Cyanus, Ambrette
Cyathus...Réuni aux Pezize par Bulliard
Cycas, Cycas
Cyclamen, Cyclame
Cydonia, Coignassier
Cymosæ, Cimoïdes
Cynanchum, Cynanch
Cynoglossum, Cynoglosse
Cynometra, Cynometra
Cynomorium, Cynomoire
Cynosurus, Crételle
Cyperoïdeæ, Cyperoïdes ou Souchets
Cyperus, Souchet, Souchette
Cypripedium, Sabot, Sabotine
Cytinus, Cytinel
Cytisus, Cytise

D

Dactylis, Dactyle
Dalbergia, Dalberg
Dalea, Dalée
Damasonium, J. *Alisma Damasonium,* L. V. *Alisma*
Daphne, Lauréole. (Lauréol.)
Darea, Darée
Datisca, Cannabine
Datura, Datura
Daucus, Carotte
Davallia, Smith...
Delphinium, Dauphinelle, Pied d'Alouette
Dentaria, Dentaire
Denudatæ, Nues ou Dépouillées
Deutzia, Deutz
Dialium, Diali
Dianella, Dianelle
Dianthera, Dianthèra
Dianthus, Œillet
Diapensia, Diapenze
Dichondra, Dichondre
Dicksonia, L'Hérit, Smith...
Dicranum, Hew, Bridel...
Dicotyledones, Dicotyledons
Dictamnus, Dictamne
Didelta, Didelta (Dideltoïde)
Didymodon, Hedw. Brid....
Diervilla, Diervilla
Digitalis, Digitale
Dillenia, Dillen
Dionæa, Dionée
Dioscorea, Dioscorée, Igname
Diosma, Diosma
Diospyros, Plaqueminier
Dipsaceæ. Dipsacées
Dipsacus, Cardère

Dirca, Dirca
Dobera, Dobèra
Dodartia, Dodarte
Dodecatheon, Dodécathéone
Giroselle
Dodonæa, Dodonéa
Dolichos, Dolique
Doliocarpus, Doliocarpus
Dombeya, Dombey
Doræna, Dorèna
Doronicum, Doronic (Doronique).
Dorstenia, Dorstène
Draba, Drâve
Dracæna, Sang-Dragon
Dracocephalum, Dracocephale,
Moldavique
Dracontium, Draconte
Drosera, Rossolis (Drosère).
Drupaceæ, Drupacées
Dryandra, Dryandra
Dryas, Dryade
Dumosæ, Buissonées

E

Echinops, Echinops
Echites, Echites
Echium, Vipérine
Ehretia, Cabrillet
Elæagni, Chalefs
Elæagnus, Chalef
Elæocarpus, Eléocarpus
Elaterium, J. *Momordica Elaterium*, L. Voy. Momordica
Elatine, Elatine
Elymus, Elyme
Embelia, Embelia
Embothrium, Embothrium
Empetrum, Camarine (Empetrum).
Encelia, Encélie
Ensatæ, Gladiées
Ephedra, Ephédra
Epidendrum, Epidendrone
Epilobium, Epilobe
Epimedium, Epimède
Equisetum, Prêle
Erharta, Erharte
Erica, Bruyère (Erica).
Ericæ, Bruyères
Erigeron, Vergerolle
Eriocaulon, Joncinelle
Eriocephalus, Eriocéphale, (Eriocéphal)
Eriophorum, Linaigrette
Ervum, Ers, (Erse)
Eryngium, Panicaut, (Panicaude)
Erysimum, Vélar, (Vélare)
Erysimum —
Erythrina, Erythrina
Erythronium, Erythronium, Erythrone
Erythroxylum, Erythroxylon
Euclea, Eucléa
Eugenia, Eugénia, Sambosier
Eupatorium, Eupatoire
Euphorbia, Euphorbe
Euphorbiæ, Euphorbes
Euphrasia, Euphraise
Eurya, Eurya
Evea, Evéa

Evolvulus, Liseret
Evonymus, Fusian

F

Faba J. Vicia, Faba L. Voy. *Vicia*
Fagara, Fagara
Fagonia, Fagone
Fagus, Hêtre
Ferraria, Ferrarée
Ferula, Férule
Festuca, Féstuque
Fevillea, Févillée, Nandirobe
Ficaria, *Ranunculus ficaria*, Voy. *Ranunculus*
Ficoideæ, J. Ficoïdes
Ficus, Figuier
Filago, Cotonière
Filices, Fougères
Flagellaria, Flagellaire
..... Fleurs a étamines (plantes à)
..... Fleurs ni fruits. (plantes sans)
Flosculosi (flores), Flosculeuses
Fontinalis, Fontinale
Forskalea, Forskale
Forstera, Forstère
Fothergilla, Fothergilla
Fragaria, Fraisier
Frankenia, Franckène
Fraxinus, Fresne
Fritillaria, Fritillaire
..... Fruits sans fleurs. (Plantes à)
Fuchsia, Fuchsie
Fuci, *Fucus* (les), Sous-ord
Fucus, Fucus
Fugosia, Fugosie
Fumaria, Fumeterre.
Fungi, Champignons

G

Galanthus, Galantine
Galax, Galax
Galega, Galéga Lavanèse
Galenia, Galiène
Galeopsis, Galéope
Galipæa, Galipier
Gallium, Galliet
Garcinia, Mangoustan
Garidella, Garidelle
Geniostoma, Geniostome
Genipa, Génipayer
Genista, Genest
Gentiana, Gentiane
Gentianæ, Gentianes
Geoffræa, Geoffréa
Geraniæ, Geraines
Geranium, Géranium, Geraine
Geropogon, Géropogone
Gethyllis, Gethyllide
Geum, Benoite
Gevuina, Geouin
Glabraria, Glabraria
Gladiolus, Glayeul
Glaucium, Glaucienne
Glaux, Glauce
Glecoma, Glécome
Gleditsia, Fêvier
Glinus, Glinole
Globba, Globba
Globularia, Globulaire

Glochidion, Glochidion
Gluta, Gluta
Glycine, Glycine
Glycyrrhiza, Réglisse
Gnaphalium, Gnaphale
Gnidia, Guidienne
Gomphrena, Amaranthine
Gonocarpus, Gonocarpe
Gossypium, Cotonier
Graminæ, Graminées
Gratiola, Gratiole
Grewia, Grewia, Greuvier
Gronovia, Gronove
Guaïacanæ, Plaqueminiers
Guaïacum, Gayac
Guettarda, Guettard
Guilandina, Bonduc
Gundelia, Gondèle
Gunnera, Gunnère
Guttiferæ, Guttiers
Gypsophyla, Gypsophyle

H

Hæmanthus, Hæmanthe
Hæmatoxylum, Campêche
Hamamelis, Hamamelis
Hamelia, Hamelia
Hedera, Lierre
Hedycaria, Hedycaria
Hedyotis, Hedyotis
Hedypnois, Hedypnoïde
Hedysarum, Sain-Foin
Helenium, Helènie
Helianthemum, Helianthême
Helianthus, Hélianthe
Heliconia, Bihai
Helicteres, Helictères
Heliocarpus, Heliocarpe
Heliotropium, Héliotrope
Helleborus, Hellébore
Helonias, Hélonias
Helvella, Helvèle
Hemerocallis, Hémérocalle
Hemionitis, Hémionite
Hepaticæ, Hépatiques
Hericius, Urchin
Hermannia, Hermannia
Hermas, Hermas
Hernandia, Hernandia
Herniaria, Herniole
Hesperideæ, Hespéridées
Hesperis, Julienne
Hibiscus, Ketmie
Hieracium, Epervière
Hippia, Hippia
Hippocratea, Béjuco
Hippocrepis, Hippocrépide
Hippomane, Mancenillier
Hippomanica, Hippomanique
Hippophaë, Argousier
Hippuris, Pesse
Hirtella, Hirtelle
Holcus, Houque
Holoraceæ Oléracées ou Potagères
Holosteum, Holostée
Homalium, Homali, Acomat
Hordeum, Orge
Hottonia, Hottone, Plumeau
Houttuynia, Houttuynie
Humulus, Houblou
Hura, Sâblier

Hyacinthus, Jacinthe
Hydnum, Hydne
Hydrastis, Hydrastis
Hydrocharides. Morrènes
Hydrocharis, Morrène
Hydrocotyle, Hydrocotyle
Hydrophylax, Hydrophylax
Hymenea, Courbaril
Hyobanche, Hyobanche
Hyosciamus, Jusquiame
Hyoseris, Hyoséride
Hypecoum, Hypécoon
Hyperica. Millepertuis
Hypericum, Millepertuis
Hypnum, Hypne
Hypochæris, Hypochæride
Hypoxis, Hypoxis
Hypoxylum, Hypoxylon
Hyssopus, Hyssope

I.

Iberis, Ibéride
Icica, Iciquier
Ilex, Houx
Illecebrum, Illécébrum
Illicium, Badiane
Imbricaria, Imbricaria, Bois de Natte
Imperatoria, Impératoire
Imperialis, Impériale
Indigofera, Indigotier
Infundibuliformes. Infundibuliformes
Inula, Inule, Année
Inundatæ, Inondées
Ipomæa, Ipomée, Quamoclit
Irides. J. Iris
Iris, Iris
Isatis, Pastel
Isnardia, Isnarde
Isoëtes, Isote
Itea, Itéa
Iva, Iva
Ixia, Ixie
Ixora, Ixora

J

Jacaranda, Jacaranda
Jacea, Jacée
Jasione, Jasione
Jasmineæ. Jasminées
Jasminum, Jasmin
Jatropha, Jatropha, Médicinier
Juglans, Noyer
Juncago. Voy. Triglochine
Junci. Joncs
Juncus, Jonc
Jungermannia, Jongermanne
Juniperus, Genévrier
Jussiæa, Jussiene
Justitia, Carmantine

K

Kæmpferia, Zédoaire
Kalmia, Kalmia
Kiggellaria, Kiggellaria
Kleinhovia, Kleinhovia
Kœnigia, Kœnige
Koëlreutera, Hedw....
Krameria, Kramer
Kuhnia, Kuhnie

L

Labiatæ, Labiées
Lactuca, Laitue
Lagerstromia, Lagerstromia
Lagetta, Lagetto
Lagoëcia, Lagœcie
Lamium, Lamier
Lampsana, Lampsane
Lantana, Lantana, Camara
Laserpitium, Laser
Latania, Latanier
Lathræa, Clandestine
Lathyrus, Gesse
Lavandula, Lavande
Lavatera, Lavatére
Lauri, Lauriers
Laurus, Laurier
Lausonia, Lausonia, Henné
Lechea, Léchéa
Lecythis, Lecythis, Quatèle
Ledum, Lède
Leea, Lééa
Leersia, Hedw....
Leguminosæ, Légumineuses
Lemma. Voyez *Marsilea*
Lenticula, Lenticule, Canillée
Leontice, Léontice
Leontodon, Leontodon Liondent
Leonurus, Agripaume
Lepidium, Passe-rage
Lepra, Lèpre
Lerchea, Lerchéa
Leskia, Hedw....
Leucoïum, Nivéole
Leysera, Leysera ou Leyser
Lichen, Lichen
Ligusticum, Livêche
Ligustricum, Troène
Lilac, Syringa. Voyez *Syringa*
Lilia, Lis
Liliaceæ, Liliacées
Lilium, Lis
Limeum, Liméole
Limonia, Limonellier
Limosella, Limoselle
Linaria, Linaire
Linnæa, Linnée
Linum, Lin
Liparia, Lipari
Liquidambar, Liquidambar
Liriodendrum, Tulipier
Lithospermum, Grémil
Littorella, Litorelle
Lobelia, Lobélie
Lolium, Ivroie
Lomentaceæ, Lomentacées
Lonchitis, Lonchite
Lonicera, Chèvrefeuille
Lontarus, Lontar
Lophanthus, Lophanthe
Loranthus, Loranthe
Lotus, Lotier
Lunaria, Lunaire
Lupinus, Lupin
Luridæ, Livides
Lychnis, Lychnide
Lycium, Lyciet
Lycoperdon, Lycoperdon, Vesse-Loup
Lycopodium, Lycopode
Licopsis, Lycopside
Lycopus, Lycope

Lygeum, Alvarde
Lysimachia, Lysimaque
Lysimachiæ, Lysimachies
Lythrum, Salicaire

M

Maba, Maba
Mœrua, Mœrua
Magnolia, Magnolier
Magnoliæ, Magnoliers
Mahurea, Mahuré
Malachra, Malacre
Malope, Malope
Malpighia, Malpighi
Malpighiæ, Malpighies
Malva, Mauve
Malvaceæ, Malvacées
Malus, Pommier
Mandragora, Atropa Mandragora, Mandragore. Voy. *Atropa*
Maranta, Galanga
Marattia, Smith, Maratte
Marchantia, Hépatique
Margaritaria, Margaritaire
Marrubium, Marrube
Marsilea, Marsile
Martynia, Cornaret, Bicorne
Massonia, Massione
Matricaria, Matricaire
Meborea, Méboré
Medeola, Médéole
Medicago, Luserne
Meesia, Hedw.
Melaleuca, Mélaleuca
Melampyrum, Mélampyre
Melastoma, Mélastôme
Melastomæ, Mélastômes
Melia, Azédarach
Meliæ, Azédarachs
Melianthus, Mélianthe
Melica, Mélique
Melicope, Mélicope
Melicytus, Mélicyte
Melilotus, Trifolium, Melilotus, Mélilot
Melissa, Melisse
Melittis, Mélitte, Melissot
Melochia, Mélochia
Melothria, Mélothrie
Menisperma, Menispermes
Menispermum, Ménisperme
Mentha, Menthe
Mentzélia, Mentzélie
Menyanthes, Ményanthe
Mercurialis, Mercuriale
Merulius, Mérule (Champ.)
Meryta, Méryta
Mespilus, Néflier
Mesembryanthemum, Ficoïde
Messerschmidia, Arguze
Methonica, Méthonique
Micropus, Micrope
Milium, Mil
Milleria, Millérie
Mimosa, Mimosa, Acacie
Mimusops, Mimusops
Mirabilis, Nictage
Mitchella, Mitchelle
Mitella, Mitelle
Mniarum, Mniarum
Mnium, Mnie
Molucella, Molucelle

Mollugo, Mollugine
Momordica, Momordique
Monopetalæ (Arbores), Arbres Monopétales
Monniera, Monnière
Monocotyledones, Monocotyledons
Monotropa, Monotrope
Monsonia, Monsone
Montia, Montie
Morinda, Royoc
Moringa, Moringa, Ben.
Morus, Murier
Moscharia, Moscaire
Mourera, Mourére
Moutabea, Moutabéa
Mucor, Mucor, Moisissure
Multisiliquosæ, Multisiliqueuses
Munchausia, Munchausia
Muricatæ, Muriquées
Musa, Bananier
Musæ, Bananiers
Musci, Mousses
Mutisia, Mutis
Myagrum, Caméline
Myosotis, Scorpionne
Myosurus, Myosure
Myrica, Gâlé
Myriophyllum, Myriofle
Myriotheca, Myriothèque
Myristica, Muscadier
Myrosma, Myrosme
Myroxylum, Myroxylon
Myrsine, Myrsiné
Myrti, Myrthes
Myrtus, Myrthe

N

Naïades, Naïades
Naïas, Naïade
Nandina, Nandina
Napæa, Napée
Narcissi, Narcisses
Narcissus, Narcisse
Nardus, Nard
Nastus, Nastus
Neckera, Hedw.
Nelumbium, Nymphæa, Nelumbo, Nélumbo
Nepenthes, Népenthe
Nepeta, Cataire
Nephelium, Néphélie
Nerium, Nerion, Laur-Rose
Nevrada, Névrade
Nicotiana, Nicotiane, Tabac
Nidularia, Nidulaire, Bull
Nigella, Nigelle
Nipa, Nipa
Nitraria, Nitraire
Nolana, Nolane
Nucamentaceæ, Nucamentacées
Nyctagines, Nyctages
Nyctago, Nyctage
Nyctanthes, Nyctanthe
Nymphæa, Nénuphar

O

Obolaria, Obolaire
Ochrosia, Ochrosia, Bois jaune
Ocimum, Basilic
Octoblepharum, Hedw....
Octospora, Hedw....
Oedera, Oëder

Œnanthe, Œnanthe
Œnothera, Onagre
Olax, Olax
Olea, Olivier
Olyra, Olyre
Omphalea, Omphaléa
Onagreæ, Onagres
Onoclea, Onoclée
Ononis, Bugrane
Onopordum, Onoporde
Ophioglossum, Ophioglosse
Ophryse, Ophryse
Oppositi-foliæ, Composées a Feuilles opposées
Orchideæ, Orchidées
Orchis, Orchis
Origanum, Origan
Orixa, Orixa
Ornithogalum, Ornithogale
Ornithopus, Ornithope, Pied-d'Oiseau
Orobanche, Orobanche
Orobus, Orobe
Orontium, Oronce
Orthotricum, Hedw....
Oryza, Riz
Osbeckia, Osbeckie
Osmunda, Osmonde
Osyris, Rouvet
Ouratea, Ouratéa
Ourisia, Ourisie
Oxalis, Oxalide

P

Pachira, Pachira
Pæonia, Pivoine
Paliurus, Paliure
Palmæ, Palmiers
Panax, Gin-seng
Pancratium, Pancrais
Pandanus, Baquois
Panicum, Panic
Papaver, Pavot
Papaveraceæ, Papaveracée
Papaya, Papayer
Papilionaceæ, Papilionacées
Papilionaceæ (Arbores) Arbres Papilionacés
Pariana, Pariane
Parietaria, Pariétaire
Paris, Parisette
Parnassia, Parnassie
Parthenium, Parthène
Paspalum, Paspale
Passerina, Passerine
Passiflora, Grenadille
Pastinaca, Panais
Paullinia, Paullinia
Pavonia, Pavonia
Payrola, Payrola
Pediculares, Pédiculaires
Pedicularis, Pédiculaire
Peganum, Harmale
Pekea, Pékéa
Peltigera....
Penæa, Pénéa
Pennantia, Pennantia
Pentapetes, Pentapètes
Penthorum, Penthôre
Peplis, Péplide
Perebea, Pérébéa
Perforatæ, Perforées

Perilla, Pérille
Periploca, Périploca
Personatæ, Personées
Petiveria, Pétivérie
Peucedanum, Peucedanum
Peziza, Pezize
Phaca, Phàce
Phalaris, Alpiste
Phalangium, Phalangère
Phallus, Morille
Pharnaceum, Pharnace
Pharus, Pharelle
Phascum, Phasque
Phaseolus, Haricot
Phellandrium, Phellandre
Philadelphus, Syringa
Phleum, Fléole
Phlomis, Phlomidé
Phlox, Phloxe
Phœnix, Dattier
Phormium, Phormion
Phylica, Phylica
Phyllachne, Phyllachné
Phyllanthus, Phyllanthe
Phyllirea, Phylliréa ou Filaria
Physalis, Coqueret
Phytolacca, Phytolacca
Picris, Picride
Pilularia, Pilulaire
Pimpinella, Pimprenelle (Ombellif), Boucage
Pinguicula, Grassette
Pinus, Pin
Piper, Poivre
Piperitæ, Poivrées
Piscidia, Piscidia
Pisonia, Pisonia
Pistacia, Pistachier
Pistia, Pistie
Pisum, Pois
Plantagines, Plantains
Plantago, Plantain
Platanus, Platâne
Plegorhiza, Guaïcura
Plumbagines, Dentelaires
Plumbago, Dentelaire
Plumeria, Frangipanier
Poa, Pâturin
Podophyllum, Podophylle
Pohlia, Hedw.
Poinciana, Poincillade
Polemonia, Polémoines
Polemonium, Polémoine
Polianthes, Tubéreuse
Polycnemum, Polycnème
Polygala, Polygale
Polygoneæ, Polygonées
Polygonum, Renouée
Polymnia, Polymnie
Polypodium, Polypode
Polytrichum, Polytric
Pomaceæ, Pomacées
Id. Sous-ordre des Rosacées de J. Pommiers
Pommereulla, Pommereulle
Pongatium, Pongati
Pontederia, Pontédérie
Populus, Peuplier
Porana, Porana
Porella....
Portulaca, Pourpier
Portulaceæ, Portulacées

Potalia, Potalie
Potamogeton, Potamot
Potentillæ, Sous-ordre de Rosacées de J. Potentilles
Potentilla, Potentille
Poterium, Pimprenelle
Pothos, Pothos
Preciæ, Précoces
Primula, Primule
Prockiæ, Sous-ordre des Rosacées de J. Prockies
Prockia, Prockia
Proserpinaca, Proserpine
Protea, Protée
Proteæ, Protées
Prunus, Prunier
Psidium, Goyavier
Psoralea, Psorale
Psyllium, Pulicaire
Ptelea, Ptéléa
Pterigynandrum, Hedw....
Pteris, Ptéride
Pterocarpus, Ptérocarpe
Pulmonaria, Pulmonaire
Punica, Grenadier
Putamineæ.
Pyrola, Pyrole
Pyrus, Poirier

Q

Qualea, Qualéa
Quassia, Quassia
Quercus, Chêne
Quillaja, Quillaï

R

Radiati (flores), Radiées
Rajania, Rajania
Ranunculaceæ, Renonculacées
Ranunculus, Renoncule
Raphanus, Radis ou Raifort
Raputia, Raputier
Ravenala, Ravenal
Reseda, Réséda
Restio, Restion
Reticularia, Réticulaire
Rhœades, Rhéades
Rhagadiolus, Rhagadiole
Rhamni, Nepruns
Rhamnus, Nerprun
Rhaponticum, Rhapontic
Rheum, Rhubarbe
Rhexia, Rhéxie
Rhinanthus, Cocrète
Rhizobolus, Gærtn....
Rhizophora, Palétuvier
Rhododendra, Rosages
Rhododendrum, Rosage
Rhus, Sumac
Ribes, Groseiller
Riccia, Riccie
Ricinus, Ricin
Ricotia, Ricotie
Robinia, Robinia
Ropourea, Ropouréa
Roridula, Roridula
Rosæ, Sous-ordre des Rosacées de Rosiers
Rosa, Rosier
Rosaceæ, Rosacées

Rosaceæ (Arbores), Arbres Rosacés
Rosmarinus, Romarin
Rotatæ, Plantes à fleur en Roue
Rottbollia, Rottbolle
Rubia, Garance
Rubiaceæ, Rubiacées
Rubus, Ronce
Rudbeckia, Rudbecke
Ruellia, Crustolle
Rumex, Patience
Ruppia, Ruppie
Ruscus, Fragon
Ruta, Rue
Rutaceæ, Rutacées
Ruyschia, Ruysch

S

Saccharum, Cannamelle, Canne à Sucre
Sagina, Sagine
Sagittaria, Sagittaire
Sagus, Sagouyer
Salacia, Salacia
Salicariæ, Salicaires
Salicornia, Salicorne
Salix, Saule
Salsola, Soude
Salvia, Sauge
Salvinia, Salvinie
Sambucus, Sureau
Samolus, Samole ou Mouron d'eau
Samyda, Samyda
Sanguinaria, Sanguinaire
Sanguisorbæ, Sous-ordre des Rosacées de J. Les Pimprenelles ou Sanguisorbes
Sanguisorba, Sanguisborbe
Sanicula, Sanicle
Santalum, Santal
Santolina, Santoline
Sapindi, Savoniers
Sapindus, Savonier
Saponaria, Saponaire
Sapotæ, Sapotilliers
Saraca, Saraca
Sarmentaceæ, Sarmentacées
Sarracenia, Sarracène
Sassia, Sassia
Satureïa, Sariette
Satyrium, Satyrion
Saururus....
Sauvagesia, Sauvagèse
Saxifrage, Saxifrage
Saxifragæ, Saxifrages
Scabiosa, Scabieuse
Scabridæ, Scabrides
Scandix....
Schæfferia, Schæffer
Schefflera, Schefflère
Scheuchzeria, Scheuchzère
Schinus (Molle)
Schizæa, Smith.
Schmidelia, Schmidel
Schœnus, Choin
Scilla, Scille
Scirpus, Scirpe
Scitamineæ, Scitaminées ou Epicées

Sclerocarpus, Sclérocarpe
Scolopendrium, Scolopendre
Scolymus, Scolyme
Scopolia, Scopoli
Scorpiurus, Chenillette
Scorzonera, Scorsonère
Scrophularia, Scrophulaire
Scrophulariæ, Scrophulaires
Scutellaria, Toque
Secale, Seigle
Securidaca, Sécuridaca
Sedum, Orpin
Seguiera, Séguier
Selago, Selago
Selinum, Sélinum
Semi-Flosculosi (flores), Demi-Flosculeuses
Sempervivæ, Joubarbes
Sempervivum, Joubarbe
Senecio, Séneçon
Senticosæ, Sentiqueuses ou Toufues
Sepiariæ, Sépiaires ou de Haie
Septas, Septas
Serapias, Sérapias
Seriola, Sériole
Seriphium, Armoselle
Serratula, Sarrète
Sesamum, Sésame
Seseli, Séséli
Sesuvium, Sésuvium
Sherardia, Shérarde
Sicyos, Sicyos
Sida, Abutilon
Sideritis, Crapaudine
Sideroxylum, Argan
Sigesbeckia, Sigesbeckie
Silene, Siléné
Siliquosæ, Siliqueuses
Silphium, Silphium
Simbuleta, Simbulêta
Sinapis, Moutarde
Siparuna, Siparuna
Sison, Sison
Sisymbrium, Sysimbre
Sisyrinchium, Bermudienne
Smithia, Smithe
Sium, Berle
Skimmia, Skimmia
Smilax, Smilax
Smyrnium, Mâceron
Solaneæ, Solanées
Solanum, Morelle
Soldanella, Soldanelle
Solidago, Verge d'Or
Sonchus, Laitron
Sonneratia, Pagapate
Sophora, Sophora
Soramia, Soramia
Sorbus, Sorbier
Soulamea, Soulaméa
Souroubea, Souroubéa
Sparganium, Ruban d'eau
Spathaceæ, Spathacées
Spergula, Spargoute
Spermacoce, Spermacocée
Sphæranthus, Sphæranthe
Sphæria, Variolaria Variolaire
Sphagnum, Sphaigne
Spigelia, Spigèle

Spinacia, Epinars
Spireæ, Sous-ordre des Rosacées de J. Spirées
Spiræa, Spirée
Splachnum, Splaigne
Stachys, Stachyde
Stapelia, Stapélie
Staphylea, Staphyléa
Statice, Staticée
Statuminatæ, Statuminées ou Appuis de Vigne
Stellaria, Stellaire
Stellatæ, Etoilées
Stelleria, Stellère
Sterculia, Sterculia
Stilbe, Stilbé
Stipa, Stipe
Stœbe, Stœbé
Stratiotes, Stratiote
Strumpfia, Strumpfia
Struthiola, Struthiola
Styrchnos, Vomique
Styrax, Aliboufier
Succulentæ, Succulentes ou Plantes Grasses
Suillus. J...
Suriana, Suriana
Swartzia, Hedw....
Swietenia, Mahogon
Symphytum, Consonde
Symplocos, Symplocos

T

Tabernæmontana, Taberné
Tacca (Herbe), Tacca
Tagetes, Œillet d'Inde
Tamarindus, Tamarinier
Tamarix, Tamaris
Tamnus, Tâme ou Taminier
Tanacetum, Tanaisie
Tapura, Tapura
Taraxacum, Pissenlit
Tarchonanthus, Tarconanthe
Targionia, Targiône
Taxus, If.
Telephium, Télèphe
Temus, Témo
Terminalia, Badomier
Tetracera, Tétracera
Tetragonia, Tétragône
Teucrium, Germandrée
Thalia, Thalia
Thalictrum, Pigamon
Thapsia, Thapsie
Thea, Thé
Theligonum, Theligône
Theobroma, Cacaoyer
Therebintaceæ, Thérébintacées
Therebinthus, Thérébinthe
Thesium, Thesium
Thlaspi, Thlaspi
Thuya, Thuya
Thymeleæ, Thymélées
Thymus, Thym
Tiarella, Tiarelle
Tilia, Tilleul
Tilliaceæ, Tiliacées
Tillæa, Tillée
Tillandsia, Tillandsia
Timmia, Hedw....
Tolvifera, Tolut
Tomex, Tomex

Tonina, Tonine
Tontelea, Tontéléa
Tordylium, Tordylium
Tormentilla, Tormentille
Tortula, Hedw....
Tounatea, Tounatéa
Tournefortia, Tournefort
Touroulia, Tourouli
Trachelium, Gantelée
Tradescantia, Ephémère
Tragia, Tragia
Tragopogon, Cersifis
Trapa, Mâcre
Tremella, Trémelle
Trewia, Tréwia
Trianthema, Trianthême
Trichia, Bull. Capilline
Tribulus, Herse
Trichilia, Trichilia
Trichomanes, Trichomâne
Trichosanthes, Anguine
Tricoccæ, Arbres portant un fruit à trois Coques
Trifolium, Trèfle
Triglochin, Triglochine
Trigonella, Trigonelle, Fenugrec
Trihilatæ, Triumbiliquées
Trilix, Trilix
Trillium, Trillie
Triopteris, Triopteris
Triosteum, Triosté
Tripetaloïdeæ, Tripétaloïdes
Tripsacum, Tripsaque
Triticum, Froment
Triumfetta, Lapullier
Trollius, Trolle
Tropæolum, Capucine
Trophis, Trophis
Tuber, Truffe
Tulbagia, Tulbagie
Tulipa, Tulipe
Turnera, Turnèra
Turræa, Turræa
Turritis, Turrète ou Tourette
Tussilago, Tussilage
Typha, Massette
Typhæ, Massettes

U

Ulex, Ajonc
Ulmus, Orme
Ulva, Ulve
Ulvæ, Ulves, Sous-ordre
Umbelliferæ, Ombellifères
Uniola, Uniole
Urena, Uréna
Urtica, Ortie
Urticæ, Orties
Utricularia, Utriculaire
Uvaria, Uvaria
Uvularia, Uvulaire

V

Vaccinium, Airelle
Vaginales, Vaginales ou Plantes à gaînes
Valantia, Croisette
Valeriana, Valériane
Vallea, Valléa
Vallisneria, Vallisnérie
Vanilla, Vanille

Vantanea, Vantanéa
Variolaria, Bull. Variolaire
Vepreculæ (Ce sont les Tyméléées de J.)
Veratrum, Varaire
Verbascum, Molène
Verbena, Verveine
Verbesina, Verbésine
Verticillatæ, Verticillées
Veronica, Véronique
Verrucaria, Hoffm....
Viburnum, Viorne
Vicia, Vesce
Vinca, Pervenche
Viola, Violette
Viscum, Gui
Vites, Vignes
Vitex, Gattilier
Vitices, Gattiliers
Vitis, Vigne
Vochisia, Vochy

W

Wachendorfia, Wachendorfe
Webera, Hedw....
Weissia, Hedw....
Weigela, Weigéla
Weinmannia. Weinmannia
Willichia, Willichia
Wittaria, Smith....
Woedwardia, Id....

X

Xanthium, Lampourde
Xeranthemum, Immortelle
Xerophyta, Xérophyta
Xilopia, Xilopia
Ximenia, Ximédia
Xylophylla, Xylophylla

Y

Yucca, Yucca

Z

Zamia, Zamia
Zanichellia, Zanichelle
Zanthoxylum, Clavalier
Zea, Maïs
Zinnia, Zinnie
Zizania, Zizane ou Zizanie
Ziziphus, Jujubier
Zoëgea, Zoégée
Zostera, Zostère
Zygophyllum, Fabagelle

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER I.

OF VEGETABLES, AND THEIR KINDS.

VEGETABLES are divisible into the seven *families*, or *tribes*, as follows:

1. Fungi, *mushrooms.*

2. Algæ, *flags;* whose root, leaf, and stem are all one.

3. Musci, *mosses;* whose antheræ have no filaments, and are placed at a distance from the female flower; and whose seeds also want their proper tunic and cotyledons.

4. Filices, *ferns;* whose fructification is on the back of the *frondes**.

5. Gramina, *grasses*†; which have simple leaves, a jointed culm or stem, a glumose calyx, and a single seed.

* *Leaves* of the ferns and palms so called; see the explanation of the term *frons*, in Chap. IV. Author.

† This tribe includes the various sorts of corn as well as the grasses. Author.

6. PALMÆ, *palms;* which have simple stems, that are *frondose** at the summit, and have their fructifications on a spadix issuing from a spatha.

7. PLANTS, which include all that do not enter into any of the other divisions. These are,

1. *Herbaceous,* when they die down to the root every year; for in the perennial kinds, the buds are all produced on the root below the surface of the ground.

2. *Shrubs,* when their stems come up *without* buds†.

3. *Trees,* when their stems come up *with* buds.

Vegetables are each primarily divisible into, 1. The *root*...2. The *herb* or plant itself...3. The *fructification.* Of these the *last* has been already treated of in the first book: the two others, upon which the specific differences of vegetables more immediately depend, come now under consideration, and will be the subject matter of the ensuing chapters‡.

* See the term *frons,* explained in Chap. IV. AUTHOR.

† Nature has put no limits between a tree and a shrub, which is only a vulgar distinction. This *Linnæus* acknowledges; and argues, that his own distinction, though he thinks it the best, is nevertheless exceptionable; inasmuch as there are seldom any buds upon the large trees in India; all which must, therefore, by this definition, notwithstanding their great height, be ranked with shrubs. AUTHOR.

‡ It may not be improper here to obviate an objection that may be made to the method pursued in this work. It may be asked, if the matter of this third part would not have stood more properly in the first. In answer to this it is admitted, that the *order of nature* would thereby have been more directly followed: but the design of this work was not so much to follow the order of nature, as to explain the *System of Linnæus;* and as the Classes, Orders, and Genera, which come first in the system, are grounded on the fructification, the beginning with that part of the vegetable was indispensably necessary. AUTHOR.

CHAP. II.

OF ROOTS.

THE root, whose office is to draw up nourishment, and which also produces the herb, with its fructification, consists of two parts, viz. CAUDEX, the *stock* or body of the root; and RADICULA, the *radicle* or little root.

CAUDEX, the *body* of the root both ascends and descends.

The *ascending caudex* raises itself gradually above ground, serving often as a trunk, and produces the herb or plant*.

The *descending caudex* strikes gradually downward into the ground, and puts forth radicles. It has been distinguished, according to its various structure, into

1. PERPENDICULAR, when it runs directly downwards.

2. HORIZONTAL, when it extends itself transversely under the earth.

3. SIMPLE, when it has no subdivisions.

4. RAMOSE, *branching;* when it is divided into lateral branches.

5. FUSIFORM, *spindle-shaped;* when it is oblong, thick, and tapering, as in DAUCUS and PASTINACA.

6. TUBEROSE. *knobbed;* when it consists of roundish bodies collected into a fascicle or bunch, as in PÆONEA,...HEMEROCALLIS,...HELIANTHUS,...SOLANUM,...and FILIPENDULA.

* *Linnæus* infers from hence, that all trees and shrubs are to be considered as roots above ground; and that this is the reason that trees, when inverted, put forth leaves from the descending stem, and roots from the ascending. AUTHOR.

7. REPENT, *creeping;* when it runs out to a distance, and puts forth radicles from space to space.

8. FIBROSE, when it consists only of fibrose radicles.

9. PRÆMORSE, *bitten off;* when the lower part is truncate, and the termination not tapering, as in SCABIOSA,...PLANTAGO,...and VALERIANA*.

RADICULA, the *radicle,* is the fibrose part of the root, which terminates the descending caudex, and enables the root to draw nourishment for the support of the vegetable.

CHAP. III.

OF THE HERB.

THE herb is a part of the vegetable arising from the root, and terminated by the fructification. It comprehends,

1. The TRUNK, which serves to multiply the herb, and leads immediately from the root to the fructification. It is clothed with the leaves, and terminated by the fructification. See Chap. IV.

2. The LEAVES, whose office is to transpire and attract, like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade. See Chap. V. VI. VII.

3. The FULCRA, *props;* which serve as stays to strengthen the plant; but may, however, be taken off without destroying it. See Chap. VIII.

* For figures of these, *vide* our Plates, attached at the end of this work.

4. The HYBERNACULA, *winterings**; each of which is a compendium of the herb upon its root before it begins to grow. See Chap. IX.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE TRUNK.

TRUNCUS, the *trunk*, is that which produces the leaves and fructification: it is of seven kinds, viz. *Caulis,...culmis,...scapus, ...pedunculus,...petiolus,...frons,*...and *stipes.*

I. CAULIS, a *stem*, is the proper trunk of the herb, and serves to elevate the leaves and fructification: it is either *simple*...or *compound.*

SIMPLE stems are such as proceed in a continued series towards their summits; and these may be,

1. INTEGRI, *entire;* when they are most simple, having scarce any branches.

2. NUDI, *naked;* when they are destitute of leaves, as in EUPHORBIA,...CACTUS,...STAPELIA,...EPHEDRA,...and CUSCUTA.

3. FOLIATE, *leafy;* when they are furnished with leaves.

4. FLEXUOSE, *bending* different ways, when the direction of the stem changes at every joint, as in PTELIA.

5. VOLUBILES, *twining;* when they ascend spirally by the branch of some other plant†: these wind either to the *left*, according to the motion of the sun (as it is commonly phrased),

* These are the bulbs and buds. EDITOR.

† Vide Plate V. Figure 4, of this work.

as in HUMULUS,...HELXINE,...LONICERA,.....and TAMUS; or to the *right*, contrary to the sun's motion, as in CONVOLVULUS,... BASELLA,...PHASEOLUS,...CYNANCHE,...EUPHORBIA,... and EUPATORIUM.

6. RECLINATE, *reclined;* when they bend in an arch towards the earth.

7. PROCUMBENT, *lying upon the ground;* when their direction is horizontal.

8. REPENT, *creeping;* when, by lying upon the ground, they put forth roots at certain intervals, as in HEDERA and BIGNONIA*.

9. SARMENTOSE†; when they are repent and subnude‡.

10. PARASITIC §; when they grow not out of the ground, but on some other plant.

11. TERETES, *round;* when they are cylindric.

12. ANCIPITES, *double-edged;* when they have two opposite angles; and also DIGONUS, TRIGONUS, TETRAGONUS, PENTAGONUS, POLYGONUS, having *two, three, four, five,* or *many angles,* which are all species of ancipites: also,

13. TRIQUETROUS, *three-square;* when they have three plane sides; and,

14. TRIANGULAR, QUADRANGULAR, QUINQUANGULAR, MULTANGULAR; when they have *three, four, five,* or *many sides* or *angles.*

15. SULCATE, *furrowed;* when they are cut in with broad and deep grooves or channels.

16. STRIATE, *streaked;* when they are marked with very thin hollow lines.

* Vide Plate V. Figure 2, of this work.

† From SARMENTUM, *a long shoot,* such as those of a vine. EDITOR.

‡ Almost naked or bare of leaves. EDITOR.

§ Supporting themselves on others, like parasites. EDITOR.

17. Glabri, *smooth*; when they have a smooth surface.

18. Villose, *hairy* or *shaggy*; when there is a down of soft hairs upon them.

19. Scabrous, *rough*; when they are covered with little projecting points.

20. Hispid*; when they are covered with stiff bristles.

21. Ramose, *branchy*; when they are furnished with lateral branches; and these are,

22. Ascending; when the branches incline upwards.

23. Diffuse; when the branches are spreading.

24. Distich, in *two rows*; when the branches are produced in a horizontal situation.

25. Brachiate, having *arms*; when the branches are opposite, and each pair is crossed by the pair next above or below it†.

26. Ramosissimi, *very branchy*; when the branches are many, and without order.

27. Fulcrate, *propt*; when the branches descend to the root, as in Ficus.

28. Proliferous; when they send forth branches only from the centre of the apex, as in *pinus*.

The rest as in *entire* stems.

Compound stems, are such as are subdivided into Ramuli, *small branches*, and diminish as they ascend. These are either,

1. Dichotomus, *forked*; when the division is always in two parts‡.

* The word expresses a greater degree of roughness. Editor.

† Vide Plate V. Figure 8, of this work.

‡ Vide Plate V. Figure 7, of this work.

2. SUBDIVIDED; when they are divided into branches irregularly or without order: or,

3. ARTICULATE, *jointed;* when they are distinguished from space to space, by knots or joints, as in PIPER*.

II. CULMUS, a *straw,* is the proper stem or trunk of a grass, and serves to elevate and support both the leaves and the fructification: it admits of most of the distinctions already given for a caulis or stem; besides which, it may be either.

1. ENODIS, *without knots;* when it is continuous, and not intercepted by joints.

2. ARTICULATE, *jointed;* when it is connected by various joints.

3. SQUAMOSE, *scaly;* when it is covered with imbricate scales†.

III. SCAPUS, a *stalk,* is an *universal* trunk, raising the fructification, but not the leaves, as in NARCISSUS,...PYROLA,...CONVALLARIA,...and HYACINTHUS‡.

IV. A PEDUNCLE, or *foot-stalk* of a *flower,* is a *partial* trunk, raising the fructification, but not the leaves.

PEDICELLUS, is a *partial peduncle.*

The determination of *peduncles* respects *place* and *manner.*

Determination in respect to *place,* shows where the base of the peduncle is inserted into the plant: and in this respect peduncles are,

1. RADICAL, belonging to the *root;* when they come out immediately from the root.

2. CAULINE, belonging to the *stem;* when they are placed on the stem.

3. RAMEOUS, belonging to the *branches;* when they come out upon the branches.

* Vide Plate V. Figure 5, of this work.
† Vide Plate V. Figure 1, of this work.
‡ Vide Plate V. Figure 6, of this work.

4. Axillary*, coming out from the wings; that is, either between the leaf and the stem, or between the branch and the stem.

5. Terminal, when they *terminate* the branches or stem.

6. Solitary, when there comes out but *one* from the same place.

7. Sparsed, *scattered;* when they are numerous, and come out without order.

Determination in respect to *manner*, shows how the flowers are placed and connected on the summits of the *peduncles:* and in this respect *peduncles* have the following variations:

1. Uniflorous, Biflorous, Triflorous, or Multiflorous peduncles, are such as bear *one, two, three,* or *many flowers,* according to the number of the fructifications on a single peduncle.

2. Fasciculus, a *bunch,* is a collection of flowers that are erect, parallel, forming a flat or even surface, and close to one another; as in Dianthus Barbatus†.

3. Capitulum, *a little head,* is composed of a number of flowers, collected almost into a globular form, as in Gomphrœna.

4. Spica, a *spike,* has sessile flowers that are alternate and dispersed about a common peduncle that is simple. It is called Spica Secunda, a *single-rowed spike,* when the flowers are all turned *one* way: and Spica Disticha, a *double-rowed spike,* when the flowers stand *two* ways.

5. A Corymbus‡, is a kind of spike, the flowers of which have

* From Axilla, an *arm-pit*. Editor.

† Sweet William. Editor.

‡ *Corymbus,* in its ancient and proper signification, meant a bunch of ivy berries: but is now used as a botanical term, for all fructifications that are produced in this manner. Editor.

each its proper PEDICELLUS*, or *partial foot-stalk*, raised to a proportionable height, as in SPIRÆA OPULIFOLIA,...and LEDUM.

6. A PANICLE, is a fructification dispersed on peduncles variously subdivided. It is a DIFFUSE panicle, when the pedicelli are *divaricate, spreading asunder;* and a COARCTATE or *confined* one, when they stand close to each other.

7. A THRYSUS, is a panicle contracted into an ovate form, as in SYRINGA and PETASITES.

8. A RACEMUS† consists of a peduncle that has short lateral branches, as in VITIS...and RIBES.

9. VERTICILLUS, a *whorl*, expresses a number of flowers that are subsessile‡, and are produced in rings round the stems.

V. A PETIOLE, or *foot-stalk of a leaf*, is a species of trunk that fastens the leaves, but not the fructification; which circumstance distinguishes it from a peduncle, which is the foot-stalk of a flower, as has been explained above. There are some cases where the fructification and leaves are born on the same foot-stalks, as in TURNERA...and HIBISCUS; but these instances are very rare.

VI. FRONS §, is a species of trunk, composed of a branch and leaf blended together; and is frequently united with the fructification: it belongs properly to the PALMS...and FILICES ‖.

* In the *Philosophia Botanica*, it is not *Pedicellus*, but *Petiolus;* which seems to be a mistake, this term being applied to leaves only. It may be translated *Peduncle*. EDITOR.

† *Racemus*, anciently signified a bunch of grapes. EDITOR.

‡ With no foot-stalks, or with very short ones. EDITOR.

§ There is no expression answerable to this term in our language. See the note at page 67. AUTHOR.

‖ Vide Plate V. Figure 3, of this work.

VII. STIPES*, is used to express the base or trunk of a *frons*, and is applied only to the PALMS...FILICES...and FUNGI.

CHAP V.

OF SIMPLE LEAVES.

LEAVES are to be considered in three respects, viz. as SIMPLE...2. COMPOUND...3. DETERMINATE. We shall in this chapter treat only of the simple.

SIMPLE leaves are such as have only a single leaf on a petiole. They differ in respect to *circumscription...angles...sinus...apices...margin...superficies*...and *substance*.

I. CIRCUMSCRIPTION considers the form of the circumference of leaves where there are no angles or sinuations: in which respect leaves are,

1. ORBICULATE, *round;* when the longitudinal and transverse diameters are equal, and the circumference circular.

2. SUBROTUND, *roundish;* when the figure is nearly orbiculate.

3. OVATE, *egg-shaped;* when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the base is circumscribed with the segment of a circle, but the apex is narrower.

4. OVAL, or *eliptic;* when the longitudinal diameter exceeds

* The word in its proper signification means a trunk or stock of any plant: but the sense in which the term is received in botany is as here explained: it is used also to express the thread or fine trunk that supports the pappus in downy seeds. See Part I. Chap. VII. AUTHOR.

the transverse, and the circumscription of both upper and lower extremity is narrower than the segment of a circle.

5. Parabolic, in the form of a *parabola**; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the figure contracting from the base upwards becomes Semiovate, *half-egg-shaped.*

6. Spatulate, resembling a *spatula*†; when the figure is roundish, but lengthened out by the addition of a linear base that is narrower.

7. Cuneiform, *wedge-shaped;* when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the figure gradually contracts downwards.

8. Oblong, when the longitudinal diameter is twice, thrice, &c. the length of the transverse, and the circumscription of each of the extremities is narrower than the segment of a circle.

II. Angles are the prominent parts of a horizontal leaf. In respect to these, a leaf is,

1. Lanceolate, *spear-shaped;* when the figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each end towards the extremity.

2. Linear; when it is every where of the same breadth, though sometimes narrowing at the extremities only.

3. Acerose, *chaffy;* when it is linear and persisting as in Pinus,...Abies,...Juniperus,...and Taxus.

4. Subulate, *awl-shaped;* when it is linear below, but gradually contracting towards the top.

5. Triangular, *three-cornered;* when the disk is surrounded by three prominent angles.

* A geometric curve so called. Editor.

† A surgeon's instrument so called. Editor.

6. QUADRANGULAR, *quinquangular*, &c. *four-cornered*, *five-cornered*, &c. when four or five prominent angles lie round the disk.

7. DELTOID, shaped like a *delta**; when the figure is a rhombus; that is, having four angles, of which the two lateral ones are less distant from the centre than those at the extremities.

8. ROTUND, round; when it has no angles.

III. SINUS, a *hollow*, is a term used to express those openings or cavities in leaves, which distinguish them into parts: in respect to these, leaves are said to be,

1. RENIFORM, *kidney-shaped*; when they are roundish, and hollowed at the base, without any angles.

2. CORDIFORM, *heart-shaped*; when they are ovate, and hollowed at the base, and the hinder or lower part has no angles.

3. LUNULATE, *moon-shaped*; when they are round, and hollowed at the base, and the lower part has no angles.

4. SAGITTATE, *arrow-shaped*; when they are triangular, hollowed at the base, and are furnished with angles at the lower part.

5. HASTATE, *javelin-shaped*; when they are triangular, the base and sides hollowed, and the angles spreading.

6. PANDURÆFORM, *pandure-shaped*†; when they are oblong, broader above than below, and contracted in the sides.

7. FISSA, *cloven*; when they are divided by linear sinusses,

* A Greek letter so called. The figure of the *delta* is a triangle, which does not exactly answer to the character here given of a *deltoid* leaf.

† A musical instrument of the lute kind, but now disused: the shape of it, as given by *Marsenus*, *Harm. Instr.* l. 1. does not answer to that of the leaves here explained; the figure of which comes nearer to that of the body of a violoncello or violin. AUTHOR.

and have their margins straight; and from the number of such divisions they are called BIFID, TRIFID, QUADRIFID, MULTIFID, &c. cut into *two, three, four, five,* or *many segments.*

8. LOBATE, *lobed;* when they are divided to the middle into parts that stand wide from each other, and have their margins convex; and from the number of these they are called BILOBE, TRILOBE, QUADRILOBE, or QUINQUELOBE; consisting of *two, three, four,* or *five lobes.*

9. PALMATE, *handed;* when they are cut longitudinally into many parts, nearly equal; the divisions extending themselves downward, almost to the base, where the segments cohere.

10. PINNATIFID, cut into *wings;* when they are divided transversely into laciniæ that are oblong and horizontal.

11. LYRATE, *lyre-shaped;* when they are divided transversely into laciniæ, of which the upper ones are larger, and the lower ones farther asunder,

12. LACINIATE, *jagged;* when they are variously divided into parts, and those parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided.

13. SINUATE, *hollowed;* when they have broad and spreading openings in the sides.

14. PARTITE, *divided;* when they are separated down to the base; and from the number of the divisions they are BIPARTITE, TRIPARTITE, QUADRIPARTITE, QUINQUEPARTITE, or MULTIPARTITE; divided into *two, three, four, five,* or *many parts.*

15. INTEGRA, *entire;* when they are without divisions, and have no sinus or opening. This stands opposed to all the kinds of divided leaves before described.

IV. APEX, *tip,* is the extremity in which the leaf terminates. Leaves, in respect to their apices, are called,

1. TRUNCATE, *lopped;* when they end in a transverse line.

2. PRÆMORSE, *bitten in the fore-part;* when they are very obtuse, and are terminated by unequal notches or incisions.

3. RETUSE, *blunted;* when they terminate in an obtuse sinus.

4. EMARGINATE, *nicked;* when they terminate in a notch.

5. OBTUSE, *blunt;* when they terminate, as it were, within a segment of a circle.

6. ACUTE, *sharp;* when they terminate in an acute angle.

7. ACUMINATE, *pointed;* when they terminate in a subulate apex.

8. CIRRHOSE, *tendriled;* when they terminate in a clasper or tendril, as in GLORIOSA,...FLAGELLARIA,...and NISSOLIA.

V. The MARGIN of a leaf is the outermost boundary of its sides, exclusive of its disk. Leaves, in respect to their margin, are,

1. SPINOSE, *thorny*, or prickly; when the margin of the leaf runs into points that are hard, stiff, and pungent.

2. INERM, *unarmed* or smooth: which is opposed to spinose.

3. DENTATE, *toothed* or indented; when the margin ends in horizontal points, that are of the consistence of the leaf, and are separated by intermediate spaces.

4. SERRATE, *sawed;* when the margin is cut into sharp imbricate angles, that point towards the extremity of the leaf: if they point towards the base, the leaf is said to be RETRORSUM SERRATE, *sawed backwards.*

5. DUPLICATO-SERRATE, *doubly sawed;* when there is a twofold serrature, the less upon the greater.

6. CRENATE, *notched;* when the margin is cut into angles, that point towards neither of the extremities; and these are obtusely

crenate, when the angles are rounded; or acutely crenate, when the angles are pointed.

7. Duplicato-Crenate, *doubly notched;* when the notches are two-fold, the less upon the greater.

8. Repand, *bending back again;* when the margin is terminated with angles, and interjacent sinusses, that are both inscribed with the segments of circles*.

9. Cartilagineous, *bristly;* when the edge of the leaf is strengthened by a tough border, the substance of which differs from that of the leaf.

10. Ciliate, *lashed* or *fringed;* when the margin is surrounded on all sides with parallel bristles.

11. Lacera, *rent* or *ragged;* when they are variously cut on the margin into unlike segments.

12. Erose, *gnawed;* when the leaf is sinuate, and has other very small obtuse sinusses or hollows on its margin.

13. Integerrima, *very entire;* when the outermost margin is entire and quite free from notches.

VI. Superficies, *surface,* is the outside, or what covers the disk of the leaf, and respects both the *supine*† disk or face of the leaf, and *prone* disk or back of it. Leaves, in respect to their surface, are,

1. Viscid, *clammy;* when they are smeared over with a juice that is not fluid, but tenacious, sticky.

2. Tomentose, *downy;* when they are covered with a nap of interwoven hairs, scarce perceptible, that gives them a whiteness.

* A serpentine edge. Editor.

† Supine is what lies on its back, or face upwards; and prone, the contrary: these terms are, therefore, well applied to the upper and under disk or face of a leaf. Editor.

3. LANATE, *woolly;* when they are covered, as it were, with a spider's web, as in SALVIA...and SIDERITIS.

4. PILOSE, *hairy;* when their surface is covered with distinct hairs, that rise to some length.

5. HIRSUTE, *rough with hair;* when they are hairy in a greater degree.

6. VILLOSE, *shaggy;* when they are covered with a coarser hair or shag.

7. HISPID, *rough;* when the disk is covered with a stiffish sort of bristles, that are frangible.

8. SCABROUS, *rugged;* when the disk is covered with tubercules, little knobs.

9. ACULEATE, *prickly;* when the disk is beset with points that are sharp and stiff.

10. STRIATE, *streaked;* when the surface is cut in, or scored longitudinally with parallel lines.

11. PAPPILLOSE, *nipply;* when it is covered with *vesicles*, or *little bladders.*

12. PUNCTATE, *dotted;* when it is besprinkled with hollow points or dots.

13. NITID, *bright;* when the smoothness of the leaves causes them to shine.

14. PLICATE, *plaited;* when the disk of the leaf rises and falls in angles towards the margin, as in ALCHEMILLA.

15. UNDULATE, *waved;* when the disk of the leaf rises and falls in convexities towards the margin.

16. CRISP, *curled;* when the circumference of the leaf becomes larger than the disk admits of, and is hereby forced to undulate. All curled leaves are monsters.

17. Rugose, *wrinkled;* when the veins of the leaves contract into a narrower compass than the disk, so that the substance between them is obliged to rise, as in Salvia.

18. Concave, *hollow;* when the margin of the leaf contracts, and becomes less than the circumscription of the disk, by which means the disk is depressed.

19. Venose, *veiny;* when the vessels are branched all over the leaves, and their anastomose* or joinings are plain to the naked eye.

20. Nervose; when they have simple unbranched vessels, that extend themselves from the base to the apex.

21. Coloured; when they change their green for some other colour, as in Amaranthus Tricolor†.

22. Glabra, *smooth;* when the surface is void of all inequality.

VII. The Substance of a leaf respects the conditions of its sides: in this respect leaves are,

1. Teretes‡, *round*, like a pillar; when they are for the most part cylindric.

2. Semicylindric, like a *halved cylinder;* when they are round on one side, and flat on the other.

3. Tubulose, like a *tube* or pipe; when upon cutting them they appear to be hollow within.

4. Carnose, *fleshy* or succulent; when they are filled with a pulp.

* A term in anatomy, expressing the union of veins and arteries; or where they pass from one branch to the other in smaller channels. Editor.

† Three-coloured.

‡ Round one way and long the other: our language has no distinct term to express roundness in this sense; the figure is, by mathematicians, called a cylinder, from a Greek word, signifying to roll; a body of this figure being the best adapted to that sort of motion.

5. Compressed, *flatted;* when they are so compressed by their opposite marginal sides, that the substance of the leaf becomes greater than the disk.

6 Plane, *level;* when they have both surfaces every where parallel.

7. Gibbous, *bunched;* when, by the plenty of the pulp, both the surfaces are rendered convex.

8. Convex, *rounding;* when the disk rises higher than the sides.

9. Depressed, *pressed down;* when the sides rise higher than the disk.

10. Canaliculate, *channelled;* when a deep furrow runs along it, and sinks it almost to a half cylinder.

11. Ancipites, *double-faced;* when the disk is convex, and there are two prominent longitudinal angles.

12. Ensiform, *sword-shaped;* when they are ancipites, and grow narrower from the base to the apex.

13. Acinaciform, *falchion* or *scimitar-shaped;* when they are fleshy and compressed, with one edge convex and narrow, and the other straighter and broader.

14. Dolabriform, *hatchet-shaped;* when their figure is roundish, compressed, and obtuse; gibbous outwardly, with a sharp edge, and taper towards the lower part.

15. Linguefform, *tongue-shaped;* when they are linear, fleshy, obtuse, convex underneath, and often with a cartilaginous margin.

16. Triquetrous, *three-corned;* when they are subulate, and have three flat longitudinal sides.

17. Sulcate, *furrowed;* when they are scored longitudinally

with numerous angles or ridges, and as many hollows or channels betwixt them.

18. Carinate, *keeled;* when the prone part of the disk is prominent longitudinally.

19. Membranaceous; when they have no perceptible pulp between the two surfaces*.

CHAP. VI.

OF COMPOUND LEAVES.

A LEAF is said to be compound, when there are more than one upon a common petiole or foot-stalk.

Compound leaves are to be considered in respect to *structure* and *degree*.

I. By the Structure of a compound leaf is to be understood the insertion of the folioles or lesser leaves, of which it is compounded; and in this respect leaves are called,

1. Compound; when a single petiole furnishes more than one leaf.

2. Articulate, *jointed;* when one leaf grows out at the top of another.

3. Digitate, *fingered;* when the apex of a single petiole connects many folioles; and they are termed Binate, Ternate, or

* For the figures of these leaves, *vide* our Plates at the end of this work.

QUINATE, growing *two, three,* or *five* together, according to the number of folioles, of which the digitate leaf consists.

4. PINNATE, *winged;* when the sides of a single petiole connect many folioles.

5. PINNATE WITH AN ODD ONE; when it is terminated by an odd foliole.

6. A CIRRHOSE PINNATE LEAF; when it terminates in a cirrhus or clasper.

7. AN ABRUPT PINNATE LEAF; when it is terminated neither by a foliole nor cirrhus.

8. OPPOSITELY PINNATE; when the folioles stand opposite to each other.

9. ALTERNATELY PINNATE; when the folioles are produced alternately.

10. INTERRUPTEDLY PINNATE; when the folioles are alternately less.

11. ARTICULATELY PINNATE; when the petiole common to all the folioles is articulate, jointed.

12. DECURSIVELY PINNATE; when the folioles are decurrent, running down; that is, extend themselves downwards along the petiole.

13. CONJUGATE; when the pinnate leaf consists of two folioles only.

II. DEGREE, in a compound leaf, respects the subdivision of the common petiole. In respect to which leaves are,

1. DECOMPOUND; when a petiole once divided connects many folioles.

2. BIGEMINATE; when a dichotomus* petiole connects four folioles on its apices.

* Forked or halved, and each division forked again. EDITOR.

3. BITERNATE, or DUPLICATO-TERNATE; when there are three folioles on a petiole, and each foliole is ternate, as in EPIMEDIUM.

4. BIPINNATE, or DUPLICATO-PINNATE; when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate.

5. PEDATE, *foot-shaped* or branching; when a bifid petiole connects many folioles on its inside only, as in PASSIFLORA and ARUM.

6. SUPRA-DECOMPOUND; when many folioles are born on a petiole, that has been any number of times subdivided.

7. TRITERNATE, or TRIPLICATO-TERNATE; when a petiole bears three folioles that are each of them ternate.

8. TRIPINNATE, or TRIPLICATO-PINNATE; when a petiole bears many folioles, each of which are bipinnate*.

CHAP. VII.

OF DETERMINATE LEAVES.

BY the DETERMINATION of leaves is to be understood their character, expressed from some circumstance foreign to their own particular structure or configuration; as from their *place, situation, insertion,* or *direction.*

I. By the PLACE of a leaf is meant the part where it is fastened to the plant. In respect to which leaves are called,

* Vide Plates of Leaves at the end of this work.

1. SEMINAL, *seed* leaves; which before were the cotyledons, and are the first which appear.

2. RADICAL, *root* leaves; such as proceed from the root.

3. CAULINE, *stem* leaves; such as grow on the stem.

4. RAMEOUS, *branch* leaves; such as grow on the branches.

5. AXILLARY*, such as are placed at the coming out of the branches.

6. FLORAL, *flower* leaves; such as are placed at the coming out of the flower.

II. By SITUATION is meant the disposition of the leaves on the stem of the plant. In respect to which, leaves are called,

1. STELLATE, *starry;* or VERTICILLATE, *whorled;* when the stalk is surrounded in whorls by more than two leaves; and these again receive the denomination of *tern, quatern, quine, sene,* &c. according to the number of leaves of which the star or whorl is composed, as in NERIUM,...BRABEJUM,...and HIPPURIS.

2. OPPOSITE; when the cauline leaves come out in pairs facing each other, and each pair is crossed by the next, so that they point four different ways.

3. ALTERNATE; when they come out singly, and follow in a gradual order.

4. SPARSED, *scattered;* when they come out in plenty about the plant without order.

5. CONFERT, *crowded;* when they come out in quantities, so as almost to cover the branches, and leave hardly any space between them.

6. IMBRICATE; when they are confert and erect, so as to lie over one another, each covering a part of the following one.

* From *axilla*, an *armpit*. EDITOR.

7. FASCICULATE, *bundled;* when many come out from the same point, as in LARIX.

8. DISTICH, *in two rows;* when the leaves all respect two sides of the branches only, as in ABIES and DIERVILLA.

III. In respect to their INSERTION (which is usually at the base), leaves are called,

1. PELTATE, *shield-fashioned;* when the petiole is inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into its *base* or margin, as in NYMPHŒA,...HERNANDRIA,...and COLOCASIA.

2. PETIOLATE; when there is a petiole fastened to the leaf at the margin of the base.

3. SESSILE; when the leaf has no petiole, but is fastened immediately to the stem.

4. DECURRENT, *running down;* when the base of a sessile leaf extends itself downwards along the stem beyond the proper base or termination of the leaf, as in VERBESINA,...CARDUUS,...and SPHÆRANTHUS.

5. AMPLEXICAUL, *embracing the stalk;* when the base of the leaf embraces the sides of the stem crosswise on both sides; or SEMIAMPLEXICAUL, *half embracing the stalk;* which only differs from *Amplexicaul,* in that it is in a less degree.

6. PERFOLIATE; when the base of the leaf is continued across the stem till it meets again, so as to embrace it all around, as in BUPLEURUM.

7. CONNATE, *growing together;* when two opposite leaves join, and are united in one, as in LONICERA and EUPATORIUM.

8. VAGINANT, forming a *vagina* or sheath; when the base of the leaf forms a cylindric tube that invests the branch.

IV. In respect to their DIRECTION, leaves are called,

1. ADVERSE; when their sides are not turned towards heaven but towards the south, as in AMOMUM.

2. OBLIQUE; when the base of the leaf looks towards heaven, and the apex or tip towards the horizon, as in PROTEA and FRITILLARIA.

3. INFLEX, *bending inwards;* when the leaf is bowed upwards towards the stem.

4. ADPREST; when the disk of the leaf lies close to the stem.

5. ERECT, *upright;* when the angle they form with the stem is extremely small.

6. PATENT, *spreading;* when they make an acute angle with the stem.

7. HORIZONTAL; when they stand at right angles with the stem.

8. RECLINED, or, as some term it, REFLEX; when they are bowed downwards, so that the apex or tip is lower than the base.

9. REVOLUTE, *rolled back;* when they are rolled downwards.

10. DEPENDENT, *hanging down;* when they point directly to the ground.

11. RADICANT, *rooting;* when the leaves strike root.

12. NATANT, *floating;* when they lie on the surface of the water, as in NYMPHŒA and POTAMOGITON.

13. DEMERSE, *sunk;* when they are hid beneath the surface of the water*.

* Vide Plate 9, at the end of this work.

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE FULCRA OF PLANTS.

FULCRUM, a *prop,* is a term used to express those small parts of plants, of which the chief use is to strengthen and support them.

FULCRA are of seven kinds, viz. STIPULA,...BRACTEA,...SPINA,... ACULEUS,...CIRRHUS,...GLANDULA,... and PILUS; all which we shall explain in their order.

1. STIPULA, is a scale or small leaf, stationed on each side the base of the petioles or peduncles, when they are first appearing, as in *papilionaceous* flowers; and also in TAMARINDUS,...CASSIA,... ROSA,...MELIANTHUS,... LIRIODENDRON,...ARMENIACA,...PERSICA, ...PADUS, and others.

2. BRACTEA, a *floral leaf,* is so called, when it differs in shape and colour from the rest, as in TILIA,...FUMARIA BULBOSA,... STŒCHAS,...and HORMINUM.

3. SPINA, a *thorn;* is a kind of sharp weapon or armature, protruded from the wood of the plant, as in PRUNUS,...RHAMNUS,... HIPPOPHAE,...CELASTRUS,...and LYCIUM: it will often disappear by culture, as in PYRUS.

4. ACULEUS, a *prickle,* is the same sort of armature, proceeding from the cortex of the plant only, as in ROSA,...RUBUS,... RIBES,...and BERBERIS.

5. CIRRHUS, a *clasper* or *tendril,* is a filiform spiral band, by which a plant fastens itself to any other body, as in VITIS,...BANNISTERIA,...CARDIOSPERMUM,...PISUM,...and BIGNONIA.

6. GLANDULA, a *little gland;* is a kind of pap or teat, serving for the excretion of some humour: its situation is commonly on the petioles, the serratures of the leaves, or the tender stipulæ.

7. PILUS, a *hair*, is a sort of bristle, serving as an excretory duct to the plants.

CHAP. IX.

OF THE HYBERNACULA OF PLANTS.

THE HYBERNACULUM, *winter-lodge*, is that part of a plant which encloses and protects the embryo, or future shoot, from external injuries: it is of two kinds, viz. BULBUS, a *bulb;* and GEMMA, a *bud.*

1. A BULB, is an *hybernacle*, placed on the descending caudex: it is of various kinds, viz. a *squamose* bulb, when it consists of *imbricate lamellæ**, as in LILIUM;...a *solid* bulb, when it consists of a *solid* substance, as in TULIPA;...a *tunicate* bulb, when it consists of many *tunics* or coats, as in CEPA;...and an *articulate* or jointed bulb, when it consists of *lamellæ* that are linked together, as in LATHRÆA,...MARTINIA,...and ADOXA.

2. GEMMA, a *bud*, is an *hybernacle* placed on the ascending caudex: it consists either of *stipulæ*, of *petioles*, of the *rudiments* of leaves, or of *cortical squamæ*†.

BUDS are of various kinds. In the generality of plants they are *floriferous;* that is, producing both leaves and flowers;

* Thin plates or scales. EDITOR.

† Scales of the bark. EDITOR.

but in ALNUS they bear leaves only;...in POPULUS, FRAXINUS, and some species of SALIX, they bear *leaves* and *flowers* distinctly;...in CORYLUS and CARPINUS, leaves and *female* flowers;...in PINUS and ABIES, leaves and *male* flowers;...and in DAPHNE, ULMUS, CORNUS, and AMYGDALUS, leaves and *bisexual* flowers:...in DENTARIA, ORNITHOGALUM, LILIUM, and SAXIFRAGA, the buds are *deciduous*.

In several plants there are *no* buds, as in PHILADELPHUS,...FRANGULA,...ALATERNUS,...PALIURUS,...JATROPHA,...HIBISCUS,...BAHOBAB,...JUSTICIA,...CASSIA,...MIMOSA,...GLEDITSIA,...ERYTHRINA,...ANAGYRIS,...MEDICAGO,...NERIUM,...VIBURNUM,...RHUS,...TAMARIX,...HEDERA,...ERICA,...MALPIGHIA,... LAVATERA,... SOLANUM, ...ASCLEPIAS, ...RUTA, ...GERANIUM,...PETIVERIA,...PERESKIA,... CUPRESSUS,...THUYA,...and SABINA.

In *cold* countries there are but few plants without buds, and in *hot* countries but few that have any.

CHAP. X.

OF THE HABIT OF PLANTS.

BY the HABIT, or *external face* of plants, is to be understood a certain conformity between vegetables that belong to the same genus, or are *near of kin* to each other*. This conformity may

* This definition of the habit of plants, which we have taken from the *Philosophia Botanica*, seems to agree better with the old state of botany, when plants were actually ranged according to their external face, than with the modern system that ranges them by the fructification: for plants that, by the system, are neither of the

be in respect to various circumstances, as *placentation, radication, ramification, intorsion, gemmation, foliation, stipulation, pubescence, glandulation, lactescence, inflorescence,* &c. As each of the terms here enumerated will furnish us with a separate chapter, we shall forbear the explanation of them here.

CHAP. XI.

OF PLACENTATION.

BY PLACENTATION* is meant the disposition of the *cotyledons* at the time when the seed is beginning to grow. Plants, in respect to *placentation,* are termed,

I. ACOTYLEDONES, *without cotyledons,* when this part is wanting, as in MOSSES.

same genus, nor have any systematic affinity, will often have a great conformity in their habit; whilst those of the same genus will have their habits distinct. The habits of plants was the invention of the earlier botanists, who knew no better rule for the distribution of vegetables: and, indeed, *Linnæus* himself is induced to admit, that it is often a good guide; and that *Casper Bauhine,* and others, had in many cases discovered the affinity of plants by the habit, when systematists had failed in attempting the same by their artificial rules; nor does he think even the fructification, which is the invention of the moderns, sufficient for detecting all the classes of vegetables, though he considers it as the primary guide to the natural method so much sought after by those who have cultivated this science.

AUTHOR.

* The *cotyledons* of the seed in vegetables answer the purpose of the *placenta* in the animal œconomy; and hence the disposition of the cotyledons is called *placentation.* AUTHOR.

II. Monocotyledones, with a *single cotyledon**; and these are either,

1. Perforate, as in Grasses.

2. Unilateral, as in Palms; or,

3. Reduced, as in Cepa.

III. Dicotyledones, having *two cotyledons;* and these are either,

1. Immutate, *unchanged,* as in the class *Didynamia;* and in plants whose pericarpium is a *legumen, pomum,* or *drupa*†.

2. Plicate, *folded,* as in Gossypium.

3. Duplicate, *doubled,* as in Malva; and in the class *Tetradynamia.*

4. Obvolate, *rolled up,* as in Helxine.

5. Spiral, *turning like a screw,* as in Salsola,...Salicornia,... Ceratocarpus,...Basella,...and all *oleraccous* plants‡; or,

6. Reduced, as in *umbellate* plants.

IV. Polycotyledones, with *many cotyledons,* as in Pinus,... Cupressus, and Linum.

* *Linnæus* observes, that the *Monocotyledones* are properly *Acotyledones;* the cotyledons remaining within the seed. Author.

† See these terms explained in Part I. Chap. VI. Editor.

‡ Pot herbs. The *oleraceous* plants make an order in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of *Linnæus;* consisting of Spinacia—Blitum—Beta—Galenia—Atriplex—Chenopodium—Rivinia—Petiveria—Herniaria—Illecebrum—Polycnemum—Axyris—Achyranthes—Amaranthus—Gomphrena—Celosia—Ceratocarpus—Corispermum—Callitriche—Salsola—Salicornia, and Anabasis. Author.

CHAP. XII.

OF RADICATION.

BY RADICATION is meant the disposition of the *root* of the plant, which is to be considered in respect to the ascending caudex and the radicles, as has been shown in Chap. II. where the principal characters of roots have been explained. Roots are farther distinguished into,

I. BULBOSE, consisting of a *bulb;* and these are either,

1. SQUAMOSE, *scaly,* as in LILIUM.

2. TUNICATE, *coated,* as in CEPA.

3. DUPLICATE, *double,* as in FRITILLARIA; or,

4. SOLID, as in TULIPA.

II. TUBEROSE, *knobbed;* and these are either,

1. PALMATE, *handed,* as in ORCHIS.

2. FASCICULATE, *bundled,* as in PÆONIA; or

3. PENDULOUS, *hanging,* as in FILIPENDULA and ELÆAGNUS.

III. ARTICULATE, *jointed,* as in LATHRÆA,...OXALIS,...MARTYNIA,...and DENTARIA.

IV. FUSIFORM, *spindle-shaped,* as in PASTINACA,...DAUCUS,... and RAPHANUS.

V. GLOBOSE, *globe-shaped,* as in BUNIUM, and in some species of RANUNCULUS and CHÆROPHYLLUM.

CHAP. XIII.

OF RAMIFICATION.

RAMIFICATION is the manner in which a tree produces its *branches*, with the situation of which that of the *leaves* is also connected*.

Some plants have no *branches*, though they have *leaves* which are placed on the stem. This is the case with DICTAMNUS,... PÆONIA,...EPIMEDIUM,...and PODOPHYLLUM.

Leaves *opposite* or *alternate* are generally a mark of great difference in plants: a few genera, however, must be excepted, which have some species with opposite leaves, and others with alternate, as in EUPHORBIA,...CISTUS,...LANTANA,...ANTIRRHINUM, ...LILIUM,...and EPILOBIUM.

In ANTIRRHINUM,... JASMINUM, ...VERONICA,...and BORAGO,... the lower leaves at the branches are *opposite*, and the upper ones at the flowers *alternate*.

In POTENTILLA SUPINA, and in POTAMOGITON, the lower leaves are *alternate*, and the upper ones on the branches opposite.

In NERIUM the lower leaves are *opposite*, and the upper ones *ternate*.

In RUSCUS the lower leaves are *ternate* and the upper ones *alternate*.

* The doctrines delivered here under the head of *Ramification* do not answer to the title, the greater part respecting rather the situation of the *leaves* than that of the *branches*: they might, with more propriety, have been collected under a head of *foliation*; but as the term *foliation* is used to express the habit of plants, in respect to the position of leaves in the bud, before they disclose themselves, as will be shown in Chap. XVI. these doctrines could not have stood under the same head, without a confusion in the use of the term; and this seems to be the reason why *Linnæus*, whom we follow, has given them in this place. AUTHOR.

In COREOPSIS ALTERNIFOLIA, and in ANTIRRHINUM CHALEPENSE, the lower leaves are *quatern*, and the upper ones *alternate*.

The *natural* situation of the leaves in plants that are much branched is best concluded from the *radical* leaves.

CHAP. XIV.

OF INTORSION.

INTORSION, *winding*, is the flexion or bending of any part of a plant towards one side.

CAULES VOLUBILES, *twining stems*, wind either,

1. SINISTRORSUM, to the *left*, as in TAMUS,...DIOSCOREA,...RAJANIA,...MENISPERMUM,...CISSAMPELOS,... HIPPOCRATEA,...LONICERA,...HUMULUS,...and HELXINE; or,

2. DEXTRORSUM, to the *right*, as in PHASEOLUS,...DOLICHOS,... CLITORIA,...GLYCINE,... SECURIDACA,...CONVOLVULUS,... IPOMŒA, ...CYNANCHE,...PERIPLOCA,...CEROPEGIA,...EUPHORBIA,...TRAGIA, BASELLA,...EUPATORIUM,...and TOURNEFORTIA.

CIRRHI VOLUBILES, *twining claspers*, wind to the *right*, and *back* again. Most *leguminous* plants have cirrhi of this kind: in SMILAX, and in most species of PIPER, the *petioles* are cirrhiferous.

COROLLÆ bend to the *left**, in ASCLEPIAS,...NERIUM,...VINCA,

* Supposing yourself placed in the centre, and looking towards the south.

...Rauwolfia,...Periploca,...and Stapelia;...and to the *right* in Pedicularis.

In Trientalis there is this singularity, that the petals are all *imbricate,* one side of each folding over the next towards the *right.*

In Gentiana, the imbrication of the petals before they are unfolded is contrary to the sun.

The Pistilla incline to the *left* in Cucubalus and Silene.

The Germina are twisted to the *left* in Helicteres and Ulmaria.

Flowers, in respect to *intorsion,* have,

A *resupination**, which is, when the upper lip of the corolla look towards the ground, and the upper lip towards heaven, as in the European Violæ,...Ajuga Orientalis,...Ocymum,...and some species of Satyrium; or

An *obliquity,* as in the species of Hyssopus, called Lopanthus, ...Nepeta Sibirica,...and some species of Pedicularis.

Spicæ, *spikes,* are,

Spiral, as in Claytonia, and in some *asperifolious*† plants; or, *incurvate, crooked,* as in Saururus,...Mimosa,...Petiveria,...Papaver,...Sedum Rubrum,...and Lilium Martagon.

In several plants there is found a *contorsion* of the fibres, which answers the end of an *hygrometer*‡. Thus in Avena, there is an arista or beard, that is twisted like a rope: in some Geraniums, the arillus of the seed has a spiral tail; and in Mnium, the peduncles are twisted contrary ways above and below.

* *Resupination* is, when any thing is thrown on its back, or lies face upwards. Editor.

† The *asperifoliæ* belong to the class *Pentandria.* See Part II. Chap. VIII. Editor.

‡ An instrument for measuring the degree of dryness or moisture of the air. The fibres of the plants here instanced being affected by the quality of the air, the spiral part twists or untwists, as the weather varies; and by observing this, the temperature of the air may be discovered. Editor.

CHAP. XV.

OF GEMMATION.

GEMMATION is the construction of the *gem* or *bud*, which is formed either of *leaves*, *stipulæ*, *petioles*, or *squamæ*. Those that are formed of the leaves will be considered in the next Chapter, under the head of *foliation;* the rest are distinguishable into,

PETIOLAR *buds*, which are either,

1. *Opposite*, as in LIGUSTRUM,...PHILLYREA,...NYCTANTHES,... SYRINGA,...HYPERICUM,...CORIARIA,...BUXUS,...JASMINUM,...VACCINIUM,...ARBUTUS,...ANDROMEDA,...LEDUM,...DAPHNE,...LAURUS, ...MYRICA,...LINNÆA,... DIERVILLA,... LONICERA,...EUONYMUS,... FRAXINUS,...ACER,... ESCULUS,... BIGNONIA,... OPULUS,... SAMBUCUS,...and PSIDIUM; or,

2. *Alternate*, as in SALIX,...SPIRÆA,...GENISTA,...SOLANUM,... HIPPOPHAE,...BERBERIS,...ILEX,...RIBES,...JUGLANS,...PISTACHIA, ...and PLUMBAGO.

STIPULACEOUS *buds*, which are either,

1. *Opposite*, as in CEPHALANTHUS and RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS; or,

2. *Alternate*, as in POPULUS,...TILIA,... ULMUS,... QUERCUS,... FAGUS,...CARPINUS, ... CORYLUS, ... BETULA,...ALNUS, ... FICUS,... and MORUS.

STIPULACEO-PETIOLAR *buds*, which are,

1. *Alternate*, as in SORBUS,....CRATÆGUS,....PRUNUS,....MESPILUS,.... PYRUS,.... MALUS,....COTONEASTER,....AMYGDALUS,... CERASUS,...PADUS,... MELIANTHUS,... ROSA,...RUBUS,...VITIS,...ROBINIA,...CYTISUS,...POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA,...and STAPHYLEA.

2. *Anomalous,* or *irregular buds,* as in ABIES,...PINUS,...and TAXUS.

In many plants the buds are *wanting,* as has been shown in Chap. IX.

CHAP. XVI.

OF FOLIATION.

BY FOLIATION is to be understood the *complicate,* or folded state the leaves are in, whilst they remain concealed within the *buds* of the plant*. Leaves, in respect to the manner of their *complication,* are either,

1. INVOLUTE *rolled in;* when their lateral margins are rolled spirally inwards on both sides, as in LONICERA,...DIERVILLA,... EUONYMUS,... RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS,...PYRUS,... MALUS,... POPULUS,...PLUMBAGO,...VIOLA,...COMMELINA ANNUA,... PLANTAGO, ...ALISMA,... POTAMOGITON NATANS,...NYMPHŒA,...SAURURUS,... ASTER ANNUUS,...HUMULUS,...URTICA,... HEPATICA,... SAMBUCUS EBULUS,...and STAPHYLEA.

2. REVOLUTE, *rolled back;* when their lateral margins are rolled spirally backward on both sides, as in ROSMARINUS,...TEUCRIUM MARUM,...DRACOCEPHALON,...DIGITALIS,...NERIUM,...ANDROMEDA,...LEDUM,...EPILOBIUM ANGUSTUM,...RUMEX,...PERSICARIA,... POLYGONUM,... PARIETARIA,...PRIMULA,...CARDUUS,...CNICUS,...TUSSILAGO,...SENECIO,...OTHONNA,...POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA,...PTELEA,...and some species of SALIX.

* *Linnæus* claims the invention of the distinctions given in this Chapter, preceding botanists not having (as he says) attended to the *foliation* in *buds.* AUTHOR.

3. OBVOLUTE, *rolled against* each other; when their respective margins alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf, as in DIANTHUS,...LYCHNIS,...SAPONARIA,...EPILOBIUM OPPOSITIFOL.,...DIPSACUS,...SCABIOSA,...VALERIANA,... MARRUBIUM, ...PHLOMIS,...SALVIA,...and PRASIUM.

4. CONVOLUTE, *rolled together;* when the margin of one side surrounds the other margin of the same leaf, in the manner of a cowl or hood, as in CANNA,...AMOMUM,...CALLA,...ARUM,...PIPER,...HYDROCHARIS, ... COMMELINA LUTEA, ...PRUNUS ARMENIACA,... DODECATHEON,...CREPIS,...LACTUCA,...HIERACIUM,...SONCHUS SIBIR. ...TRAGOPOGON,... OROBUS,...VICIA,... LATHYRUS,... SOLIDAGO,... ASTER, ... PINGUICULA, ... VACCINIUM,... PYROLA,... BERBERIS,... BRASSICA,...ARMORACIA,...SYMPHYTUM,...CYNOGLOSSUM,...POTAMOGITON PERFOL.,...ERYNGIUM,... MENYANTHES,... SAXIFRAGA,... ARALIA,...DICTAMNUS,...EPIMEDIUM,...and many GRASSES.

5. IMBRICATE; when they are *parallel,* with a straight surface, and lie one over the other, as in SYRINGA,...LIGUSTRUM,...PHILLYREA,...NYCTANTHES,...LINNÆA,...CEPHALANTHUS,...CORIARIA,... HYPERICUM,...VALANTIA,... JUSTICIA,... PORTULACA,... LAURUS,... DAPHNE,...HIPPOPHAE,...RUSCUS,...CYANUS PERENNIS,...MESPILUS GERM.,...CAMPANULA,...POLEMONIUM,...and SIUM.

6. EQUITANT, *riding;* when the sides of the leaves lie parallel, and approach in such manner, as the outer embrace the inner (which is not the case with the *conduplicate* explained in the next head), as in HEMEROCALLIS,... IRIS,... ACORUS,...CAREX,... POA,...and some *grasses.*

7. CONDUPLICÆ, *doubled together;* when the sides of the leaf are parallel, and approach each other, as in QUERCUS,...FAGUS, ...CORYLUS,...CARPINUS,...TILIA,...PADUS,...CERASUS,...AMYGDALUS,...COTONEASTER,...FRANGULA,...ALATERNUS,...PALIURUS,...JUGLANS,...PISTACIA,...RHUS,...FRAXINUS,...SORBUS,...RUBUS,...POTENTILLA VULG.,...COMARUM,...BIGNONIA,... CYTISUS,... ROBINIA,

...Pisum,...Melianthus,...Pastinaca,...Heracleum,...Laserpitium,...Poterium,...and most *diadelphous* plants.

Plicate, *plaited;* when their complication is in plaits lengthways, like the plicate leaves explained in Chap. V. as in Cratægus, ... Betula, ... Alnus, ... Fagus, ...Vitis,... Acer,... Opulus Viburnum,... Ribes, ... Althæa, ... Malva, ... Humulus, ... Urtica,...Passiflora,...and Alchemila.

8. Reclinate, *reclined;* when the leaves are reflexed downwards towards the petiole, as in Podophyllum,...Aconitum,... Hepatica,...Pulsatilla,...Anemone,...and Adoxa.

9. Circinal, *compassed**; when the leaves are rolled in spirally downwards, as in Filices, and some Palms†.

CHAP. XVII.

OF STIPULATION.

BY Stipulation is meant the situation and structure of the *stipulæ*‡, at the base of the leaves.

The *stipulæ* in different plants are found to be as various as the leaves. They are,

1. Wanting in the *asperifoliæ*§, the class *Didynamia*, the

* In rings.

† Vide Plate 11, at the end.

‡ See Chap. VIII. Author.

§ *Pentandria Monogynia*, Distinction 1. See Part II. Chap. VIII. Author.

*tellate**, *siliquosæ*†, *liliciæ* ‡, *orchideæ*§, and in most *compound* flowers.

2. PRESENT in the *Papilionaciæ* ||, *Lomentaceæ*¶, and in the class *Icosandria*.

3. GEMINÆ, *two* together, or with a single one on each side in *most* plants.

4. SOLITARY, in MELIANTHUS, in which the stipula is on the inside; and RUSCUS, in which it is on the outside.

5. DECIDUOUS, in PADUS,...CERASUS,...AMYGDALUS; and also** in POPULUS,...TILIA,...ULMUS,...QUERCUS,... FAGUS,...CARPINUS,...CORYLUS,...BETULA,...ALNUS,...FICUS,...and MORUS.

6. PERSISTING, in the class *Diadelphia*, and in *Icosandria*, *Polygynia*.

7. ADNATE, growing *close* to the plant, in ROSA,...RUBUS,... POTENTILLA,...COMARUM,...and MELIANTHUS.

8. SOLUTE, *free* or loose, in *most* plants.

9. INTRAFOLIACEOUS, on the *inside* of the leaves, in FICUS and MORUS.

10. EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, on the *outside* of the leaves, in ALNUS,...BETULA,...TILIA,...and the class *Diadelphia*.

* *Tetrandria Monogynia*, Distinction 2. See Part II. Chap. VII. AUTHOR.

† *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*. See Part II. Chap. XVIII. AUTHOR.

‡ LILIUM—FRITILLARIA—TULIPA—and ERYTHRONIUM are the *lilliaceous* plants; which make an order in the *Methodi Naturalis Fragmenta*. See *Phil. Bot.* page 28. AUTHOR.

§ ORCHIS—SATYRIUM—SERAPIS—HERMINIUM—NEOTTIA—OPHRYS—CYPRIPEDIUM—EPIDENDRUM—LIMODORUM—and ARETHUSA, are the *Orchideæ*; which are another order in the *Method Nat. Frag.* See *Phil. Bot.* p. 27. AUTHOR.

|| Class *Diadelphia*. See Part II. Chap. XX. AUTHOR.

¶ SOPHORA—CERCIS—BAUHINIA—PARKINSONIA—CASSIA—POINCIANA—TAMARINDUS—GUILANDINA—ADENANTHERA—HÆMATOXYLON—CÆSALPINIA—and MIMOSA. These are an order in *Meth. Nat. Frag.* See *Phil. Bot.* p. 34. They are called *lomentaceous* from *Lomentum*, which signifies *Bean Meal*. AUTHOR.

** The genera here instanced are the same with those enumerated in the 15th Chapter, as having stipulaceous buds that are alternate, which are those referred to by *Linnæus* in this place. AUTHOR.

CHAP. XVIII.

OF PUBESCENCE.

PUBESCENCE, *downiness**, is an armature, by which plants are defended from external injuries. *Pubescence* is of the following kinds, viz.

SCABRITIES, *roughness;* which is composed of particles scarce visible to the naked eye†, that are scattered over the surface of the plant. This is distinguishable into,

I. *Scabrities* GLANDULOSA, a *glandulose roughness;* when it consists of little glands, which are either,

1. MILIARY, like grains of *millet.*

2. VESICULAR, composed of *bladders.*

3. LENTICULAR, resembling *lentils.*

4. GLOBULAR, *globe-shaped;* as in ATRIPLEX,...and CHENOPODIUM.

5. SECRETORY, serving for *secretion.*

6. CATENULATE, consisting of little *chains;* or,

7. UTRICULAR, like little *bottles.*

II. *Scabrities* SETACEA, a *bristly roughness;* when it consists of *bristles,* which are either,

1. CYLINDRIC, like a *cylinder.*

* The term *downiness* is not to be taken here in too strict a sense, as the following explanations show. AUTHOR.

† *Guettard* was the first who carefully examined this kind of pubescence. EDITOR.

2. Conic, like a *cone.*

3. Hamose, *hooked.*

4. Glanduliferous, *bearing glands.*

5. Furcate, *forked.*

6. Securiform, *hatchet-shaped,* as in Humulus.

7. Aggregate and *starry,* as in Alyssum...and Helicteres; or

8. Aggregate and *simple,* as in Hippophae.

III. *Scabrities* Articulata, a *jointed roughness;* when it is in *joints,* which are either,

1. Simplices, *simple.*

2. Nodose, *knotty.*

3. Caudate, *tailed.*

4. Ramose, *branching,* as in Verbascum; or,

5. Plumose, *feathery.*

IV. Lana, *wool,* is a protection to many plants against the scorching heat, as in Sideritis Canariensis, ... Salvia Canariensis,...the Salvia called Æthiopis,...Marrubium,...Verbascum,...Stachys, ... the Carduus called Eriocephalus*,... and Onopordum.

V. Tomentum, *down,* is a defence for plants against winds; it has commonly a whitish, or hoary appearance, as in Tomex,... Medicago,...and Halimus.

VI. Strigæ†, with their stiff bristles, are of use to prevent

* There is a genus entitled Eriocephalus, but the plant here meant is the Carduus Eriophorus of *Lin. Species Plant.* page 823, which is the Carduus Capite Rotundo Tomentoso of *Casp. Bauhine.* It was formerly called Corona Fratrum. Author.

† *Linnæus* has omitted the definition of this term. It signifies properly a row, or ordinate disposition of things of any sort; and appears, by the instances here

plants from being bruised or destroyed by vermin, as in CACTUS,...MALPIGHIA,...HIBISCUS,...and RUBUS.

VII. HAMI, *hooks,* fasten themselves to animals as they pass by; these are either,

1. TRIGLOCHID, *three-pointed,* as in LAPPULA; or,

2. INCURVATE, *crooked,* as in ARCTIUM,...MARRUBIUM,...XANTHIUM,...and PETIVERIA.

VIII. STIMULI, *stings,* keep off naked animals by their venomous punctures, as in URTICA,... JATROPHA, ...ACALYPHA, ... and TRAGIA.

IX. ACULEI, *prickles,* keep off particular animals, as in VOLKAMERIA,...PISONIA,...CÆSALPINIA,... MIMOSA,... PARKINSONIA, ... CAPPARIS,...ERYTHRYNA,...ROBINIA,...SOLANUM,...CLEOME,...SMILAX,...CONVOLVULUS,...ARALIA,...DURANTA,...XYLON,...DRYPIS,... EUPHORBIA,... TRAGACANTHA,... and TRAGOPOGON. In HUGONIA the ACULEI are *spiral* or *cirrhose**.

X. FURCÆ, *forks,* are a defence against animals in general, as in BERBERIS, ... RIBES, ... GLEDITSIA, ... MESEMBRYANTHEMUM,... OSTEOSPERMUM,...BALLOTA,... BARLERIA,... FAGONIA,...and POTERIUM.

XI. SPINÆ, *thorns,* serve to keep off cattle: these are either,

On the *branches,* as in PYRUS,...PRUNUS,...CITRUS,...HIPPOPHAE,...GMELINA,... RHAMNUS,... LYCIUM,...CATESBEA,... CELASTRUS,... ULEX,...ASPARAGUS,... SPARTIUM,...ACHYRONIA,... XIMENIA,...ONONIS,...STACHYS,...ALYSSUM, and CICHORIUM.

On the *leaves,* as in ALOE,...AGAVE,...YUCCA,... ILEX,... HIPPOMANE,...THEOPHRASTA,...CARLINA,... CYNARA,...ONOPORDUM,...

given, to be applied to thorns or prickles that come out in rows, or in some regular order. No *English* word occurs that is exactly expressive of the term in this sense. AUTHOR.

* From CIRRHUS, a *clasper* or *tendril.* EDITOR.

MORINA,...ACANTHUS,...GUNDELIA,...JUNIPERUS,...SALSOLA,...POLYGALA,...RUSCUS,...BORBONIA,...STATICE,...OVIEDA,...and CLIFFORTIA.

On the *calyx*, as in CARDUUS,...CNICUS,...CENTAUREA,...MOLUCELLA,...and GALEOPSIS; or,

On the *fruit*, as in TRAPA,...TRIBULUS,...MUREX,...SPINACHIA,...AGRIMONIA,...and DATURA.

CHAP. XIX.

OF GLANDULATION.

GLANDULATION respects the secretory vessels; which are either GLANDULES,...FOLLICLES,...or UTRICLES.

I. GLANDULES* are either,

1. *Petiolar*, when they are on the *petioles*, as in RICINUS,...JATROPHA,...PASSIFLORA,...CASSIA,...and MIMOSA.

2. *Foliaceous*, when they are produced from the *leaves*: and these are either from the *serratures*, as in SALIX;... from the *base*, as in AMYGDALUS,...CUCURBITA,...ELÆOCARPUS,...IMPATIENS,...PADUS,...and OPULUS;...from the *back*, as in URENA,...TAMARIX,...and CROTON;...or from the *surface*, as in PINGUICULA,...and DROSERA.

3. *Stipular*, when they are produced from the *stipulæ*, as in BAUHINIA,...and ARMENIACA.

* See Chap. VIII.

4. *Capillary,* like *hairs,* as in RIBES,...ANTIRRHINUM QUADRIFOLIUM,...SCROPHULARIA,...CERASTIUM,...and SILENE; or,

5. *Pores* only, as in TAMARIX,...and SILENE VISCARIA.

II. FOLLICLES*, are vessels distended with air, as in UTRICULARIA, at the root of which there are roundish vessels that are inflate, and have two horns;...and in ALDROVANDA also, at the leaves of which there are pot-shaped follicles that are semicircular.

III. UTRICLES†, are vessels filled with a secreted *liquor.* Thus in NEPENTHES, the extremity of the leaves terminate in a thread, and this thread terminates in a cylinder, the top of which is closed with a lid that opens on the edge;...in SARRACENA also, the leaves are hooded almost like those of NEPENTHES, but sessile at the root;... and in MARGRAVIA, from the centre of the umbel there are vessels produced, which resemble the ringent corolla of the GALEOPSIS, but without the under lip.

CHAP. XX.

OF LACTESCENCE.

LACTESCENCE, *milkiness,* is when a copious juice flows out on any injury done to the plant. The colour of the liquor is either,

1. WHITE, as in EUPHORBIA,... PAPAVER,... ASCLEPIAS,... APO-

* The word signifies a little bladder filled with wind. EDITOR.

† The word signifies a bottle. EDITOR.

CYNUM,... CYNANCHUM, ... CAMPANULA, ... LOBELIA, ... JASIONE,... ACER,...SELINUM,...RHUS,...CACTUS MAMILLARIS,...and the *semiflosculose* flowers of *Tournefort**.

2. YELLOW, as in CHELIDONIUM,...BOCCONIA,...SANGUINARIA,... CAMBOGIA; or,

3. RED, as in RUMEX SANGUINEA.

CHAP. XXI.

OF INFLORESCENCE.

INFLORESCENCE, is the manner in which the flowers are fastened to the plant by the *peduncle*. Plants, in respect to *Inflorescence*, are distinguished into,

1. VERTICILLATE, with the flowers in *whorls*, as in MARRUBIUM.

2. CORYMBIFEROUS, bearing the flowers in *corymbi*, as in *siliquose* plants†.

3. SPICATE, with the flowers in *spikes*, as in PHYTOLACCA,... ARUM,...PHŒNIX,...PIPER, &c.

4. PANICULATE, with the flowers in *panicles*, as in sundry of the *grasses*.

* SONCHUS—LACTUCA, &c. These make one of the classes of *Tournefort's* Inst. R. H. AUTHOR.

† MYAGRUM—ANASTATICA, &c. The *siliquose* plants make an order in the *Meth. Nat. Frag.* See *Phil. Bot.* page 34, where the plants here meant are enumerated. AUTHOR.

5. Axillary flowers are such as come out from the *wings* of the leaves or branches, which is the most common case.

6. Oppositifolious, such as come out *opposite* to the leaves, as in Piper,... Saururus,... Phytolacca,... Dulcamara, ...Vitis,... Cissus,... Corchorus,... Geranium,... Ranunculus Aquatilis,... and the annual species of Cistus.

7. Interfoliaceous, such as come out *between* the opposite leaves, but are placed alternately, as in Asclepias.

8. Laterifolious, such as come out at the *side* of the base of the leaf, as in Claytonia,...Solanum,...and the Asperifoliæ*.

9. Petiolar, when the peduncle is inserted in the *petiole*, as in Hibiscus,...and Turnera.

10. Cirrhiferous, such as bear *cirrhi*, as in Cadiospermum, ...and Vitis.

11. Supra-Axillary, such as come out *above* the wings, as in the Asperifoliæ,...and in Potentilla Monspeliensis.

CHAP. XXII.

OF SPECIFIC DISTINCTIONS.

WE have treated of *generic* differences in the last five Chapters of the Second Part of this work, we come now to treat of the *specific* ones. For this a foundation has been lain in the

* *Pentandria Monogynia*, Distinction 1. Author.

preceding Chapters of this Third Part, by the explanation of those parts of the vegetable on which the difference of the *species* most commonly depends; but it is necessary to observe, that the fructification, which we treated of in the First Part, as preparatory to the distinctions of the classes and genera, has its influence likewise in many cases upon the *species*, as will appear in the course of this Chapter.

Generic differences we have shown to depend on the form of the fructification, and to be confined to that alone. *Specific differences* take their rise from any circumstance, wherein plants of the same genus are found to disagree; provided such circumstance is constant, and not liable to alteration by culture or other accidents. Hence *Linnæus* asserts, the *species* to be as many as there were different forms of vegetables produced at the creation; and considers all casual differences, as varieties of the same species.

Towards the end of the last century, the desire of increasing the number of plants had so seized the botanists of that time, that *new species* were established on too slight differences, to the great detriment of the science; and the same eagerness led them also to set down as *new genera* what should have been species only. This evil was in some measure unavoidable, whilst there were no fixed principles for the regulation of the science in this respect. A remedy to it was first attempted by *Vaillant;* afterwards by *Jussieu, Haller, Royen, Gron ovius,* and others; and lastly by *Linnæus,* whose aphorisms have brought this work much nearer to perfection. Something indeed seems still wanting to complete these doctrines; but perhaps more is not to be expected, till this branch of natural philosophy receives farther assistance from experiment.

We shall treat in this Chapter of those circumstances by which *species* are distinguished with certainty, reserving the *varieties* for the Chapter following.

The Root often affords a real *specific* difference*, and is some-

* In Fumaria Bulbosa, the greater and less sorts with a *hollow* root, and the

times the chief distinction, as in Scilla, where the species are scarce to be distinguished, but by the bulbs being *tunicate,...solid,...*or *squamose*;...and in Orchis, where the species are known by the roots being *fibrose,...round,...*or *testiculate;* but as access cannot always be conveniently had to this part of the plant, it is better to fix the *specific* distinction on some other circumstance, if the case will admit of it.

The Trunk often furnishes a sure mark of distinction. Thus in Hypericum*,...Convallaria†,...and Hedysarum‡, there are many species distinguishable by the *angles* of the stem;...and in Lupinus, the species are not easy to be known, except by the same part being *simple* or *compound.* In Eriocaulon, the most remarkable difference is in the Culmus, which is *quinquangular, ...hexangular,...decangular,* &c. In Pyrola, some species are distinguished by a *triquetrous scapus.* In Citrus, the *aurantium* is distinguished from its congeners by its *petioles,* which are winged, or increased by a membrane on each side;...and in Gomphrena, there is a species§ distinguished by its *peduncles,* which are diphyllous, being furnished with two opposite folioles that are placed under the head of the flowers.

The Leaves exhibit most natural and also most elegant specific differences. These have been so amply treated of already, that it would be only repetition to particularise or exemplify the numerous cases that occur of such distinctions.

Fulcra are generally a good mark of distinction, and must be carefully attended to by the botanist, for the determination of the species; as we shall show by many examples, where the difference consists principally in those parts of the plant. Thus,

greater and less sorts with a root *not* hollow, appear by the whole habit of the plants to be varieties only, as will be observed in the next Chapter. Author.

* Hypericum Hirsutum *(Lin. Spec. Plant.* 786.) *caule tereti*— Hypericum Perforatum *(Lin. Spec. Plant.* 785.) *caule ancipiti*—Hypericum Quadrangulum *(Lin. Spec. Plant.* 785.) *caule quadrangulo.* Editor.

† Convallaria Polygonatum *(Lin. Spec. Plant.* 315.) *caule ancipiti*—Convallaria Multiflora *(Lin. Spec. Plant.* 315.) *caule tereti.* Editor.

‡ Hedysarum Triquetrum *(Lin. Spec. Plant.* 746.) *caule triquetro.* Editor.

§ Gomphrena Globosa *(Lin. Spec. Plant.* 224.) Author.

Aculei are remarkable in RUBUS.

Spines in PRUNUS.

Bracteæ in FUMARIA,...DRACOCEPHALON,...and the *Indian* species of HEDYSARUM; to which must be added the COMA, which is a bushy head, composed of *bracteæ*, that are of a large size, and terminate the stem in CORONA IMPERIALIS,... LAVANDULA,...and SALVIA.

Glandules furnish the essential mark in PADUS,...URENA,...MIMOSA,...CASSIA, and many other genera, which it would be impossible to distinguish without being acquainted with this part. They are found on the *serratures*, at the *base* of the leaves, in HELIOCARPUS,...SALIX,...and AMYGDALUS;...on the *back* of the leaves in PADUS,...URENA,...and PASSIFLORA;...and on the *aculei* in BAUHINIA ACULEATA, where by the apex of the *aculei* a liquor is secreted. The AMYGDALUS is distinguished from PERSICA only by the glandules of the *serratures*;...nor could the species of URENA be ever fixed without examining the glandules of the *leaves*. The CONVOLVULUS with a tuberculate calyx, is so variable in the shape of its leaves, that it seems divisible into many species, yet it is kept together by the *glandules:* and there is a species of MONARDA, distinguishable from its congeners, by the glandules, that are sprinkled over the corolla.

STIPULÆ are of great consequence in many extensive genera, where the species are liable to confusion. Thus in one species of MELIANTHUS the *stipulæ* are *solitary;*...in the other they are in *pairs;*...and the CASSIA AURICULATA is rendered distinct from all its congeners, by the shape of its *stipulæ*, which are *reniform* and *barbate*.

HYBERNACLES afford likewise a certain specific difference.

That *gems* or buds often differ greatly in the same genus, is proved by RHAMNUS; in which the various species, viz. CERVISPINA,... ALATERNUS,... PALIURUS,... and FRANGULA, have all a difference in their *buds;* and in that extensive and intricate genus, the SALIX, the species are, by the structure and foliation of the *buds*, distinguished with great certainty.

Bulbs also distinguish the species, as is proved by SCILLA, where

they afford a real, and almost the only distinction; and by their situation in the *axillæ* of the leaves, they determine DENTARIUM, ...LILIUM,...ORNITHOGALUM,...SAXIFRAGA,...and BISTORTA.

INFLORESCENCE affords the truest, and in most genera the most elegant distinction. Thus in *spiræa*, the flowers are in some species *duplicato-racemose;*... in others *corymbose;*...and in others again, *umbellate;*...without which characters there would be no certainty of the species.

The *peduncle*, or flower-stalk, which is the foundation of the characters of *inflorescence*, varies as to the manner of its supporting the flowers; and is said to be,

1. FLACCID, *wanting firmness;* when it is so weak as to be bowed down by the weight of the flower itself.

2. CERNUUS, *nodding;* when it is incurvate at the *apex*, so that the flower inclines to one side, or towards the ground, and cannot preserve an erect posture, by reason of the strict curvature of the peduncle, as in CARPESIUM,...BIDENS RADIATA,...CARDUUS NUTANS,...SCABIOSA ALPINA,... HELIANTHUS ANNUUS,... and CNICUS SIBIRICUS.

3. Bearing *fastigiate* flowers; when the *pedicelli**, or partial foot-stalks elevate the fructification into a *fascicle*, so that they are of an equal height at the top, as if they had been shorn off horizontally, as in DIANTHUS and SILENE.

4. PATULUS, *spreading;* when it is branched out every way, so that the flowers stand remote from each other. This stands opposite to COARCTATE, *close.*

5. Bearing CONGLOMERATE flowers; when it is branched, and bears the flowers in close compact heaps, and is therefore opposed to a *diffuse panicle.*

* In this, and some other places, the *Philosophia Botanica* has *petiole* for *pedicellus;* but the latter is the proper term for the partial foot-stalk of a flower. See Chap. IV. AUTHOR.

6. ARTICULATE, *jointed;* when it is *furnished* with a *joint,* as in OXALIS,...SIDA,...and HIBISCUS.

7. Coming out in *pairs,* as in CAPRARIA, and OLDENLANDIA BIFLORA.

8. TERN, or *three,* from the same axilla, as in IMPATIENS TRIFLORA.

9. FLEXUOSE, *bending* divers ways, or UNDULATE, *waved,* as in AIRA FLEXUOSA.

10. REMAINING on the plant after the fructification is fallen, as in JAMBOLIFERA,...OCHNA,...and JUSTICIA.

11. INCRASSATE, *thickened* towards the flower, as in COTULA,... TRAGOPOGON, and most *cernuous* flowers.

The parts of FRUCTIFICATION often furnish most certain and constant specific differences. *Linnæus* tells us he was once of a contrary opinion; and held, that as the flower was of short duration, and its parts commonly very minute, recourse should not be had to the fructification for specific differences, till all other ways had been tried and found ineffectual; but as the fructification contains more distinct parts than all the rest of the plant taken together, and certitude is found throughout nature to depend mostly on her minuter parts, he has since readily admitted this distinction.

In GENTIANA, the species cannot any way be distinguished, if the flower is not admitted as a specific character; but they are easily distinguished by their *corollæ,* which vary in being *campaniform,...rotate,... infundibuliform,...quinquefid,...quadrifid,...octofid,* &c.

In HYPERICUM, the species are distinguished by the flowers being *trigynous*,* or *pentagynous*†.

In GERANIUM, the *African* species are distinguishable from their *European* congeners, by the corolla being irregular, and also by the connexion of their stamina.

* With three styles. EDITOR. † With five styles. EDITOR.

In LICHEN, the fructification is distinguishable into TUBERCULUM, a *little knob,* which is a fructification, consisting of rough points collected like a heap of dust;... SCUTELLUM, a *small buckler,* which is a concave orbiculate fructification, the margin of which is elevated on every side;...or PELTA, a *little shield,* which is a plane fructification fastened for the most part to the margin of the leaf*.

In MOSSES, the CAPITULUM, or *little head,* is an ANTHERA.

In GRASSES, SPICULA, a *little spike,* is a *partial one*; the ARISTA is *tortile, twisted,* when it has a twisted joint in the middle. ARTICULUS, a *joint,* is the part of the *culmus* that lies between two *geniculi,* or *knots.*

A *radiate* compound flower consists of *disk* and *radius.* The radius is composed of irregular corollulæ in the circumference; and the *disk* of smaller corollulæ, that are for the most part regular.

A *decompound* flower contains within the same calyx lesser calyces, that are each of them common to many flowers, as in SPHÆRANTHUS.

The COROLLA is said to be *equal,* when its parts are equal in figure, magnitude, and proportion;...*unequal,* when the parts answer in proportion, though not in magnitude, so that the flower comes out to be regular;...*regular,* when it is equal in respect to the figure, magnitude, and proportion of the parts;...*irregular,* when the parts of the limb differ in figure, magnitude, or proportion. RICTUS, a *gaping,* or *grinning,* is the gap or opening between the two lips of the corolla. FAUX, the *gorge,* or *gullet,* is the opening of the tube of the corolla. PALATUM, the *palate,* is a gibbosity, or bunching out in the *faux* of the *corolla.* CALCAR, a *spur,* is a nectarium extending in a cone in the hinder part of the *corolla.* The *corolla* is URCEOLATE, *pitcher-shaped,*

* The terms explained here, and in the following paragraphs, respect such circumstances of the parts of fructification as concern rather the *specific* differences than the classic, or generic ones; and we have therefore followed *Linnæus* in subjoining them to this head, notwithstanding that some few of them have been already mentioned and explained in the First Part of this work. AUTHOR.

when it is inflate and gibbous on all sides, after the manner of that vessel;...CYATHIFORM, shaped like a *drinking-glass*, when it is cylindric, but widening a little towards the upper part;...CONNIVING, when there is a convergency of the points of the several lobes of the limb; or, LACERA, *rent*, when the limb is finely cut.

The ANTHERA is *versatile**,...and *incumbent*†, when it is fastened on at its side;...and *erect*, when it is fastened on at its base.

The PERICARPIUM is INFLATE, *puffed*, when it is hollow, like a bladder, and not filled up with seeds;...PRISMATIC, *prism-shaped*, when it is a linear *polyedron*, with plane sides;...TURBINATE, *top-shaped*, when it tapers towards the base, as in PYRUS;...CONTORT, *twisted*, when it turns spirally, as in ULMARIA,...HELICTERES, ... and THALICTRUM; ... ACINACIFORM, *falchion-shaped*, when the fruit is compressed, like a blade, one of the longitudinal angles being obtuse, and the other acute;...ECHINATE, *prickly*, like an *echinus*‡, when it is beset on all sides with spines or *aculei*;...TOROSE§, *brawny*, when it is here and there gibbous, with brawny swellings or prominences, as in LYCOPERSICON,... and PHYTOLACCA.

* Easily turned about. EDITOR.

† Resting on. EDITOR.

‡ Hedge-hog. EDITOR.

§ *Torus* signifies properly the rise or swelling out of the strong muscles of an arm. EDITOR.

CHAP. XXIII.

OF VARIETIES.

THE collecting of VARIETIES under their proper species, is a work no less necessary than that of collecting the several species under their proper genus. We have observed in the last Chapter, that such differences as are only incidental to vegetables, and are not found constant and unchangeable in them, are to be considered as *varieties* only. These *varieties* are grounded chiefly on the following circumstances, viz. *sex,...magnitude,...time of flowering,...colour,...scent,...taste,...virtues* and *uses;...duration, ...multitude,...pubescence,...leaves,...*and *monstrous flowers.* Of all which we shall treat in their order.

The SEX of plants in the class *Diœcia* affords a variety of all others the most natural; for the male and female flowers in this class being upon different plants, these last are distinguished by the fructification, though the species is the same in both. But it must be observed, that this kind of *variety* holds only in the class *Diœcia;* for in the genera that belong to any of the bisexual classes, the same circumstance, whenever it happens, becomes a specific distinction: thus in RUMEX, which belongs to the class *Hexandria,* the ACETOSA and ACETOSELLA, being *diœcius* plants; that is, having their male and female flowers on distincts roots, these species are thereby distinguished from the rest of the genus.

MAGNITUDE is no specific difference, but a variety, being liable to alteration from the soil or climate.

The TIME of flowering is a treacherous mark of a distinct species; and unless supported by other distinctions, can only be considered as a variety.

Colour is found so changeable in the same species, that it must be considered as a variety only.

In Flowers the colour is most variable, as in Tulipa,...Hepatica,...Cyanus,... Campanula,...Aquilegia,...Viola,...Galega, ...Fumaria, and others, which it would be tedious to enumerate: ...the most usual change is from *blue* or *red* to *white*. The trifling distinctions which have been made by *anthophili (florists)*, in some of the genera we have here instanced, from the colours of the corollæ, and to which they have given such pompous names*, are most difficult to attain, and to be accomplished only by a long attention to the subject. Much fashion reigns here.

Fruits are observed to change their colour as they ripen; the pericarpium, when it is a berry, changing from *green* to *red*, and from *red* to *white*; and in ripe fruits, the colour, whether *white*, *red*, or *blue*, admits of variation, as in Pyrus,...Prunus,...Cerasus, and others†.

Seeds rarely vary in their colour, though there are instances of it in Papaver,...Avena,...Phaseolus,...Pisum,...and Faba‡.

* *Phœbus*, *Triumphus Floræ*,
Apollo, *Pompa Floræ*,
Astræa, *Splendor Asiæ*,
Dædalus, *Corona Europæ*,
Cupido, *Gemma Hollandiæ*. Author.

† Solanum Guineense *fructu nigerrimo (B.)*
Solanum Annuum *baccis luteis (Dillen.)*
Solanum Judaicum *baccis aurantiis (Dillen.)*
Rubus Vulgaris *major fructu albo (Raj.)*
Ribes Vulgare *acidum albas baccas ferens (J. B.)* Author.

‡ Papaver Hortense *nigro semine (C. B.)*
Papaver Hortense *semine albo (C. B.)*
Avena Vulgaris *et alba (C. B.)*
Avena Nigra *(C. B.)*
Phaseolus Vulgaris *fructu violaceo (Tourn.)*
Phaseolus Vulgaris *fructu ex rubro et nigro variegato (Tourn.)*
Phaseolus *fructu albo venis nigris et lituris distincto (Tourn.)*
Pisum Maximum *fructu nigra linea maculato (H. R. P.)*
Pisum Hortense *flore fructuque variegato (C. B.)*
Faba *ex rubicundo colore purpurascente.* Author.

Roots are also little subject to alteration in colour; yet a variation is observed in the roots of Daucus,...and Raphanus*.

Leaves are rarely found to quit their green, but they are coloured in Amaranthus,...and frequently become spotted, as in Persicaria,... Ranunculus,... Orchis, ... Hieracium, and Lactuca†.

The *whole* plant is often found to vary in its colour, as in Eryngium,...Abrotanum,... Artemisia,...Atriplex,...Amaranthus,...Portulacca,...and Lactuca‡.

Scent in plants is, of all other circumstances, the least to be depended on; and therefore all species grounded on a distinction in the *scent* only, are to be rejected, and referred to varieties.

Taste in plants is a circumstance variable from soil or culture, and not to be depended on as a real difference. The distinctions of gardeners in fruit of the same species, is considered by *Linnæus* as a *variety* too minute even to enter the province of botany; and therefore the *various* names§, which have been

* Daucus Sativus *radice alba (Tourn.)*
Daucus Sativus *radice lutea (Tourn.)*
Daucus Sativus *radice aurantii coloris (Tourn.)*
Daucus Sativus *radice atro-rubente (Tourn.)*
Raphanus Niger *(C. B.)* Author.

† Persicaria *cum maculis ferrum equinum referentibus (Tourn.)*
Ranunculus Hederaceus *atra macula notatus.*
Orchis Palmata *palustris maculata (C. B.)*
Hieracium *Alpinum maculatum (Tourn.)*
Lactuca *maculosa (C. B.)* Author.

‡ Eryngium *latifolium planum caule ex viridi pallescente flore albo (Tourn.)*
Abrotanum *cauliculis albicantibus (Tourn.)*
Artemisia *vulgaris major caule ex viridi albicante (Tourn.)*
Atriplex *hortensis rubra (C. B.)*
Amaranthus *sylvestris maximus Novæ Angliæ spicis purpureis (Tourn.)*
Portulacca *sativa foliis flavis (Moris.)*
Lactuca *capitata rubra B.* Author.

§ *Poma Paradisiaca,* *Pyra Falerna,*
Prasomila, *Favonia,*
Rubelliana, *Boni Christiana,*
Borstorphiana, *Crustamina,*
Appianæ, *Picena,*
Melimela, *Libraria.* Author.

given to these distinctions, cannot be taught in the science of botany, though, for the purposes of horticulture, they have their use.

The VIRTUES and USES of plants furnish no specific difference; and the distinctions, therefore, of physical writers are not always to be depended on.

The DURATION of plants is no sure mark of distinct species, being often owing rather to the place, than to the nature of the plant. In warm regions, plants that are *annual* with us will become *perennial*,...or *arborescent*, as is found in TROPÆOLUM,...BETA,...MAJORANA,...MALVA ARBOREA, &c.; and on the contrary, cold regions will occasion *perennial* plants to become *annual*, as is observed in RICINUS,...MIRABILIS*, &c.

MULTITUDE, or quantity, is an accidental circumstance in plants, and cannot conclude any thing, whether the increase be of the *plant* itself, or of its *roots*, *stems*, *leaves*, or *fructification*.

PUBESCENCE is an uncertain mark, as by culture and change of soil, plants are subject to lose as well their *spines* as their *hair* or *down*.

LEAVES, though they for the most part furnish most elegant specific differences, as has been observed in the last Chapter, are yet subject to luxuriation in the same species, which must be carefully distinguished. This may respect their *opposition* and *composition*, and also their being *crisp (curled)*,...or *bullate (bladdery)*.

In respect to OPPOSITION, opposite leaves will sometimes become *ternate*,...*quaternate*,...or *quinate*, growing by *threes*, *fours*, or *fives*; and then the stem also from QUADRANGULAR, *square*, will become *polygonous*, of *many* sides†.

* RICINUS and MIRABILIS, are naturally *perennial* plants, and are only killed by frost in cold countries. AUTHOR.

† LYSIMACHIA *lutea major foliis ternis (Tourn.)*
LYSIMACHIA *lutea major foliis quaternis (Tourn.)*

In respect to COMPOSITION, *digitate* leaves will frequently gain an addition of one or more folioles*.

CRISP, *curled* leaves are a very frequent variety. In TANACETUM,... MENTHA,... OCYMUM,... and MATRICARIA, which are scented plants, there is this singularity observable, that when the leaves are curled, the scent is heightened by the crispature†.

BULLATE, *bladdery* leaves are generally produced from such as are RUGOSE, *wrinkled;* and this is owing to the increase of the substance of the leaf within its vessels, which occasions it to swell and rise. In the SAPONARIA CONCAVA ANGLICANA, a *bullate* leaf is produced in a singular manner from the defect of wrinkles; for here the margin of the leaf contracting itself, the leaves become hollow, like a spoon‡.

Plants are sometimes found to vary from *broad-leaved* to *narrow-leaved;* but this variation is less frequent§.

MONSTROUS flowers, such as the *multiplicate, full,* or *proliferous,*

LYSIMACHIA *lutea major foliis quinis (Tourn.)*
ANAGALLIS *cærulea foliis binis ternisive ex adverso nascentibus (Raj.)*
ANAGALLIS *Phœnicea foliis amplioribus ex adverso quaternis (Tourn.)*
SALICARIA *trifolia caule Hexagono (Tourn.).* AUTHOR.

* TRIFOLIUM *quadrifolium hortense album (C. B.)* AUTHOR.

† MALVA *crispa (J. B.)*
MENTHA *crispa Danica (Park.)*
TANACETUM *foliis crispis (C. B.)*
MATRICARIA *Crispa.*
OCYMUM *latifolium maculatum vel crispum (C. B.)*

‡ OCYMUM *foliis bullatis (C. B.)*
BRASSICA *undulata (Renealm.)*
LACTUCA *capitata foliis magis rugosis (B.)*
LACTUCA *capitata major foliis rugosis et contortis (B.)*
LACTUCA *capitata omnium maxima verrucosa (B.)* AUTHOR.

§ HERACLEUM *hirsutum foliis angustioribus (C. B.)*
LYCOPUS *foliis in profundas lacinias incisis (Tourn.)*
BRASSICA *angusto apii folio (C. B.)*
VERONICA *Austriaca foliis tenuissime laciniatis (Tourn.)*
SAMBUCUS *laciniato folio (C. B.)*
SONCHUS *asper laciniatus (C. B.)*
VALERIANA *Sylvestris foliis tenuissime divisis (C. B.)* AUTHOR.

derive their origin from natural ones, therefore are to be considered only as a variety from *luxuriance.*

Upon the whole, the *change of soil* is found to have a great effect on the nature of plants; and to this many of the varieties above mentioned must be imputed; as in BUXUS,...XANTHIUM,... ACANTHUS,...CINARA,...PRUNELLA,...MYOSOTIS,...CRISTA GALLI,... and CERINTHE*; which would all return to their old conditions if the soil were changed again: and in like manner the improvements which are made by culture in the plants cultivated for sale, as in VITIS,...MALUM,...PYRUS,...AMYGDALUS,...PERSICA,... ASPARAGUS,...CERASUS; and in *grain, pulse,* and *fruit* of all kinds, are not to be esteemed as lasting: for all these, if left to themselves in a poor soil, would run off again, and resume the qualities they had when they grew wild.

The SOIL has some effect also upon *leaves;* for though it is less common for the leaves to differ on the same plant, as they do in some species of LEPIDIUM, ...TITHYMALUS, ... RUDBECKIA, ... and HIBISCUS†; yet it is observed, that *watry* soils are apt to produce a division in the lower leaves of the plant, and even to render capillary such as are produced under the water, as in some species of RANUNCULUS and SISYMBRIUM‡; and also in CICUTA,...SIUM,... PHELLANDRIUM....ŒNANTHE, &c.: and on the contrary, that

* BUXUS *arborescens (C. B.)* BUXUS *humilis (Dod.)*
XANTHIUM *(Dod.)* XANTHIUM *Canadense majus (Tourn.)*
ACANTHUS *mollis (C. B.)* ACANTHUS *aculeatus (C. B.)*
CINARA *aculeata (C. B.)* CINARA *non aculeata (C. B.)*
BRUNELLA *(Dod.)* BRUNELLA *cæruleo magno flore (C. B.)*
MYOSOTIS *foliis hirsutis (H. C.) et foliis glabris (H. C.)*
CRISTA GALLI *fœmina (J. B.) et mas. (J. B.)*
CERINTHE *flore ex rubro purpurascente (C. B.) et flavo flore asperior (C. B.)*
AUTHOR.

† TITHYMALUS *heterophyllus (Plum. Pluk. Alm.* 112. *f.* 6.)
RUDBECKIA *foliis inferioribus trilobis, superioribus indivisis (Hort. Upsal.)*
HIBISCUS *foliis inferioribus integris, superioribus trilobis (Hort. Cliff.)*
LEPIDIUM *foliis caulinis pinnato-multifidis, rameis cordatis amplexicaulibus integris (H. C.)* AUTHOR.

‡ RANUNCULUS *aquaticus folio rotundo et capillaceo (C. B.)*
SISYMBRIUM *foliis simplicibus dentatis serratis (H. C.)* AUTHOR.

mountainous plants usually have their upper leaves more divided, and their lower ones more entire, as in PIMPINELLA,...PETROSELINUM,...ANISUM,...and CORIANDRUM.

VARIETIES may generally be explained and reduced under their proper species with ease, by conferring the variable marks of the variety with the natural plant: but there are some few which are attended with difficulty, and require judgement and experience; as in some species of HELLEBORUS*,...GENTIANA†,...FUMARIA‡,...VALERIANA §,...SCORPIURUS ||,...and MEDICAGO¶. In respect to the FUMARIA in question, it is known to be one species only, by the minuteness of its perianthium, the scale of its bud, the structure of its leaves, the situation of the branch, the place of the bractea, the corolla, siliqua, seeds, and stigma; but it varies in the division of its bractea, and in the root being more or less hollow: and that the VALERIANS here spoken of are all of the same species, though they differ so greatly in the fruit, and often in having their leaves more cut, is also proved from their dichotomous stems and annual roots, and from the structure of their

* HELLEBORUS *aconiti folio, flore globoso croceo (Amm. ruth.* 101.) TROLLIUS *humilis flore patula (Buxb. cent.* 1. *p.* 15. *l.* 22.) *Varietas Hellebori Trollii (Fl. Succ.* 475.) *Nectariis longitudine corollæ.* AUTHOR.

† GENTIANA *corolla hypocrateri formi Tubo villis clauso, calycis foliis alternis majoribus (Fl. Lap.* 94.) *Varietas gentianæ fauce barbata (Fl. Succ.* 203.) *flore quadrifido et calycinis laciniis alternis duplo latioribus.* AUTHOR.

‡ FUMARIA *bulbosa radice cava et non cava major et minor.* AUTHOR.

§ VALERIANA *arvensis præcox humilis, semine compresso (T.)*
VALERIANA *arvensis præcox humilis, foliis serratis (T.)*
VALERIANA *arvensis serotina altior, semine turgidiore (Mor.)*
VALERIANA *semine umbilicato nudo rotundo (Mor.)*
VALERIANA *semine umbilicato nudo oblongo (Mor.)*
VALERIANELLA *semine umbilicato hirsuto majore (Mor.)*
VALERIANELLA *semine umbilicato hirtuso minore (Mor.)*
VALERIANELLA *Cretica, fructu vesicario (Tourn. Cor.)*
VALERIANELLA *semine stellato (C. B.)* AUTHOR.

|| SCORPIOIDES *siliqua campoide hispida (J. B.)*
SCORPIOIDES *siliqua cochleata et striata Ulissiponensis (T.)*
SCORPIOIDES *Bupleuri folio siliquis levibus (Park.)*
SCORPIOIDES *siliqua crassa (Boëlii Ger.)* AUTHOR.

¶ MEDICAGO *leguminibus cochleatis, stipulis, dentatis, caule diffuso (H. C.)* AUTHOR.

leaves, corollæ, and seeds. Nor should the species of SCORPIURUS and MEDICAGO here instanced be either of them parted, although there is so remarkable a diversity in the fruit of the individuals. In the MEDICAGO* in particular, the forms of the real snails, which nature has imitated in these plants, are scarce more diversified than is the fruit of this mimic species; so that the botanist, who is studious of varieties, would hardly find any end to his labour, of pursuing nature through the various shapes which she has so sportively adopted.

The whole order of the FUNGI, to the scandal of the science, is still a chaos, the botanists not being yet able, in these, to decide with certainty what is a *species*, and what a *variety*†.

* *Medicago scutellata*, *Medicago hirsuta*,
orbiculata, *lupulina*,
echinata, *spinosa*,
turbinata, *rugosa*,
coronata, *polycarpos*,
doliata, *dicarpos*,
ciliaris, *Arabiaca*,
tornata, *Cretica*. AUTHOR.

† Much, however, is expected in this department, from the ingenious labours of the President of the Linnæan Society, Dr. Smith. EDITOR.

TABLE VI.

DEFINITIONS

OF

THE BOTANIC TERMS,

IN LATIN AND ENGLISH,

FROM THE TERMINI BOTANICI OF LINNÆUS.

Consisting of the various Kinds of Roots, Trunks, Branches, Leaves, and Fructification, &c. in their natural Arrangement*.

RADIX, THE ROOT,

An Organ by which a Plant receives its Nourishment.

I. Duration.

1 ANNUA, *annual,* that dies in one year.

2 Biennis, *biennial,* that dies in the space of two years.

3 Perennis, *perennial,* that regerminates several years successively.

II. Figure.

4 Fibrosa, *fibrous,* consisting entirely of filaments.

5 Ramosa, *ramous,* subdivided into branchy fibres.

6 Fusiformis, *spindle-shaped,* simple, and gradually lessening downward.

* The reader will find in Doctor Thornton's "Elementary Botanical Plates," a number of very excellent plates, explanatory of the definitions of the science, which may be consulted together with our plates.

7 Præmorsa, *bitten,* or gnawed.

8 Repens, *creeping horizontally,* and putting forth radicles downward, and shooting upwards.

9 Articulata, *jointed,* divided into joints.

10 Dentata, *toothed,* having rows of knobs, like teeth.

11 Globosa, *round* (158), roots springing from the sides of others.

12 Tuberosa, *tuberous,* consisting of fleshy bodies connected by slender fibres.

13 Fascicularis, *bunched,* fleshy roots sessile, connected at the base (150).

14 Palmata, *handed,* fleshy lobate roots, like fingers (184).

15 Bulbosa, furnished with a bulb (655).

16 Granulata, *granulated,* round fleshy roots, like seeds.

TRUNCUS, THE TRUNK OR STEM,

The Organ which supports the Branches, Leaves, and Fructification.

I. Kinds.

17 Caulis, a *stem,* which elevates the fructification and leaves.

18 Culmus, a *straw,* properly the trunk of grasses.

19 Scapus, a *stalk,* elevating the fructification and not the leaves.

20 Stipes, a *trunk,* that expands itself into a leaf.

II. Duration.

21 Herbaceous, *herb-like,* that perishes every year; an annual stem, not woody.

22 Suffruticosus, *suffruticous, half shrubby,* the root permanent, and the branches sometimes withering.

23 Fruticosus, *shrubby,* with perennial stalks arising from the root, that are woody.

24 Arboreus, *tree-like,* with a single woody stem from the same root.

25 Solidus, *solid,* without internal pores.

26 Inanis, *pithy,* filled with a spongy substance.

27 Fistulosus, *fistulous,* hollow like a pipe.

III. Direction.

28 Erectus, *erect,* rising nearly to a perpendicular direction.

29 Strictus, *straight,* perpendicular without flexure.

30 Rigidus, *hard,* not easily bent.

31 Laxus, *loose,* easily bent.

32 Obliquus, *awry,* in a direction neither perpendicular nor horizontal.

33 Adscendens, *rising upwards,* with a curve like an arch.

34 Declinatus, *declined,* bending downwards archways.

35 Incurvatus, *incurvate,* bending inwards.

36 Nutans, *nodding,* the top or head bent downwards.

37 Diffusus, *diffuse,* with spreading branches.

38 Procumbens, *procumbent,* lying on the ground.

39 Stoloniferus, *producing shoots,* or runners from the root.

40 Sarmentosus, *thread-like,* producing roots from the joints.

41 Repens, *creeping,* trailing on the ground, and here and there producing roots.

42 Radicans, *rooting,* striking root laterally, and fixing to other bodies.

43 Geniculatus, *jointed,* divided by knots or round swellings.

44 Flexuosus, *waved,* bent backwards and forwards from bud to bud.

45 Scandens, *climbing,* generally by the support of some other body.

46 Volubilis, *twining,* growing round some other body in a spiral ascending direction.

a. Dextrorsum, twining from the right to the left.

b. Sinistrorsum, twining from the left to the right.

IV. Figure.

47 Teres, *round,* cylinder-shaped without angles.

48 Semiteres, *half round,* semicylindrical.

49 Compressus, *flattened,* with two opposite sides flat.

50 Anceps, *two-edged,* flattened, with two opposite sides sharp.

51 Angulatus, *angulated,* having three or more angles formed by as many intermediate longitudinal cavities.

a. Acutangulus, *sharp-angled.*

b. Obtusangulus, *obtusely-angled.*

52 Triqueter, *three-sided,* having three sides that are quite flat.

53 Trigonus, Tetragonus, &c. three-cornered, four-cornered &c. having three, four, or more prominent angles lengthways.

54 Nudus, *naked*, without leaves or other covering.

55 Aphyllus, *without leaves.*

56 Foliatus, *leafy*, furnished with leaves.

57 Vaginatus, *sheathed*, surrounded with a sheath, formed by the base of the leaf.

58 Squamosus, *squamous*, covered with scales.

59 Imbricatus, *imbricate*, covered with leaves or scales, placed like tiles, or the scales of fishes.

V. Surface.

60 Suberosus, *suberous*, the outward bark soft, but elastic, like cork.

61 Rimosus, *rimous*, the outward bark full of cracks and fissures.

62 Tunicatus, *tunicated*, coated with skins or membranes.

63 Lævis, *smooth*, free from protuberances or inequalities.

64 Striatus, *striate*, marked with small lines.

65 Sulcatus, *sulcate*, furrowed with deep hollow lines.

66 Glaber, *slippery*, smooth and glossy, like glass.

67 Scaber, *scabrous*, covered with rough prominences.

68 Muricatus, *muricated*, covered with sharp points or prickles.

69 Tomentosus, *tomentose*, covered with down.

70 Lanatus, *woolly.*

71 Villosus, *villous*, covered with soft hair.

72 Pilosus, *pilose*, covered with long hairs that are thinly placed.

73 Hispidus, *hispid*, covered with stiff hairs or bristles.

74 Aculeatus, *aculeate*, armed with prickles, 378.

75 Spinosus, *spinous*, armed with thorns, 384.

76 Urens, *stinging*, armed with stings, 391.

77 Stipulatus, *stipulate*, having stipula, 291.

78 Membranatus, *membranated*, flat, like a thin pellucid leaf.

79 Bulbiferus, *bearing bulbs*, 655.

VI. Composition.

80 Enodis, *without knots or joints*, the thickness uniform.

81 Simplicissimus, *very simple*, with few or no branches.

82 SIMPLEX, *simple,* that rises uniform and regular to the top.

83 INTEGER, *entire,* undivided.

84 ARTICULATUS, *jointed.*

85 PROLIFER, *proliferous,* sending forth branches only from the apex.

86 DICHOTOMUS, *branched always by two,* forked.

87 BRACHIATUS, *brachiate,* branching opposite, the upper pair crossing the next below.

88 SUBRAMOSUS, *subramous,* having few lateral branches.

89 RAMOSUS, *ramous,* having many lateral branches.

90 RAMOSISSIMUS, *many branches,* subdivided without order, in all directions.

91 VIRGATUS, *virgated,* with many slender twigs.

92 PANICULATUS, *paniculated,* whose branches are variously subdivided.

93 FASTIGIATUS, *fastigiate,* branches arising from a centre to an equal height.

94 PATENS, *spreading,* 134.

95 DIVARICATUS, *divaricate,* branches forming an obtuse angle from the trunk, 105.

RAMI PARTES CAULIS,

The Branches Parts of the Stem.

96 ALTERNI, *alternate,* when they come out single, and follow in gradual order, 115.

97 DISTICHI, *distichous,* in two rows.

98 SPARSI, *sparsed,* scattered without order, 118.

99 CONFERTI, *crowded,* 119.

100 OPPOSITI, *opposite,* 126.

101 VERTICILLATI, *verticillate,* branches surrounding the stem, or at the joints, like the rays of a vessel.

102 ERECTI, *erect,* upright, perpendicular.

103 COARCTATI, *close together,* almost touching towards the top.

104 DIVERGENTES, *divergent,* branches growing from the trunk at right angles, like rays from a centre.

105 DIVARICATI, *divaricate,* branches shooting from the trunk, so as to make an obtuse angle.

106 DEFLEXI, *deflex,* bending downwards archwise.

107 Reflexi, *reflex*, bending back towards the trunk.

108 Retroflexi, *retroflex*, bending backward and forward towards the trunk.

109 Fulcrati, *fulcrate*, having props or supports.

THE LEAVES,

The Organs by which Plants are put in Motion.

I. Their Place.

110 Radicale, *radical*, springing from the root.

111 Caulinum, *cauline*, springing from the stem.

112 Rameum, *rameous*, growing on the branches.

113 Axillare, *axillary*, placed at the insertion of the branch.

114 Florale, *floral*, placed near the flower, and are commonly smaller.

II. Situation.

115 Alterna, *alternate*, when they come out single, and follow in a gradual order.

116 Disticha, *distichous*, disposed in two opposite rows, though inserted on all sides.

117 Bifaria, *bifarious*, inserted only on two opposite sides of a branch or middle rib.

118 Sparsa, *sparsed*, scattered in no certain order.

119 Conferta, *confert*, crowded together.

120 Imbricata, *imbricate*, lying over one another like scales of fishes.

121 Fasciculata, *fasciculate*, growing in bunches from one point.

122 Gemina, Trina, &c. *two, three*, or more together from the same point.

123 Confluentia, *confluent*, growing together or running into one another at the base.

124 Approximata, *approximate*, mutually approaching each other.

125 Remota, *remote*, placed at some distance from each other.

126 Opposita, *opposite*, growing opposite, but in such a manner that each pair crosses the other above and below.

127 DECUSSATA, *decussated,* where the pairs cross each other in a regular manner.

128 VERTICILLATA, *verticillate, whorled,* where three or more leaves surround the stem.

129 TERNATA, QUATERNA, &c. *three* or *four together,* &c. according to the number of leaves surrounding each joint.

III. DIRECTION.

130 ERECTUM, *erect,* upright, perpendicular.

131 STRICTUM, *straight,* quite perpendicular, without flexure or bending.

132 RIGIDUM, *rigid,* stiff, not easily bent.

133 ADPRESSUM, *adprest,* the disk of the leaf pressed towards the stem.

134 PATENS, *patent,* spreading, making an acute angle with the stem.

135 HORIZONTALE, *horizontal,* growing from the stem at right angles.

136 ASSURGENS, *assurgent,* bending upwards, 33.

137 INFLEXUM, *inflex,* bending inwards towards the stem.

138 RECLINATUM, *reclinate,* bending downwards archwise, the apex ascending.

139 RECURVATUM, *recurvate,* bent backwards, in the form of an arch, the convex side upwards.

140 REVOLUTUM, *revolute,* rolled back, in form of a scroll.

141 DEPENDENS, *dependent,* hanging with the point downwards.

142 OBLIQUUM, *oblique,* the base looking upwards, the apex to the horizon.

143 VERTICALE, *vertical,* leaves so situated that the base is perpendicular to the apex.

144 RESUPINATUM, *resupinate,* when the lower disk of the leaf looks upwards.

145 SUBMERSUM, *submersed,* sunk under the surface of the water.

146 NATANS, *natant,* floating on the surface of the water.

147 RADICANS, *radicant,* striking root.

IV. Insertion.

148 Petiolatum, *petiolate*, having a petiole or footstalk, 290.

149 Peltatum, *peltate*, having the foot-stalk inserted into the disk of the leaf.

150 Sessile, *sessile*, sitting immediately on the stem, without a foot-stalk.

151 Adnatum, *adnate*, the upper disk of the leaf adhering to the stem by an attachment of its base.

152 Coadunata, *coadunate*, several growing together at their base.

153 Decurrens, *decurrent*, where the base of a sessile leaf is elongated, and runs down the stem.

154 Amplexicaule, *amplexicaul*, embracing the stem with its base.

155 Perfoliatum, *perfoliate*, where the base of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, or when the stalk grows through the centre of the leaf.

156 Connata, *connate*, where two opposite leaves grow together at their bases.

157 Vaginans, *vaginant*, where the base of the leaf forms a tubular sheath that surrounds the stem.

V. Figure.

158 Subrotundum, *subrotund*, almost round, nearly circular.

159 Orbiculatum, *orbiculate*, of a circular figure.

160 Ovatum, *ovate*, egg-shaped.

161 Ovale, *oval*, the shape of an egg, when both ends are equal.

162 Oblongum, *oblong*, twice the length of its breadth.

163 Parabolicum, *parabolic*, like the smaller end of an egg.

164 Cuneiforme, *cuneiform*, wedge-shaped, tapering from the apex to the base.

165 Spatulatum, *spatulate*, rounded at the apex, and narrower and linear at the base.

166 Rotundatum, *rotundate*, rounded, or with angles in a circle.

167 Lanceolatum, *lanceolate*, oblong, and tapering towards both extremities.

168 Ellipticum, *elliptical*, an oval whose ends are equal.

169 Lineare, *linear*, every where of the same breadth.

170 ACEROSUM, *acerose,* linear, and permanent, like chaff, or the leaves of pines.

VI. ANGLES.

171 INTEGRUM, *entire,* undivided, without divisions.

172 TRIANGULARE, *triangular,* &c. three-angled, &c.

173 DELTOIDEUM, *deltoid,* a leaf whose angles are formed like the Greek delta.

174 RHOMBEUM, *rombus-shaped,* an irregular four-sided figure, resembling the ace of diamonds.

VII. SINUSES.

175 TRAPEZIFORME, *trapeziform,* a figure of four unequal sides.

176 CORDATUM, *cordate,* heart-shaped.

177 RENIFORME, *reniform,* kidney-shaped.

178 LUNATUM, *lunate,* shaped like a half moon.

179 SAGITTATUM, *sagittate,* arrow-shaped.

180 HASTATUM, *hastate,* spear-shaped.

181 RUNCINATUM, *runcinate,* like the teeth of a great saw, whose serratures are bent downwards

182 PANDURIFORME, *panduriform,* fiddle-shaped.

183 FISSUM, *slit,* divided into linear partitions.

184 LOBATUM, *lobate,* divided into lobes.

185 BILOBUM, TRILOBUM, &c. *two and three-lobed, &c.* according to the number of lobes.

186 PARTITUM, *partite,* divided almost to the base; the number of divisions are expressed by the terms *Bipartite, Tripartite, &c.*

187 PALMATUM, *palmate,* divided like a hand.

188 LYRATUM, *lyrate, lyre-shaped,* with transverse divisions broadest at the apex, the lower ones gradually less and more distant.

189 PINNATIFIDUM, *pinnatifid,* deeply divided into transverse, lateral, oblong segments.

190 SINUATUM, *sinuate,* divided into lateral hollows.

191 LACINIATUM, *laciniate,* divided into segments.

192 SQUARROSUM, *squarrose,* divided into elevated segments, not plane or parallel, as in the calyx of some syngenesious plants.

VIII. Margin.

193 Integerrimum, *very entire,* without any incision.

194 Crenatum, *crenate,* where the margin is notched at right angles to the centre without inclining to either extremity.

195 Serratum, *serrate,* sawed, notches like the teeth of a saw, inclining all the same way, either towards the point or base.

196 Ciliatum, *ciliate,* where bristles are arranged in a parallel order on the margin of the leaf, like eye-lashes.

197 Dentatum, *dentate, toothed,* points like teeth protruding from the margin of the leaf, at some distance from each other.

198 Spinosum, *spinose,* where the margin is armed with sharp spines.

199 Cartilagineum, *cartilaginous,* where the margin is hard and tough.

200 Repandum, *repand,* where the margin is waved.

201 Lacerum, *lacerate,* where the margin is variously divided, as if torn.

202 Erosum, *erose,* where the margin is sinuate, as if gnawed with teeth.

203 Membranaceum, *membranaceous,* where the margin is thin and pellucid.

204 Dædaleum, *dedalous,* where the margin has many various windings and turnings.

IX. Apex.

205 Obtusum, *obtuse,* where the point is rounded.

206 Emarginatum, *emarginate,* where the apex is notched.

207 Retusum, *retuse,* terminating in an obtuse hollow.

208 Præmorsum, *premorse,* where the termination appears as if bitten off.

209 Truncatum, *truncate,* terminating in a line, as if cut off.

210 Acutum, *acute,* terminating in a sharp angle.

211 Acuminatum, *acuminate,* terminating in a sharp point.

212 Cuspidatum, *cuspidate,* terminating in a point, like a spear.

213 Mucronatum, *mucronate,* terminating in a small prickle.

214 Cirrhosum, *cirrhose,* terminating in a clasper or tendril, 292.

X. Surface.

215 Nudum, *naked,* without hairs or excrescences.

216 Glabrum, *smooth,* slippery.

217 Nitidum, *glossy,* smooth and shining.

218 Lucidum, *lucid,* bright, reflecting light.

219 Coloratum, *coloured,* of a colour different from green.

220 Nervosum, *nervous,* with nerves extended from the base to the apex.

221 Trinerve, where three nerves join at the base and apex.

222 Triplinerve, where three nerves are each divided into three more above the base.

223 Trinervatum, where three nerves run into each other at the base.

224 Enerve, *without nerves,* opposite to nervous.

225 Lineatum, *lined,* with depressed nerves or hollow lines.

226 Sulcatum, *furrowed,* with deep lines.

227 Venosum, *veined,* with veins many ways.

228 Rugosum, *rugose,* wrinkled, shrivelled, rough.

229 Bullatum, *studded,* bladdery, alternately convex and concave.

230 Lacunosum, where the disk of the leaf is depressed into deep cavities between the veins that run parallel from the disk to the margin.

231 Avene, *without veins.*

232 Punctatum, *punctate,* with hollow scattered punctures.

233 Papillosum, *papillose,* covered with fleshy punctures.

234 Papulosum, *papulose,* covered with vascular punctures.

235 Viscidum, *viscid,* covered with a viscid humour.

236 Villosum, *villous,* covered with soft hairs.

237 Tomentosum, *downy,* covered with downy hairs.

238 Sericeum, *silky,* covered with soft silky hairs.

239 Lanatum, *woolly,* covered with woolly hairs.

240 Barbatum, *bearded,* hairs growing in tufts.

241 Pilosum, *pilous,* covered with long hairs that appear distinctly.

242 Scabrum, *rough*, covered with rigid punctures raised above the surface.

243 Hispidum, *hispid*, covered with hard bristles.

244 Aculeatum, *prickly*, covered with sharp prickles, 378.

245 Strigosum, *strigous*, armed with lance-shaped prickles, 167.

XI. Expansion.

246 Planum, *plane*, with a flat equal surface.

247 Canaliculatum, *channelled*, a deep channel or furrow, running lengthways.

248 Concavum, *concave*, when the disk is arched from the margin, and forms a hollow.

249 Convexum, *convex*, opposite to concave: these two terms arise from the same cause, the margin being too tight for the expansion of the disk; therefore if a leaf is concave on one side, it is convex on the other.

250 Cucullatum, *hollowed*, when the sides of a leaf press together at the base, and expand towards the apex.

251 Plicatum, *plaited*, folded in sharp flexures from the disk to the margin.

252 Undatum, *waved*, the flexures or folds being obtuse from the disk to the margin.

253 Crispum, *curled*, where the margin is plaited, but the folds do not reach to the middle rib of the disk.

XII. Substance.

254 Membranaceum, *skinny*, pellucid, without any fleshy substance.

255 Scariosum, of a *dry parched substance*, that sounds when touched.

256 Gibbum, *gouty*, when both sides of a leaf is bunched out by a copious quantity of pulp.

257 Teres, *cylindrical*, or pillar-shaped.

258 Depressum, more pulpy in the disk, and flatted towards the sides.

259 Compressum, more flatted in the disk, and pulpy towards the sides.

260 Carinatum, *carinate,* the lower part of the disk prominent lengthwise.

261 Compactum, *compact,* of a solid substance.

262 Tubulosum, *tubulous,* the inside hollow, without pith.

263 Pulposum, *pulpous,* of a fleshy pulpy substance.

264 Carnosum, *fleshy,* the inside of a solid pulp.

265 Triquetrum, *triquetrous,* three-cornered lengthwise.

266 Anceps, *two-angled,* or edged lengthwise.

267 Lingulatum, *tongue-shaped,* linear, fleshy, the lower side convex.

268 Ensiforme, *sword-shaped,* doubled-edged, gradually lessening from the base to the point.

269 Subulatum, *subulate,* linear at the base, and smaller towards the point.

270 Acinaciforme, *scymitar-shaped,* fleshy, and compressed, one side convex sharp, the other straight and thicker.

271 Dolabriforme, *hatchet-shaped,* compressed and half-round, gibbous outward, the edge sharp, the lower part rounded.

XIII. Duration.

272 Deciduum, *deciduous,* finished, and falling off in one summer.

273 Caducum, *cadent,* falling off, short duration, not abiding through the summer.

274 Persistens, *persisting,* abiding, lasting or remaining more than one summer.

275 Perenne, *perennial,* continuing green many years.

276 Sempervirens, *evergreen,* green at all times of the year.

XIV. Composition.

277 Articulatum, *articulate,* a leaf having a little leaf growing out of its point.

278 Conjugatum, *conjugate,* winged, the little leaves or wings coming by pairs.

279 Digitatum, *digitate,* a single foot-stalk connecting the little leaves at its top.

280 BINATUM, TERNATUM, QUINATUM, &c. terminating by two, three, or five little leaves or folioles.

281 PEDATUM, *pedate*, like the toes of the feet, the foot-stalk dividing sideways obliquely, and connecting many folioles.

282 PINNATUM, *pinnate*, winged, a simple foot-stalk, connecting many little leaves sidewise.

283 BIJUGUM (thus TRIJUGA, QUADRIJUGA, QUINQUEJUGA, SEJUGA, &c.) winged, but the little leaves coming by pairs, and are four, six, eight, ten, twelve, &c.

CUM IMPARI, winged, not terminating in pairs, but with an odd foliole.

ABRUPTE PINNATUM, *abruptly winged*, terminating without a tendril, or an odd foliole.

CIRROSUM, *cirrhous*, terminating in a tendril or clasper, 292.

FOLIOLIS OPPOSITIS (126), the little leaves growing opposite.

FOLIOLIS ALTERNIS (115), the little leaves growing alternate.

——— RUPTIS, the little leaves alternately smaller, broken.

——— DECURSIVIS, the foot-stalks of the little leaves running down the middle rib, or rachi, 153.

XV. DECOMPOSITION.

284 BIGEMINUM, *the foot-stalk forked by twos* (86), connecting many little leaves.

285 BITERNATUM, *doubled by threes*, 280.

286 BIPINNATUM, *double winged*, 282.

XVI. TRIPLE COMPOSITION.

287 TERGEMINUM, *triple budded.*

288 TRITERNATUM, *three times three.*

289 TRIPINNATUM, *three ways winged.*

FULCRA, PROPS,

Supports for the better sustaining the different Parts of Plants.

290 PETIOLUS, a *foot-stalk* that sustains the leaf.

291 STIPULA, a *scale* at the base of the foot-stalk which it supports.

292 Cirrhus, *clasper* or *tendril*, growing like threads, in a spiral form, which takes hold of plants, or any other body near it.

293 Pubes, *downy hairs* in all plants.

294 Arma, *armed with points*, to keep off animals from hurting them.

295 Bractea, *floral leaves*, the face and texture different from other leaves.

296 Pedunculus, the *foot-stalk*, or prop that sustains the fructification.

PETIOLUS, FOOT-STALK OF THE LEAF.

I. Figure.

297 Linearis (169), *linear*, every where the same breadth.

298 Alatus, *winged*, spread out at the sides.

299 Clavatus, *clubbed*, thickened towards the point.

300 Membranaceus, *flat*, thin, and generally pellucid.

301 Teres (257), *rounded like a cylinder*, pillar-shaped.

302 Semiteres (48), *half-rounded*, like a split column.

303 Triqueter (52), *three-sided*.

II. Magnitude.

304 Brevissimus, *very short*, when the length of the foot-stalk is not equal to the length of the leaf.

305 Brevis, *short*, not quite so long as the leaf.

306 Mediocris, *of the length of the leaf*.

307 Longus, *longer than the leaf*.

308 Longissimus, *something longer than the leaf*.

III. Insertion.

309 Insertus, *inserted*, joined.

310 Adnatus (151), *adhering to*.

311 Decurrens (153), *running down the branch*.

312 Amplexicaulis (154), *embracing the stalk with its base*.

313 Appendiculatus, a *leafy appendage* adhering to the base of a leaf.

IV. Direction.

314 Erectus (130), *upright.*

315 Patens (134), *spreading.*

316 Assurgens (136), *bending upwards* in a kind of arch.

317 Recurvatus (139), *bent backwards.*

V. Surface.

318 Glaber (216), *smooth.*

319 Aculeatus (244), *prickly.*

320 Nudus (215), *naked.*

321 Articulatus (84), *jointed.*

322 Spinescens, *hard, and sharp.*

STIPULÆ, APPENDAGES TO THE LEAF.

323 Geminæ, *two and two,* by pairs.

324 Solitariæ, *single scattered.*

325 Laterales, *inserted in the sides.*

326 Extrafoliaceæ, *on the outside,* below the base of the petiole.

327 Intrafoliaceæ, *on the inside,* above the base of the petiole.

328 Oppositifoliaceæ, *opposite,* placed on the sides at the base of the leaf.

329 Caducæ (273), *falling off,* withering before the leaf.

330 Deciduæ (272), *falling annually.*

331 Persistentes, *abiding after the leaf falls off.*

332 Spinescentes (322), *hard and sharp,* like a spine or prickle.

333 Sessiles (150), *squat,* having no foot-stalk.

334 Adnatæ (151), *adhering to the branch by an attachment of its upper surface.*

335 Decurrentes (153), *running down the branch.*

336 Vaginantes (157), *surrounding the stem like a sheath.*

337 Subulatæ (269), *awl-shaped.*

338 Lanceolatæ (167), *lance-shaped.*

339 Sagittatæ (179), *arrow-shaped.*

340 Lunatæ (178), *moon-shaped.*

341 Erectæ (130), *upright.*

342 Patentes (134), *spreading.*
343 Integræ (193), *entire.*
344 Serratæ (195), *sawed.*
345 Ciliatæ (196), *lashed, like the eye.*
346 Dentatæ (197), *toothed.*
347 Fissæ (183), *split.*

CIRRHUS, A TENDRIL OR CLASPER.

348 Axillaris (113), at the insertion of the branch.
349 Foliaris, sitting on a leaf.
350 Petiolaris, growing on the foot-stalk of the leaf, 290.
351 Peduncularis (296), growing on the foot-stalk of the flower.
352 Simplex, undivided.
353 Trifidus, divided in three parts.
354 Multifidus, divided in many parts.
355 Convolutus, twisting in the same direction as the sun, in rings.
356 Revolutus, *revolute,* rolled back in half spiral rings.

PUBES, DOWN OR PUBESCENCE.

357 Pili, *excretory ducts,* long distinct hairs.
358 Lana, *wool,* curled hairs and thick.
359 Barba, *bearded tufts* of parallel hairs.
360 Tomentum, *down,* hairs scarcely conspicuous.
361 Strigæ, *strong hard flat hairs.*
362 Setæ, *bristles,* rigid round hairs.
363 Simplices, *single,* not divided.
364 Hamosæ, *hooked,* by which they easily adhere to animals.
365 Ramosæ, s. Furcatæ, subdivided into little branches, or forked.
366 Plumosæ, *feathery,* composed of fine down, or hairs.
367 Stellatæ, *starry,* disposed crosswise.
368 Hami, *hooks,* prickles with recurved points.
369 Glochides, *prickles,* with the points turned back, having many teeth.

370 Glandula, *glands,* little glands for throwing out the excrementitious humour of plants; these are either *sessiles,* squat; *stipulata,* having a foot-stalk; or, *porus,* having a pore, often perforating a leaf.

371 Utriculus, *little vessels,* replete with secretory liquor.

372 Foliacei, inserted in the leaves.

373 Petiolares (350), inserted in the foot-stalk of the leaf.

374 Pedunculares (351), inserted in the foot-stalk of the flower.

375 Stipulares (291), inserted in the stipula.

376 Viscositas, a humour of a clammy quality.

377 Glutinositas, a humour whose quality is of a lubricating slippery nature.

ARMA, ARMS.

378 Aculei, *sharp prickles* fixed in the bark of plants.

379 Recti, *straight,* without bending.

380 Incurvi, *bent inwards.*

381 Recurvi, *bent outwards.*

382 Furcæ, *prickles divided into many forks.*

383 Bifidæ and Trifidæ, *by two and three,* or according to the number of divisions.

384 Spina, a *spine,* a prickle fixed in the wood of the trunk or branch.

385 Terminalis, *terminating the branch.*

386 Axillaris (113), growing from the insertion of the branch.

387 Calycina, growing on the cup.

388 Foliaris (349), growing on the leaf.

389 Simplex (363), single.

390 Divisa, divided at the point.

391 Stimuli, *stings,* that make inflammatory punctures, which go off with an itching.

BRACTÆ, FLORAL LEAVES.

392 Coloratæ (219), coloured.

393 Caducæ (273), falling off with the flower.

394 Deciduæ (272), falling off.

395 Persistentes (274), abiding.

396 Coma, *a bractæ*, terminating the stalk above the flower, distinguished by its magnitude or colour.

PEDUNCULUS, FOOT-STALK OF A FLOWER.

397 Partialis, in some flowers growing from the common foot-stalk.

398 Communis, *a foot-stalk* common to many flowers.

399 Pedicellus, *a little foot-stalk*, proper to flowers that have a common foot-stalk, 398.

400 Scapus, *a peduncle*, rising from the root, resembling a stalk.

I. Place.

401 Radicalis (110), springing from the root.

402 Caulinus (111), springing from the stem.

403 Rameus (112), growing from the branch.

404 Petiolaris (350), growing from the petiole.

405 Cirrhiferus (292), growing from the tendril or clasper.

406 Terminalis (385), terminating the branch.

407 Axillaris (113), at the insertion of the branch or leaf.

408 Oppositifolius (328), having opposite leaves.

409 Lateriflorus (325), flowering at the sides.

410 Intrafoliaceus (327), within the leaves.

411 Extrafoliaceus (326), on the outside of the leaves.

II. Situation.

412 Alterni (115), alternate.

413 Sparsi (118), scattered.

414 Oppositi (126), opposite.

415 Verticillati (128), in circles round the stem.

III. Number.

416 Solitarius (324), single.

417 Geminatus (323), by twos.

418 Umbellula Sessilis, many peduncles from the same centre, produced of the same height.

IV. Direction.

419 Appressus (133), pressed towards the stem.

420 Erectus (130), upright.

421 Patens (134), spreading.

422 Cernuus, the point looking downwards.

423 Resupinatus (144), looking upwards.

424 Declinatus (34), bent downwards archwise.

425 Nutans (36), *nodding*, hanging downward.

426 Flaccidus, *slender*, weak, when the weight of a proper flower makes it hang downwards.

427 Ascendens (33), rising upwards archwise.

428 Pendulus, hanging loose.

429 Strictus (29), straight.

430 Flexuosus, bending from one flower to another.

431 Retrofractus, bent backward and forward, as if broken.

432 Uniflorus, Biflorus, Triflorus, &c. Multiflorus, one flower, two flowers, three flowers, &c. many flowers, according to the number of flowers growing on the foot-stalk.

V. Structure.

433 Teres (47), *round*, like a cylinder.

434 Triqueter (52), *three-sided.*

435 Tetragonus (53), *four-angled.*

436 Filiformis, *thread-shaped*, every where of equal thickness.

437 Attenuatus, lessening gradually in thickness towards the point.

438 Clavatus, *clubbed*, thick towards the point, 299.

439 Incrassatus, *gradually thickening upwards.*

440 Nudus (215), *naked.*

441 Squamosus (58), *scaly.*

442 Foliatus (56), *leafy.*

443 Bracteatus (295), *furnished with floral leaves.*

444 Geniculatus (43), *jointed.*

445 Articulatus (84), *knotted.*

INFLORESCENTIA, INFLORESCENCE,

Is the manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant by the Peduncle or Foot-stalk.

446 Verticillus, *whorled,* many flowers growing round the stalk in a circle.

447 Sessiles, *squat,* without any manifest foot-stalk.

448 Pedunculatus, a *peduncle,* elevating the flowers.

449 Nudus (450, 451), opposite to the following.

450 Involucratus (520), furnished with an involucrum.

451 Bracteatus (443), having floral leaves.

452 Confertus, foot-stalks crowded together.

453 Distans, the foot-stalks distant.

454 Capitulum, *a head,* flowers collected into a globe or head.

455 Subrotundum (456), *nearly of a globular figure,* almost round.

456 Globosum, *globular,* perfectly round.

457 Dimidiatum, *halved,* like a globe cut into two parts.

458 Foliosum, *leafy,* leaves intermixed with the flowers.

459 Nudum, *naked,* without leaves or bristles.

460 Fasciculus, *bunched,* a flower growing in bunches.

461 Spica, *sessile flowers,* growing alternate on a common peduncle.

462 Simplex, a *single spike,* undivided.

463 Composita, many little spikes growing from the common peduncle.

464 Glomerata, many little spikes crowded together.

465 Ovata (160), *egg-shaped.*

466 Ventricosa (256), *swoln,* gouty.

467 Cylindrica, *pillar-shaped.*

468 Interrupta, *spikes alternately smaller.*

469 Imbricata (120), *scaled.*

470 Articulata (84), *knotted,* jointed.

471 Ramosa, *branching variously.*

472 Linearis (169), *linear, of equal width,* lengthwise.

473 Ciliata (196), *lasked.*

474 Foliacea, *leafy.*

475 Comosa, *terminating in little leaves.*

476 Corymbus (461), *a kind of spike,* whose flowers are furnished with foot-stalks, so proportioned to their situation, as to elevate all the flowers of the spike to the same height.

477 Thyrsus (489), *a kind of crowded panicle,* of an ovate form.

478 Racemus, *a bunch of flowers,* the peduncles coming at the sides.

479 Simplex, *undivided.*

480 Compositus, *divided into many.*

481 Unilateralis, all the flowers growing on one side.

482 Secundus, the flowers all bending to one side.

483 Pedatus (281), the foot-stalk coming on one side, like the toes of the feet.

484 Conjugatus (278), joined by twos.

485 Erectus (130), *upright.*

486 Laxus (31), *loose,* not closely connected.

487 Nudus (459), *naked.*

488 Foliatus (56), *leafy.*

489 Panicula, *flowers scattered on peduncles* that are divided in different forms.

490 Simplex, always few flowers.

491 Composita, many florets coming together.

FRUCTIFICATIO, FRUCTIFICATION.

Temporary Parts of Vegetables, called the Generation.

492 Calyx, *a flower cup,* is the termination of the outer bark of the plant, present in the fructification.

493 Perianthium, *a flower cup,* whose station is close to the fructification.

494 Fructificationis, when it includes the stamina and germen.

495 Floris, containing the stamina without the germen.

496 Fructus, containing the germen without the stamina.

497 Proprium, without respect to the flower.

498 Monophyllum, consisting of one leaf.

499 Polyphyllum, consisting of many leaves.

500 2—5 Fidum (183), divided into two, three, four, or five divisions.

501 2—5 Partitum (186), divided almost to the base, from two to five.

502 Integrum, *entire* (171), undivided.

503 Tubulosum (262), *tube-shaped.*

504 Patens (134), *spreading.*

505 Reflexum, the parts bent backwards.

506 Inflatum, puffed out like a bladder.

507 Abbreviatum, shorter than the tube of the corolla.

508 Obtusum (205), the divisions rounded.

509 Acutum (210), the divisions sharp.

510 Spinosum (75), bearing spines.

511 Aculeatum (244), bearing prickles.

512 Superum, when the germen is below the receptacle.

513 Inferum, when the germen is above the receptacle.

514 Commune, *a common calyx*, containing many florets, as in compound flowers.

515 Imbricatum, *scaled*, various scales lying over one another.

516 Squarrosum, with scales pointing many ways.

517 Scariosum, *having scales;* their margins are membranaceous, hard, dry, and sounding when touched.

518 Turbinatum, *top-shaped*, like an obverse cone.

519 Calyculatum, *when a lesser calyx is added*, and encircles the base of the larger one.

520 Involucrum, a kind of calyx, standing remote from the flower.

521 Universale, in umbelliferous plants, standing under the universal umbel.

522 Partiale, an involucrum, standing under the partial umbel.

523 Proprium, always under the flower.

524 Gluma, *a husk*, a cup belonging to the grasses, whose flowers it embraces, with the valves folded over.

525 Uniflora, *one-flowered,* when it embraces one flower.
526 Multiflora, *many-flowered,* when it includes many flowers.
527 Univalvis, *one-valved,* when there is constantly but one scale.
528 Bivalvis, *two-valved,* when there are two valves.
529 Multivalvis, *many-valved,* when there are many scales, or more than two.
530 Colorata (219), *coloured.*
531 Glabra (216), *smooth.*
532 Hispida (243), *hispid, covered with hard hairs.*
533 Mutica, *blunt, without point,* or arista.
534 Arista, *a beard,* growing on the husk.
535 Terminalis, *terminal,* fixed to the top of the husk.
536 Dorsalis, *dorsal,* fixed on the outside of the husk.
537 Recta, *straight,* growing perpendicular.
538 Tortilis, *twisted.*
539 Geniculata (43), *jointed.*
540 Recurvata (139), *recurved.*
541 Amentum (635), *a catkin,* or *ament,* proceeding from a common receptacle, resembling the chaff of corn.
542 Spatha, *a sheath,* a kind of cup bursting out lengthwise.
543 Univalvis, *of one valve,* opening on one side.
544 Dimidiata, *dimidiate, halved,* the inner one covering the fructification on one side, and the outer one on the other.
545 Calyptra, *a veil, or hood,* covering the antheræ, in mosses.
546 Recta, *straight,* every where equal.
547 Obliqua, *oblique,* bent on one side.
548 Volva, *a membranaceous calyx* belonging to the fungi.
549 Approximata, *approximate,* close to the head.
550 Remota, *remote,* at some distance from the head.
551 Corolla, the termination of the inner bark, present in the flower.
552 Petalum, *a petal,* a part of the corolla when divided into many.
553 Tubus, *a tube,* the lower part of a flower, with one petal.
554 Unguis, *a claw,* the lower part of a polypetalous flower, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.
555 Limbus, *limb, the upper part* of a monopetalous corolla.

556 Lamina, *the upper spreading part* of a polypetalous flower.
Monopetala, vel Polypetala, &c. *monopetalous* or *polypetalous,* from one to many petals, or according to number.

557 Regularis, *regular, of an equal figure,* the size of all the parts proportioned to one another.

558 Irregularis, *irregular,* when the limb and other parts are disproportionate.

559 Inæqualis, *unequal,* when the different sizes of the parts do not correspond in proportion to one another.

560 Globosa, *globose, globe-shaped.*

561 Campanulata, *campanulate, bell-shaped.*

562 Infundibuliformis, *funnel-shaped.*

563 Rotata, *rotate, wheel-shaped.*

564 Hypocrateriformis, *salver-shaped.*

565 Ringens, *ringent, gaping,* irregular, with two lips.
Galea, *helmet,* the upper lip gaping.
Labium, *lip.*

566 Faux, the *jaws* gaping between the divisions of the corollæ, where the tube terminates.

567 Personata (565), *personate, gaping,* but shut between the lips, with a palate.

568 Cruciata, *cruciform, cross-shaped,* having four equal spreading petals.

569 Concava (248), *hollow.*

570 Patens (134), *patent, spreading.*

571 Papilionacea, *papilionaceous, butterfly-shaped,* irregular.
Carina, the keel, the lower petal often in form of a boat.
Vexillum, the standard, or upper petal ascending. *Alæ,* the wings, standing single on each side.

572 Composita, *compound flowers,* having many florets in a common perianthium, above the common receptacle.

573 Ligulata, *ligulate, tongue-shaped,* florets whose limb is plane, and expanded outward.

574 Tubulosa, *tubular,* florets that are all tubular and equal.

575 Radiata, *radiate,* when the florets are tubular in the disk, and radiate and ligulate in the margin.

576 Nectarium, *nectary, honey-cell,* that part of the flower bearing honey.

577 PROPRIUM, *proper*, so called, as a distinct part from the petal.

578 PETALINUM, when inserted into the petal.

579 STAMEN, the male organ of generation furnished with a viscus, designed for the preparation of the pollen.

580 FILAMENTUM, *filament, threads*, the part that elevates, and is connected to the antheræ.

581 ÆQUALIA, *equal*, when they are all of an equal length.

582 INÆQUALIA, *unequal*, when some are long, and others short.

583 CONNATA, *connate, when joined in one body*, but their number, figure, and insertion is expressed.

584 ANTHERA, *anther*, that part of the flower big with the pollen, which it throws forth when come to maturity.

585 DISTINCTÆ, *not cohering*.

586 CONNATÆ, jointed by the sides into one body.

587 POLLEN, *powder of the antheræ*, destined for the impregnation of the germen, and bursting in a viscous humour, into fine atoms, is, by a prolific breeze, scattered on the stigma.

588 PISTILLUM, a viscous humour adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, and the female organ of generation.

589 GERMEN, the immature rudiment of the fruit within the flower.

590 SUPERUM, *above*, when included in the corollæ.

591 INFERUM, *beneath*, when below the corollæ.

592 STYLUS, *style*, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen.

593 STYGMA, the top of the pistil, furnished with a moist humour.

594 PERICARPIUM, *pericarp*, the germen of the plant big with the seeds, which it emits when mature.

595 CAPSULA, *capsule, a hollow pericarpium*, which cleaves or opens in some determinate manner.

596 VALVULA, *valve, an opening*, a part of a capsule or outer cover to the fruit.

597 Loculamentum, *a kind of arched cell,* for the lodgement of the seeds.

598 Dissepimentum, *partitions of the fruit,* which divide the pericarpium into cells.

599 Bicapsularis, *two capsules;* Tricapsularis, &c. *three capsules,* or according to the number.

600 Bilocularis, &c. *two cells, &c.* according to the number.

601 Tricocca, a capsule with three protuberant knobs, which divide into three cells.

602 Didyma, a capsule with two gibbous knobs, which divide into two cells.

603 Siliqua, *a pericarpium of two valves,* in which the seeds are fixed alternately to the opposite sutures.

604 Compressa, *flatted,* the opposite sides coming nearly together.

605 Torulosa, *brawny protuberances,* when the pericarpium is bunched out by the seeds.

606 Articulata, interrupted by arched joints.

607 Parallelum Dissepimentum, the same width or diameter of the dissepiment to which the valves adhere.

608 Transversum Dissepimentum, dissepiments running crosswise.

609 Legumen, *a pericarpium of two valves,* the seeds fixed to one suture only.

610 Isthmus Interceptum, pods with various cross-divisions, forming distinct cells.

611 Folliculus, *a pericarpium of one valve,* gaping lengthwise on one side, without the seeds being fixed to the suture.

612 Drupa, *a pulpy pericarpium,* without valves, containing a stone or nut, 633.

613 Succulenta, containing a pulpy humour.

614 Sicca, opposite the foregoing, dry.

615 Pomum, *an apple,* a fleshy pericarpium without valves, containing a capsule.

616 Bacca, *a berry,* a pulpy pericarpium without valves, containing naked seeds.

617 Nidulantia, seeds nestling in the pulp of a berry.

618 Strobilus, *a pericarpium formed from an amentum,* with hard scales lying over each other, as in the pine tree.

619 Semen, *seed,* the rudiment of a new plant; are known according to the number, figure, superficies, and consistence.

620 Hilum, *the eye,* an external scar of the seed, where it has been fixed to the fruit or receptacle.

621 Corculum, the essence of a new plant within the seed.

622 Plumula, *part of the corculum,* the ascending scaly part of the plant.

623 Rostellum, the descending part of the corculum that forms the root.

624 Cotyledon, *the side lobes* of the seed of a porous substance, and perishing.

625 Corona, *a crown,* a little cup adhering to the top of the seed, by which it flies.

626 Pappus, *a downy feathered cup,* adhering to the top of the seed, by which it flies.

627 Stipitatus, *a kind of thread-like trunk,* elevating the down, and connecting it with the seeds.

628 Capillaris, hairs undivided.

629 Plumosus, having feathery hairs.

630 Cauda, a thread terminating the seed.

631 Hamus, a hooked seed adhering to animals.

632 Ala, *a membranaceous wing,* fixed to the seed.

633 Nux, *a nut,* a seed covered with a bony epidermis, having one, two, or more cells.

634 Arillus, the proper exterior coat of a seed that falls off spontaneously, and is either cartilaginous or succulent.

635 Receptaculum, *the base,* by which the parts of fructification are connected.

636 Commune, containing many flowers and fruit.

637 Punctatum, a receptacle marked with hollow punctures.

638 Pilosum (241), hairy.

639 Paleaceum, chaffy scales which distinguish the florets.

640 Planum (246), *plain,* a flat surface.

641 Convexum (249), the disk elevated.

642 Conicum, *cone-shaped*, rounded and lessening towards the point.

643 Subulatum (269), awl-shaped.

644 Compositus-flos, *a compound flower*, with the receptacle spread out and entire, the florets sessile.

645 Aggregatus-flos, *an aggregate flower*, the receptacle enlarged, and the florets on little peduncles.

646 Umbella, *an umbel*, a receptacle which, from a common centre, runs out into thread-shaped foot-stalks of proportionate lengths.

647 Simplex, when the foot-stalks proceed from one and the same centre of the receptacle.

648 Composita, when every foot-stalk of the general umbel produces a partial umbel.

649 Universalis, composed of many simple umbels.

650 Partialis, *a little umbel*, a part supported by the universal umbel.

651 Prolifera, an umbel more than decompound.

652 Cyma, a receptacle producing many foot-stalks from the same centre, that are of unequal lengths, the partial ones irregular on long fastigiate peduncles.

653 Rachis, *a thread-shaped receptacle*, the flowers adhering to it lengthwise, and forming a spike.

654 Spadix, *a receptacle of a palm*, produced within a spatha or sheath, divided into branches that bear the fruit.

655 Bulbus, is an hybernacle placed on the descending caudex, and contains the rudiment of the plant and leaf that perishes.

656 Solidus, *a solid fleshy bulb*, without any internal divisions.

657 Tunicatus, bulbs having coats lying over each other, like the onion.

658 Squamatus, bulbs consisting of imbricated scales, as in the lily.

659 Caulinus, bulbs growing on the stalk of the plant.

660 Gemma, *a bud*, is a hybernacle of the future plant with its leaves.

661 Petiolaris, enclosing the rudiment of the leaves.
662 Stipularis, enclosing the stipula.
663 Corticalis, consisting of cortical squamæ.
664 Foliaris, containing the leaf, and not the flowers.
665 Floralis, containing the flowers, and not the leaf.
666 Communis, containing both the leaf and the flowers.
667 Vernatio, the position of the leaf within the bud.
668 Conduplicata, when the parallel sides of a leaf approach.
669 Convoluta, rolled together in a spiral form.
670 Involuta, rolled inwards spirally from the lateral margins.
671 Revoluta, rolled spirally backwards from the lateral margins.
672 Obvoluta, rolled together, one margin embracing the other alternately.
673 Equitantia, when the sides of the leaves lie parallel, the outward one embracing the inner one.
674 Imbricata, a parallel straight surface, lying over each other.
675 Plicata, *plaited*, when their complication is in plaits lengthwise.
676 Reclinata, *reclined*, reflexed downwards towards the petiole.
677 Spiralia, *spiral*, twisted in transverse plaits, so that the apex becomes the centre.
678 Æstivatio, *the complication of the corollæ*, before the unfolding of the flower.
679 Convoluta, *rolled together*, 669.
680 Imbricata (674), *imbricate*.
681 Conduplicata (668), when the parallel sides of the leaf approach.
682 Valvata, having valves.
683 Inæquivalvis, with unequal valves.
684 Somnus, *sleep*, the change that leaves of plants undergo in the night.
685 Connivens, when the upper disk of two opposite leaves or folioles are pressed together so as to appear one leaf.

686 INCLUDENS, when the leaves are alternate, and in the night press against the stalk, so as to include it.

687 CIRCUMSEPIENS, when leaves growing in a horizontal position, erect themselves in the night, by clasping together in the form of a funnel.

688 MUNIENS, when the leaves have foot-stalks spreading horizontally, become dependent, in form of a hollow arch.

689 CONDUPLICANS, *doubling*, when the folioles lightly approach each other with their upper disk, so that both are covered.

690 INVOLVENS, when the points of the upright folioles are pressed together, and form a cavity between.

691 DIVERGENS, when the base of the folioles approach, and the points are spreading.

692 DEPENDENS, when the folioles hang downwards.

693 INVERTENS, when the folioles hang down, and are at the same time inverted.

694 IMBRICANS, the folioles imbricated, 120.

MENSURA, THEIR MEASURE.

695 LINEARIS, *linear*, the twelfth part of an inch.

696 UNGUICULARIS, the length of a nail.

697 POLICARIS, the length of the outward joint of the thumb.

698 PALMARIS, the width of the hand.

699 SPITHAMÆUS, *a span*, the length between the point of the thumb and fore finger.

700 DODRANTALIS, nine inches, the space between the point of the thumb and little finger, when extended.

701 PEDALIS, *a foot*, the space from the bending of the elbow to the base of the thumb.

702 ORGYIALIS, *a fathom*, or six feet, the height of a man, or the space between the extreme points of the fingers, when the arms are extended.

TABLE VII.

A

BOTANICAL DICTIONARY*.

A

ABBREVIATUM PERIANTHIUM, *shortened,* when the cup is shorter than the tube of the flower.

ABORTIENS FLOS, *barren flowers,* such as produce no fruit.

ABRUPTUM FOLIUM PINNATUM, *winged leaves,* ending without either foliole or cirrhus.

ACAULIS, *without stalk or stem.*

ACEROSUM FOLIUM, *chaffy leaves,* when they are linear and abiding, as in PINUS, ABIES, and JUNIPERUS.

ACICULARIS, *needle-shaped,* as in SCIRPUS ACICULARIS.

ACINACIFORME, *falchion or scimitar-shaped,* as in MESEMBRYANTHEMUM ACINACIFORME.

ACINI, the *small berries* which compose the fruit of a mulberry or bramble.

ACOTYLEDONES, plants whose seeds have *no cotyledons,* or seminal leaves.

ACULEI, *prickles* fixed in the rind or surface of the bark.

* The reader who may wish for fuller information on this part of the science, should consult Dr. Colin Milne's Botanical Dictionary, third edition, lately published.

Aculeatus Caulis, a stalk or stem furnished with prickles.

Acuminatum Folium, a leaf ending in a point.

Acutum Folium, leaves terminating in an acute angle.

Adnatum Folium, the disk of the leaf pressing close to the stem of the plant.

Adpressa Folia, the disk of the leaf pressed towards the stem.

Adscendens Caulis, a stalk or branch inclining upwards.

Adversum Folium, when the sides of the leaf are turned towards the south.

Aggregatus Flos, an assemblage of flowers coming in clusters.

Aggregatæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Ala, *a wing,* the side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or a membrane added to a seed, stalk, &c.

Alatus Petiolus, when the foot-stalk of a leaf is winged with membranes.

Alburnum, the white substance that lies between the inner bark and the wood of trees.

Algæ, *flags,* one of the seven families of plants.

Alterni Rami Folia, when they come out singly, and follow in gradual order.

Amentaceæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus,* bearing catkins.

Amentum, *a catkin.*

Amplexicaule Folium, embracing the stalk when the base of the leaf embraces the stem sideways.

Anceps Caulis, *double-edged,* when a stalk is compressed, and forms two opposite acute angles.

Androgyna, plants bearing male and female flowers on the same root.

Angulatus Caulis, *angulated stalks.*

Angustifolia, *narrow-leaved.*

Angiospermia, the second order in the class Didynamia of *Linnæus;* containing plants whose seeds are covered with a capsule.

Annua Radix, *an annual root;* that which lives but one year.

ANTHERA, the summit of the stamina bearing the pollen, and is a part of the principal male organ of generation.

APERTURA, *an aperture,* opening in some species of anthera.

APETALUS FLOS, having no petals or corolla.

APEX, *the top,* or summit.

APHYLLUS CAULIS, *destitute of leaves.*

APOPHYSIS, an excrescence from the receptacle of the musci.

APPENDICULATUS PETIOLUS, a little appendage hanging from the extremity of the foot-stalk.

APROXIMATA FOLIA, leaves growing near each other.

ARBOR, *a tree.*

ARBUSTIVA, *a copse of shrubs or trees,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

ARCUATUM LEGUMEN, *arched,* a pod that is curved or bent.

ARILLUS, the proper exterior coat of a seed that falls off spontaneously.

ARISTA, the beard of corn or grasses.

ARMA, *arms, weapons,* one of the seven kinds of fulcra of plants.

ARTICULATUS CAULIS, *culmus,* having knots or joints.

ARTICULUS CULMI, the straight part of the stalk between the two joints.

ASPERIFOLIA, *rough-leaved plants,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

ASSURGENTIA FOLIA, first bent down, but rising erect towards the apex.

ATTENUATUS PEDUNCULUS, when the foot-stalk grows smaller towards the flower.

AUCTUS CALYX, *augmented,* having a series of distinct leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its base.

AVENIA FOLIA, leaves which have no visible veins.

AURICULATUM FOLIUM, *an ear-shaped leaf,* when the leaf towards the base has a lobe on each side.

AXILLARIA FOLIA, growing out of the angles formed by the branches and the stem.

B

Bacca, *a berry*, or a pulpy pericarpium without valves, in which the seeds are naked.

Barba, *a beard*, a species of pubescence, sometimes on the leaves of plants, as on the Mesembryanthemum Barbatum.

Barbatum Folium, when a bunch of strong hairs terminate the leaves.

Bicornes, plants whose antheræ have the appearance of two horns. Likewise an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Biennis Radix, a root which continues to vegetate two years.

Bifaria Folia, a leaf pointing two ways.

Biferæ Plantæ, flowering twice a year.

Bifidum Folium, divided or cloven into two parts.

Biflorus Pedunculus, bearing two flowers on a foot-stalk.

Bigeminum Folium, *a forked foot-stalk*, with two little leaves on the apex of each division.

Bijugum Folium, *a winged leaf*, bearing two pair of foliola.

Bilabiata Corolla, a corolla with two lips.

Bilobum Folium, a leaf consisting of two lobes.

Binata Folia, *a digitate leaf*, consisting of two foliola.

Bipartitum Folium, a leaf divided into two segments.

Bipinnatum Folium, *doubly winged*, when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate.

Biternatum Folium, when there are three folioles on a petiole, and each foliole is ternate, as in Epimedium.

Bivalve Pericarpium, *consisting of two valves*, as in the Siliqua and Legumen.

Brachiatus Caulis, *branching in pairs*; each pair standing at right angles with those above and below.

Brachium, *the arm*, tenth degree in the *Linnæan* Scale for measuring plants, being twenty-four Parisian inches.

Bractea, *a floral leaf*, these are generally of a different shape and colour from the other leaves of the plant, and are always seated near the fructification.

Bracteatus, having a bractea growing out of it.

Bulbiferus Caulis, *a stalk-bearing bulb,* as in a species called Lilium Bulbiferum.

Bulbosa Radix, *a bulbous root,* and is either *squamosa,* scaly, as in Lilium; *tunicata,* coated, as in Cepæ; *duplicata,* double, as in Fritillaria; or *solida,* as in Tulipa.

Bullatum Folium, when the surface of the leaf rises above veins, so as to appear like blisters.

C

Caducus Calyx, *to fall off;* a term signifying the shortest time of duration, falling off at the first opening of the flower.

Calamariæ, *a reed,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Calcariatum Nectarium, a kind of nectarium resembling a spur, as in the Delphinium

Caliculatus Calyx, a little calyx added to a larger one, as in the Coreopsis, Leontice, &c.

Calycanthemi, *a calyx,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Calyptra, *a veil, in mosses,* where it is placed over the antheræ.

Calyx, a flower cup, of which there are the following kinds, viz. Perianthium, ... Involucrum,... Amentum,... Spatha,... Gluma,...Calyptra,...and Volva.

Campanacei, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Campanulata Corolla, bell-shaped flowers.

Canaliculatum Folium, leaves having a deep channel running from the base to the apex.

Candelares, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Capillaceum Folium, *capillary,* exemplified in the Ranunculus Aquatilis.

Capillaris Pappus, *hairy down,* as in Hieracium and Sonchus.

Capillus, *hair,* the first degree of the *Linnæan* Scale for measuring plants, the diameter of a hair, and the twelfth part of a line.

CAPITATI FLORES, *flowers collected into heads,* as in MENTHA AQUATICA and THYMUS SERPYLLUM.

CAPITULUM, *a little head,* a species of Inflorescentia, in which the flowers are connected into close heads on the tops of the peduncles, as in GOMPHRENA.

CAPREOLUS, *a tendril,* see CIRRHUS.

CAPSULA, *a capsule,* a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner, and consists of VALVULA,...DISSEPIMENTUM, ...COLUMELLA,... and LOCULAMENTUM.

CARINA, *the keel of a boat or ship,* the lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla.

CARINATUM FOLIUM, when the back of a leaf resembles the keel of a ship.

CARIOPHYLLÆUS FLOS, *clove-tree,* or flowers growing in the manner of carnations.

CARNOSUM FOLIUM, *a fleshy leaf,* as in SEDUM DASYPHILLUM.

CARTILAGINEUM FOLIUM, a leaf, whose brim is furnished with a margin of different substance from the disk.

CARYOPHYLLÆI, *carnations or pinks,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

CATENULATA SCABRITIES, *species of glandular roughness,* hardly visible to the naked eye, resembling little chains on the surface of some plants.

CAUDEX, the stem of a tree.

CAULESCENS, having a stalk or stem.

CAULINA FOLIA, leaves growing immediately on the stem.

CAULIS, a stem, a species of Truncus.

CERNUUS, nodding, or hanging down its head.

CESPITOSA, plants which produce many stems from one root, and form a surface of turf or sod.

CILIATUM, whose margin is guarded by parallel bristles, formed like the eye-lash.

CIRCINALEA FOLIA, *a hoop or ring,* a term of foliation, expressive of the leaves within the gemma, being rolled spirally downward.

CIRCUMSCISSA CAPSULA, *cut transversely,* as in ANAGALLIS.

CIRRHIFERUS PEDUNCULUS, a peduncle bearing a tendril, as in VITIS.

CIRRHOSUM FOLIUM, a leaf that terminates in a tendril, as in GLORIOSA.

CIRRHUS, *a clasper,* or tendril, one of the fulcra of plants.

CLASSIS, *a class,* is defined by *Linnæus,* to be an agreement of several genera in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature distinguished by art.

CLAVATUS PETIOLUS, PEDUNCULUS, when the foot-stalk of the leaf or flower is club-shaped, tapering from the base to its apex.

CLAVICULA, *a little key,* a tendril.

CLAUSA COROLLA, when the neck of the corolla is close shut in with valves.

COADUNATÆ, *to gather together,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

COARCTATI RAMI, *close together,* opposed to DIVARICATUS.

COCHLEATUM LEGUMEN, a pod like the shell of a snail, as in MEDICAGO.

COLORATUM FOLIUM, *coloured,* when leaves which are generally green, are of a different colour.

COLUMELLA, *a little column,* the substance that passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds.

COLUMNIFERI, *pillar-shaped,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

COMA, *a bush,* or head of hair, a species of Fulcra, composed of large bractea, which terminates the stalk, as in LAVANDULA, SALVIA, &c.

COMMUNIS GEMMA, regards the contents of the gemma, containing both flower and fruit.

COMMUNIS CALYX, when a cup contains both receptacle and flower.

COMOSÆ, *a head of hair,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

COMOSA RADIX, the fibres which put forth at the base of a bulbous root, resembling a head of hair.

COMPACTUM FOLIUM, when the leaf is of a compact and solid substance.

COMPLETUS FLOS, having a perianthium and corolla.

COMPOSITUS CAULIS, *a compound stem*, diminishing as they ascend.

COMPOSITUM FOLIUM, when the petiole bears more than one leaf, of which are the following species, viz. ARTICULATUM,...DIGITATUM,...CONJUGATUM,...PEDATUM,...PINNATUM,...DECOMPOSITUM,...SUPRA-DECOMPOSITUM.

COMPOSITI, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

COMPRESSUS CAULIS, FOLIUM, a leaf resembling a cylinder compressed on the opposite sides.

CONCAVUM FOLIUM, *hollowed*, the margin forms an arch with the disk.

CONCEPTACULUM, *conceptacle or receiver*, a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on the side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.

CONDUPLICATUM FOLIUM, *doubled together*, when the sides of the leaf are parallel, and approach each other.

CONFERTI RAMI, branches crowded together.

CONFERTUS VERTICILLUS, FLOS, ET FOLIA, when flowers and leaves are formed into whorls round the stalk, and crowded together.

CONFLUENTIA FOLIA, *to flow together*, as in the pinnated leaf, when the pinnæ run into one another.

CONGLOBATUS FLOS, when flowers are collected into globular heads.

CONGLOMERATUS FLOS, flowers irregularly crowded together.

CONGESTA UMBELLA, flowers collected into a spherical shape, as in the ALLIUM.

CONICA SCABRITIES, a species of setaceous scabrities, scarce visible to the naked eye, on the surface of plants, formed like cones.

CONIFERÆ, *plants bearing cones*, such as PINUS,...CUPRESSUS, &c. an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

CONJUGATUM, *to join or couple together*, a species of pinnate leaf, where the folioles come by pairs.

CONNATUM, *to grow together*, when two opposite leaves unite at their base, so as to have the appearance of one leaf.

CONNIVENS COROLLA, when the apices of the petals converge, so as to close the flower, as in TROLLIUS EUROPÆUS.

CONNIVENTES ANTHERÆ, approaching or inclining together.

CONTINUATUM FOLIUM, *continued*, when the leaf appears to be a continuation of the substance of the stalk.

CONTORTI, *to twist*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

CONTRARIÆ VALVULÆ, valves are termed contraria, when the dissepimentum is placed transversely between them.

CONVEXUM FOLIUM, a leaf rising from the margin to the centre of the leaf.

CONVOLUTUS CIRRHUS, a tendril twining with the same direction with the sun's motion.

CONVOLUTUM FOLIUM, *a term in foliation*, when the leaf is rolled up like a scroll of paper.

CONUS. See STROBILUS.

CORCULUM, the heart and essence of the seed.

CORDATUM FOLIUM, the heart-shaped leaf.

CORDIFORMUS, shaped like a heart.

COROLLA, *a wreath or crown*, one of the seven parts of fructification.

COROLLULA, *a little corolla*.

CORONA SEMINIS, a crown adhering to many kinds of seeds serving them as wings, which enables them to disperse.

CORONARIÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

CORONULA, *a little crown*.

CORTEX, the outer rind or bark of vegetables.

CORYDALES, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

CORYMBUS is a kind of spike, the flowers of which have each its proper pedicellus, or partial foot-stalk, raised to a proportional height, as in SPIREA OPULIFOLIA.

COTYLEDON, *a side-lobe of the seed*, of a porous substance, and perishable, or seminal leaves.

CRENATUM FOLIUM, *a notched leaf*, when the margin is cut into angles that point towards neither of the extremities, obtusely crenate, when the angles are rounded, or acutely crenate, when the angles are pointed.

CRISPUM FOLIUM, *a curved leaf*, when the circumference becomes larger than the disk admits of.

CRISTATUS FLOS, when the flower has a tufted crest, as in POLYGALA.

CRUCIFORMES FLORES, *cross-shaped flowers*, consisting of four petals, disposed in the form of a cross, as in the class Tetradynamia of *Linnæus*.

CRYPTOGAMIA, *hidden marriages*, the twenty-fourth class of the *Linnæan* System.

CUBITUS, *a cubit*, the ninth degree of the *Linnæan* Scale for measuring plants, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUCULLATUM FOLIUM, *leaves rolled up lengthways*, in form of a cone, as in GERANIUM CUCULLATUM, &c.

CUCURBITACEÆ, *gourds*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

CULMINIÆ, *the top or crown of any thing*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

CULMUS, *a reed or straw*, the proper stem or trunk of a grass.

CUSPIDATUM FOLIUM, a leaf, whose apex resembles the point of a spear or lance.

CUNEIFORME FOLIUM, a wedge-shaped leaf.

CYATHIFORMIS COROLLA, flowers of the form of a cup.

CYLINDRACEA SPICA, a spike of flowers in form of a cylinder.

CYMA, that runs into long fastigiate peduncles, proceeding from the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones.

CYMOSUS FLOS. See CYMA.

CYMOSÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

D

Dædaleum Folium, a leaf whose texture is remarkably beautiful, and exquisitely wrought.

Debilis Caulis, a weak, feeble stalk.

Decagynia, *ten females*, the fifth order in the tenth class: flowers that have ten styli.

Decandria, *ten males*, the tenth class of *Linnæus*.

Decaphyllus Calyx, a calyx consisting of ten leaves.

Deciduum Folium, leaves that fall of in winter.

Declinatus Caulis, a stalk bending towards the earth.

Decomposita Folia, when a petiole, once divided, connects many folioles.

Decumbens, to lie down.

Decurrens Folium, running down, when the base of a sessile leaf extends itself downwards along the stem, beyond the proper base or termination of the leaf.

Decursive, Folium Pinnatum, when the bases of the foliole are continued along the sides of the petiolus.

Decussata Folia, *to divide*, when leaves grow in pairs, and opposite, each pair being opposite alternately.

Deflexus Ramus, a branch bent a little downwards.

Deflorata Stamina, having shed or discharged the farina fecundans.

Defoliatio, the time in Autumn when plants shed their leaves.

Deltoides Folium, a leaf formed like the Greek delta, as in Mesembryanthemum Deltoides.

Demersum Folium, in aquatic plants, leaves sunk below the surface of the water.

Dentroides Surculus, shrub-like, a subdivision of the surculus in the genus Hypnum.

Dentatum Folium, leaves having horizontal points of the same consistence of the leaf, and standing at a little distance from each other.

Denudatæ, *stripped naked*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

DEPENDENS FOLIUM, *hanging down*, leaves pointing towards the ground.

DEPRESSUM FOLIUM, *pressed down*, when the sides rise higher than the disk.

DIADELPHIA, *two brotherhoods*, the seventeeth class in the Sexual System.

DIANDRIA, *two males*, the second class in the Sexual System.

DICHOTOMUS CAULIS, *forked stalks*, when the divisions come by two and two.

DICOTYLEDONES, when the seeds have two cotyledons that are the placenta of the embryo plant, and afterwards the seed leaves.

DIDYMA ANTHERA, *twins*, when anthera come by twos on each filament.

DIDYNAMIA, *the superiority of two*, the fourteenth class in the Sexual System.

DIFFORMIA FOLIA, *different forms*, when leaves on the same plant come of different forms.

DIFFUSUS CAULIS, when the branches of the stalk spread different ways.

DIGITATUM FOLIUM, *fingered*, when the apex of a petiole connects many folioles.

DIGYNIA, *two females*, the second order in each of the first thirteen classes, except the ninth.

DIMIDIATUM, *halved*.

DIŒCIA, the twenty-second class in the Sexual System.

DIPETALA COROLLA, flowers consisting of two petals, as in CIRCÆA, and COMMELINA.

DIPHYLLUS CALYX, a calyx consisting of two leaves, as in the PAPAVER and FUMARIA.

DISCUS, *a disk*, the middle part of a radiate compound flower.

DISPERMA, plants producing their seeds by twos, as in the umbellatæ.

DISSECTUM FOLIUM, leaves cut into lacinia, or divisions.

DISSEPIMENTUM, *partitions of the fruit*, which divide the pericarpium into cells.

Dissiliens Siliqua, pods that burst with elasticity.

Distans Verticillus, when the whorls of flowers, in verticillate plants, stand at a great distance from one another.

Disticha Folia, *in two rows*, when leaves all respect two sides of the branches only.

Divaricati Rami, branches standing wide from each other, in different directions.

Divergentes Rami, widening gradually.

Dodecandria, *twelve males*, the eleventh class in the Sexual System.

Dodrans, *the seventh degree* in the *Linnæan* Scale for measuring the parts of plants, or nine inches.

Dodrantalis, *nine inches*.

Dolabriforme Folium, *a leaf resembling an axe*, as in Mesembryanthemum Dolabriforme.

Dorsalis Arista, *an awne or beard*, fixed to the back or external part of the gluma.

Drupa, *a pulpy pericarpium*, without valves, containing a stone, as in the plum and peach.

Drupaceæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Dumosæ, *a bush*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Duplicata Radix, *a double root*, a species of bulbous root, consisting of two solid bulbs, as in some species of Orchis.

Duplicato-Serratum Folium, *sawed double*, with lesser teeth within the greater.

E

Ebracteatus Racemus, *without a bractea or floral leaf*.

Ecaudata Corolla, *without a tail or spur*, as in Antirrhinum, ...Cymbalaria.

Echinatum Pericarpium, *pods beset with prickles*, like a hedgehog.

Efflorescentia, the precise time when a plant shows its first flowers.

EMARGINATUM FOLIUM, when the apex of a leaf terminates in a notch: the same may be applied to PETALA and STIGMA.

ENERVIUM FOLIUM, leaves having no apparent nerves.

ENNEANDRIA, *nine males*, the ninth class in the Sexual System.

ENNEAPETALA COROLLA, a flower consisting of nine petals.

ENODIS CAULIS, CULMUS, stalks and straws, having no knots or joints.

ENSATÆ, plants having sword-shaped leaves, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

ENSIFORME FOLIUM, leaves shaped like a two-edged sword, tapering towards the point.

EQUITANTIA FOLIA, *riding*, when the sides of the leaves approach in such a manner as the outer embrace the inner.

ERECTUS CAULIS, RAMUS, FOLIUM, upright, perpendicular.

EROSUM FOLIUM, *gnawed*, when the leaf is sinuate, and the margin appears as if it were gnawed or bitten.

EXSERTA STAMINA, *standing forth*, when the stamina appear above the corolla.

EXSTIPULATUS, *without stipulæ*.

EXSUCCUM FOLIUM, when the substance of the leaf is dry.

EXTRAFOLIACÆ STIPULÆ, stipula growing on the outside of the leaves.

F

FARCTUM FOLIUM, *stuffed*, opposed to TUBULOSUM.

FASCICULATA, *bundled*, leaves growing in bunches.

FASCICULARIS RADIX, *bundled*, tuberous roots growing in bundles.

FASCIATA PLANTA, when many stalks grow together, like a faggot or bundle.

FASTIGIATI PEDUNCULI, pedunculi pointed at the apex.

FAUCES, the jaws or chops.

FEMINA PLANTA, a plant bearing female flowers on the same root only.

FIBROSA RADIX, a fibrous root.

FILAMENTUM, *a thread*, applied to the thread-like part of the stamina.

FILICES, *ferns,* one of the seven divisions of the vegetable kingdom, and an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

FILIFORM FILAMENTUM, thread-shaped stamina.

FIMBRIATA PETALA, a fringed petal, as in MENYANTHUS.

FISSUM FOLIUM, a leaf split or cloven half way down.

FISTULOSUS CAULIS, a piped or hollow stem.

FLABELLATUM FOLIUM, a fan-shaped leaf.

FLACCIDUS PEDUNCULUS, the foot-stalk of a flower that is feeble and slender.

FLAGELLUM, *a twig* or shoot like a whip or thong.

FLEXUOSUS CAULIS, a stalk, having many turnings or bendings, taking a different direction at every joint.

FLORALIA FOLIA, floral leaves that immediately attend the flower.

FLORALIS GEMMA, flower-buds.

FLOS, a flower.

FLOSCULUS, a little flower.

FOLIACEÆ GLANDULÆ, glands growing on the leaves.

FOLIARIS CIRRHUS, a tendril growing from a leaf.

FOLIARIS GEMMATIO, leaf-buds.

FOLIATIO PLANTÆ, the complication of the leaves, whilst folded within the gemma, or bud.

FOLIATUS CAULIS, a leafy stalk.

FOLIFERA GEMMA, a bud producing leaves.

FOLIOLUM, *a little leaf,* one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.

FOLIOSUM CAPITULUM, covered with leaves amongst the flowers or tops of the plant.

FOLIUM, a leaf.

FORNICATUM PETALUM, *vaulted or arched,* as in the upper lip of the flowers in the class Didynamia.

FREQUENS PLANTA, plants growing frequently, or commonly, every where.

FRONDESCENTIA, the season of the year when the leaves of plants are unfolded.

FRONDOSUS CORDEX, a species of trunk composed of a branch and a leaf blended together, as is frequently united with the fructification.

FRUCTESCENTIA, the time of the year when a plant scatters its ripe seeds.

FRUCTIFICATIO, the temporary part of a vegetable appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable, and beginning the new.

FRUSTRANEA POLYGAMIA, *to no purpose,* the third order of the class Syngnesia.

FRUTEX, a shrub.

FRUTICOSUS CAULIS, a shrubby stalk.

FUGACISSIMA PETALA, petals that are fleeting, and of short duration.

FULCRATUS CAULIS, branches having props. See FULCRUM.

FULCRUM, a prop, or support.

FUNGI, *a kind of mushroom,* one of the seven families of plants, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

FURCATA, *forked.*

FUSIFORM RADIX, a spindle-shaped root.

G

GALEA, *a helmet,* applied to the corolla of the class Gynandria, as in ORCHIS.

GALEATUM LABIUM, the lip of a flower shaped like a helmet.

GEMINÆ STIPULÆ, stipula growing in pairs.

GEMINATUS PEDUNCULUS, double foot-stalks growing from the same point.

GEMMA, *a bud,* an hybernaculum on the ascending caudex.

GEMNATIO, a young bud.

GEMNIPARUS, bearing buds.

GENERA PLANTARUM, *genera of plants,* the second subdivision in the *Linnæan* System; it comprehends an assemblage of species, similar in their parts of fructification, under the same class and order.

GENICULATUS CAULIS, CULMUS, PEDUNCULUS, *a jointed stalk,* straw, or foot-stalk of a flower.

GENICULA, *little joints.*

GERMEN, *a sprout or bud,* the base of the pistillum, the rudiment of the fruit yet in embryo.

GIBBUM FOLIUM, *bunching-out,* or gouty.

GLABER, *smooth,* having an even surface.

GLADIATA SILIQUA, a sword-shaped pod.

GLANDULÆ, *a gland,* or secretory vessel.

GLANDULIFERA SCABRITIES, *a kind of bristly roughness* on the surface of some plants, on which there are minute glands at the extremity of each bristle.

GLAREOSIS LOCIS, *gravelly places,* where plants delight in gravel.

GLAUCOPHYLLUS, a blueish or azure-coloured leaf.

GLOBOSA RADIX, a round root.

GLOBULARIS SCABRITIES, *a species of glandular roughness,* scarce visible to the naked eye, the small grains of which are exactly globular.

GLOCHOIDES, the small points of the pubes of plants. *Linnæus* applies this term only to the HAMI TRIGLOCHOIDS, with three hooked points.

GLOMERATA SPICA, flowers crowded together in a globular form.

GLUMA, *a husk or chaff,* a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses.

GLUTINOSITAS, like glue or paste.

GRAMINA, *grasses,* one of the seven families of the vegetable kingdom.

GRANULATA RADIX, roots consisting of many little knobs, like seeds of grain, attached to one another by small strings, as in SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA.

GYMNOSPERMA, *naked seeded,* the first order of the class Didynamia.

GYNANDRIA, when the male and female parts are joined together; the twentieth class in the *Linnæan* System.

H

HABITUALIS CHARACTER, the character or description of a plant, taken from its habit, which consists in the Placentatio, Radicatio, Ramificatio, Foliatio, Stipulatio, Pubescentia, Inflorescentia.

HABITUS, *the external appearance: Linnæus* defines it, the conformity or affinity that the congeners of vegetables have to one another, in placentation, radification, &c.

HAMOSA SETA, *hooked bristles.*

HASTATUM FOLIUM, leaves resembling the head of a spear or halbert.

HEMISPHERICUS CALYX, *half round,* or half a sphere.

HEPTANDRIA, *seven males,* the seventh class of the Sexual System.

HERBA, *an herb:* according to *Linnæus,* it is the part of the vegetable which arises from the root; it is terminated by the fructification, and comprehends the stem, leaf, props, and hybernacula.

HERBACEÆ PLANTÆ, are perennial plants, which annually perish down to the root.

HERBACEUS CAULIS, stalks that dry annually.

HERMAPHRODITUS FLOS, flowers that contain both sexes, as anthera and stigma.

HESPERIDÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

HEXAGONUS CAULIS, a stalk with six angles.

HEXANDRIA, *the sixth class,* in the Sexual System, which produce hermaphrodite flowers, with six stamina of equal length.

HEXAGYNIA, an order of plants that produce six styles.

HEXAPETALA COROLLA, flowers consisting of six petals.

HEXAPHYLLIS CALYX, a flower-cup, consisting of six leaves.

HIANS COROLLA, a monopetalous flower that is gaping.

HIRSUTUS, *rough,* hairy.

HISPIDUS CAULIS, a stalk covered with strong fragile bristles.

HOLERACEÆ, *pot herbs,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

HORIZONTALIS FLOS, flowers growing with their disk parallel to the horizon.

HYBERNACULUM, *winter-lodge,* the part of a plant that encloses and secures the embryo from external injuries.

HYBRIDA, *a bastard,* a monstrous production of two plants of different species, like the mule in the animal creation.

Hypocrateriformis Corolla, a monopetalous flower, shaped like a cup or salver.

I

Icosandria, *the twelfth class* in the Sexual System.

Imberbis Corolla, a flower without a beard.

Imbricates, *tiled*, when the scales of a stalk, or flower-cup, lie over one another in the manner of tiles upon a house.

Immutatæ, *unaltered.*

Impar, *odd*, applied to a pinnated leaf terminating in an odd lobe.

Inequalis Corolla, an unequal flower.

Inanis Caulis, hollow or empty stalks.

Incanum Folium, leaves covered with whitish down.

Incisum Folium, leaves cut into irregular segments.

Incompletus Flos, imperfect flowers without petals.

Incrassatus Pedunculus, foot-stalks of flowers that increase in thickness as they approach the flowers.

Incumbens Anthera, anthera which are affixed to the filament sideways.

Incurvatus Caulis, a stalk bowed towards the earth.

Indivisum Folium, an entire undivided leaf.

Inerme Folium, *unarmed*, a leaf without bristles or prickles.

Inferus Flos, flowers whose receptacle are situated below the germen.

Inflatum Perianthium, a calyx puffed out like a bladder.

Inflexa Folia, to bend inwards towards the stem.

Inflorescentia, *inflorescence*, signifies the various modes in which flowers are joined to the plant by the pedunculus.

Infundibuliformis Corolla, a monopetalous flower, shaped like a funnel.

Insertus Petiolus, a foot-stalk inserted into the stem.

Integrum Folium, an entire or undivided leaf.

Integerrimum Folium, *an entire leaf*, whose margin is destitute of incisions or serratures.

Interfoliaceus Pedunculus, flower-stalks arising from between opposite leaves.

Interruptum Folium Pinnatum, when the large folioles of a winged leaf are interrupted alternately by pairs of smaller ones.

Interrupta Spica, a spike of flowers, interrupted or broken by small clusters of flowers between the larger ones.

Intorsio, writhing or twisting.

Intrafoliaceæ Stipulæ, stipulæ growing on the inside of the leaves of the plant.

Inundata Loca, this term is applied by *Linnæus* to such places that are overflowed only in winter.

Involucellum, a partial involucrum.

Involucrum, *a cover*, the calyx of the umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower.

Involuta Folia, *rolled in leaves*, when their lateral margins are rolled spirally inwards on both sides.

Irregularis Flos, irregular flowers of deformed shapes.

Juba, *a crest of feathers.*

Julus, *a catkin.*

L

Labiatus Flos, a lipped flower.

Lacerum Folium, *a cleft or fissure;* leaves whose margin is cut into segments, as if rent or torn.

Laciniæ, segments or incisions.

Laciniatum Folium, a leaf cut into irregular incisions.

Lactescentia, *milky;* those plants are called milky, whose juices are white, yellow, or red.

Lacunosum Folium, leaves that are deeply furrowed, by the veins being sunk below the surface.

Lacustris Planta, plants which grow in lakes of water.

Lamina, *a thin plate*, the upper expanded part of a polypetalous flower.

Lana, *wool*, a species of pubescence, which covers the surface of plants.

Lanatum Folium, a woolly leaf.

Lanceolatum Folium, a lance-shaped leaf.

Laterales Flores, flowers coming from the sides.

Laxus Caulis, *loose*, weak, slender.

LEGUMEN, *pulse,* a pericarpium of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed along one suture only.

LENTICULARIS SCABRITIES, a species of glandular scabrities, in the form of lentils.

LEPROSUS, spotted as a leper, exemplified in LICHEN.

LÆVIS CAULIS, *smooth,* having an even surface.

LIBER, *the inner rind* or bark of a plant.

LIGNOSUS CAULIS, *a woody stem.*

LIGNUM, *wood.*

LIGULATUS FLOS, when the petals, tubulated at the base, are plane linear towards the middle, and widest at the extremity, in form of a bandage.

LILIACEÆ, *like a lily,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

LIMBUS, *a border,* the upper expanded part of a monopetalous flower.

LINEA, *a line,* the second degree in the Linnæan Scale for measuring plants, the twelfth part of an inch.

LINEARE FOLIUM, *a narrow leaf,* whose opposite margins are almost parallel, as in PINUS.

LINEATUM FOLIUM, leaves whose superficies are marked with parallel lines, running lengthways.

LINGULATUM FOLIUM, a leaf shaped like a tongue.

LOBATUM FOLIUM, when leaves are divided to the middle into parts that stand wide from each other, and have their margins convex.

LOCULAMENTUM, *a cell,* the divisions of that species or pericarpium, called a CAPSULA.

LOCUS FOLIORUM, the particular part of the plant to which the leaf is affixed.

LOMENTACEÆ, *bean meal,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

LONGIUSCULUS, *longish.*

LONGUM PERIANTHIUM, when the tube of the calyx is equal in length to that of the corollæ.

LUCIDUM FOLIUM, *clear,* shining.

LUNATUM FOLIUM, *moon-shaped leaves,* when they are round and hollowed at the base like a half moon.

Lunulate, shaped like a crescent.

Luridæ, pale, wan, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Luxurians Flos, a luxuriant flower.

Lyratum Folium, leaves shaped like a harp or lyre.

M

Marcescens Corolla, flowers withering on the plant.

Margo Folii, the margin or edge of the leaf.

Mas, *male.* See class Dicœcia.

Masculus Flos, *male flowers,* containing antheræ, but no stigma.

Medulla, *marrow,* the pith or heart of a plant.

Membranaceum Folium, when leaves have no distinguishable pulp between their surfaces.

Membranatus Caulis, a stalk covered with thick membranes.

Monadelphia, *one brother,* the sixteenth class in the Sexual System.

Monandria, *one male,* the first class in the Sexual System.

Monocotyledones, a term in placentation, applied to plants whose seed have a single cotyledon.

Monœcia, *one house,* the twenty-first class in the Sexual System.

Monogynia, *one female,* the first order of the first thirteen classes in the Linnæan System.

Monopetala Corolla, a flower having one petal.

Monophyllum Involucrum, consisting of one leaf.

Monosperma, having one seed.

Miliaris Scabrities, a species of glandular roughness appearing on the surface of some plants like grains of millet.

Mucronatum Folium, a leaf terminating in a sharp point.

Multifidum Folium, a leaf divided into many linear segments or divisions.

Multiflorus Pedunculus, a foot-stalk bearing many flowers.

Multipartitum Folium, a leaf divided into many parts.

Multiplicatus Flos, a luxuriant flower whose corolla is multiplied so as to exclude some of the stamina.

Multisiliquæ, *many pods;* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

MURICATUS CAULIS, a stalk, whose surface is covered with sharp points, like the murex shell.

MURICATÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

MUSCI, *mosses*, one of the seven families in the vegetable kingdom, and an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

MUTICA GLUMA, when the arista is wanting.

MUTILATUS FLOS, a mutilated flower.

N

NATANS FOLIUM, a leaf which swims on the surface of water.

NAVICULARIS VALVULA, when the valve of a seed vessel resembles a ship.

NECESSARIA POLYGAMIÆ, *necessary marriages*, the fourth order of the nineteenth class in the Sexual System.

NECTARIUM, that part of the corolla that contains the honey juice.

NERVOSUM FOLIUM, leaves whose surface is full of nerves or strings.

NIDULANTIA SEMINA BACCARUM, seeds nestling in the pulp of a berry.

NITIDUM FOLIUM, a bright shining glossy leaf.

NUCAMENTACEÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

NUCLEUS, *a kernel*.

NUDUS CAULIS, a naked stalk.

NUTANS CAULIS, a nodding stalk.

NUX, *a nut*.

O

OBCORDATUM PETALUM, *a heart-shaped petal*, with its apex downwards.

OBLIQUUM FOLIUM, when the apex of the leaf points obliquely towards the horizon.

OBLONGUM FOLIUM, an oblong leaf.

OBSOLETE LOBATUM FOLIUM, leaves having lobes scarce discernible.

OBTUSUM FOLIUM, leaves blunt or rounded at the apex.

OBVOLUTUM FOLIUM, rolled against each other, when their respective margins alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

OCTANDRIA, *eight males*, the eighth class in the Sexual System.

OFFICINALIS, plants used in medicine, and kept in the apothecaries' shops.

OPERCULUM, *a cover*, as in the mosses.

OPPOSITI RAMI FOLIA, branches and leaves that grow by pairs opposite each other.

ORBICULATUM FOLIUM, round leaves.

ORCHIDEÆ ORCHIS, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

ORDO, *order*.

ORGYA, a fathom, or six Parisian feet.

OVALE FOLIUM, an oval leaf.

OVALIUM, the germen.

OVATUM FOLIUM, an oval, or egg-shaped leaf.

P

PAGINA FOLII, the surface of a leaf.

PALEA, *chaff*, a thin membrane rising from a common receptacle, which separates the flosculi.

PALEACEUS PAPPUS, chaffy down.

PALMÆ, *palms*, one of the seven families of the vegetable kingdom.

PALMATA RADIX, *a handed root*, as in ORCHIS.

PALMATUM FOLIUM, a leaf shaped like an open hand.

PALUSTRIS, marshy or fenny.

PANDURIFORME FOLIUM, *shaped like a guitar*, a musical instrument so called.

PANICULA, *a panicle*, or loose spike of grass.

PAPILIONACEUS, *butterfly-shaped flower*, as in the class Diadelphia of *Linnæus*.

PAPILIONACEÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

PAPILOSUM FOLIUM, *a nipple*, a leaf covered with dots or points, like nipples.

PAPPUS, *down*.

PAPULOSUM FOLIUM, a leaf whose surface is covered with pimples.

PARABOLICUM FOLIUM, a leaf in form of a parabola.

PARALLELUM DISSEPIMENTUM, when the dissepiments are parallel to the sides of the pericarpium.

PARASITICA PLANTA, plants that grow only out of other plants, as the VISCUM.

PARTIALIS UMBELLA, a partial umbel.

PARTIALE INVOLUCRUM, when at the base of the partial umbel.

PARTITUM FOLIUM, a divided leaf.

PARVUM PERIANTHIUM, *a little flower-cup*, or comparatively small, opposed to MAGNUM.

PATENS CAULIS, RAMUS, &c. spreading stalks and branches.

PATULUS CALYX, a spreading cup.

PAUCIFLORIS, having few flowers.

PEDALIS CAULIS, a stalk a foot in height.

PEDATUM FOLIUM, a species of compound leaf, whose divisions resemble the toes of a foot, as in HELLEBORUS FŒTIDA.

PEDICELLUS, a little foot-stalk.

PEDUNCULARIS CIRRHUS, a tendril proceeding from the foot-stalk of a flower.

PEDUNCULATI FLORES, flowers growing on foot-stalks.

PEDUNCULUS, the foot-stalk of a flower.

PELTATUM FOLIUM, when the foot-stalk is inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into its base.

PENICILLIFORMIA STIGMATA, a stigma in form of a painter's pencil.

PENTAGONUS CAULIS, a five-angled stalk.

PENTAGYNIA, *five females*, the fifth order of a class.

PENTANDRIA, *five males*, the fifth class in the Sex. Syst. of *Linnæus*.

PENTAPETALA COROLLA, a flower consisting of five petals.

PENTAPHYLLUS CALYX, a calyx consisting of five leaves.

PERENNIS RADIX, *a perennial root*, continuing for many years.

PERFECTUS FLOS, *flowers having petals*, the perfect flowers of *Ray*, *Tournefort*, and other botanists.

PERFOLIATUM FOLIUM, when the base of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, or when the stalk grows through the centre of the leaf, as in CRASSULA PERFOLIATA.

PERFORATI COTYLEDONES, *pierced through*, a species of the MONOCOTYLEDONES, exemplified in the GERMINA; also an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

PERIANTHIUM, a kind of calyx so called when contiguous to the fructification.

PERICARPIUM, a species of pod that contains the seed.

PERICHÆTIUM, a modification in the receptaculum in the MUSCI and ALGÆ.

PERPENDICULARIS RADIX, a perpendicular, or downright root.

PERSONATÆ, *masked*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

PES, a foot.

PETALIFORMIA STIGMATA, a stigma resembling the shape of a petal.

PETALODES FLOS, a flower having petals.

PETALUM, the corollaceous teguments of a flower.

PETIOLARIS CIRRHUS, a tendril proceeding from the foot-stalk of a leaf.

PETIOLATUM FOLIUM, a leaf growing on a foot-stalk.

PETIOLUS, a little foot-stalk.

PILEUS, *a hat or bonnet*, the orbicular expansion of a mushroom, which covers the fructification.

PILI, hairs.

PILOSUM FOLIUM, leaves whose surface is covered with long distinct hairs.

PINNATIFIDUM FOLIUM (a winged leaf), applied to simple leaves whose laciniæ are transverse to the rachiæ.

PINNATUM FOLIUM, a winged leaf.

PIPERITÆ, *pepper*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

PISTILLUM, or female organ of generation, whose office is to receive the farina fecundans.

PIXIDATUM FOLIUM, a kind of foliage, where one leaf is let into another by a joint, as in EQUISETUM.

PLACENTATIO, *Cotyledons,* of the seed.

PLANIPETALUS FLOS, a flower with plain flat petals.

PLANTÆ, *plants,* one of the seven families of vegetables, comprehending all which are not included in the other six tribes.

PLANUM FOLIUM, plain flat leaves.

PLENUS FLOS, a full or double flower.

PLICATUM FOLIUM, a plaited leaf.

PLUMATA SETA, a feathered hair or bristle.

PLUMOSUS PAPPUS, a kind of soft down.

PLUMULA, the ascending scaly part of the corculum.

POLLEN, *meal,* the prolific powder contained in the anthera.

POLLEX, *a thumb,* the length of the first joint of the thumb, or a Parisian inch.

POLYADELPHIA, *many brotherhoods,* the eighteenth class in the Sexual System.

POLYANDRIA, *many males,* the thirteenth class in the Sexual System of *Linnæus.*

POLYCOTYLEDONES, *many cotyledons.*

POLYGAMIA, *many marriages,* the twenty-third class in the Sexual System.

POLYGYNIA, *many females,* an order of some of the classes in the Sexual System.

POLYPETALA COROLLA, a flower consisting of many petals.

POLYPHILLUM INVOLUCRUM, an involucrum of many leaves.

POLYSTACHIUS CULMUS, a stalk of grass having many spikes.

POMACEÆ, POMUM, *an apple,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

POMUM, *an apple.*

PORI, *pores.*

PRÆMORSA RADIX, *a bitten root,* when it ends abruptly, as in SCABIOSA.

PRECIÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

PRISMATICUS CALYX, a triangular flower-cup.

PROCUMBENS CAULIS, lying on the ground.

PROLIFER FLOS, flowers growing through, or out of one another, either from the centre or side.

PROMINULUM DISSEPIMENTUM, jetting out beyond the valves.

PRONUM DISCUM FOLII, leaves having their face downwards.

PROPAGO, *a shoot*, the seed of mosses.

PROPRIUM INVOLUCRUM, an involucrum when at the base of an umbellated flower.

PSEUDO, *a bastard*.

PUBES, *down*, or *hair*, one of the seven kinds of fulcra.

PULPOSUM FOLIUM, a leaf having a pulpy or fleshy substance.

PULVERATUM FOLIUM, a leaf powdered with a kind of dust like meal, as in PRIMULA FARINOSA.

PUNCTATUM FOLIUM, a leaf sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

PUTAMINEÆ, *like a shell*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Q

QUADRANGULARE FOLIUM, *a quadrangular leaf*, having four prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk.

QUADRIFIDUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into four parts.

QUADRIJUGUM FOLIUM, a leaf having four pair of folioles.

QUADRILOBUM FOLIUM, a leaf consisting of four lobes.

QUADRIPARTITUM FOLIUM, a leaf consisting of four divisions down to the base.

QUINA FOLIA, verticillate leaves, coming by fives.

QUATERNA FOLIA, when verticillate leaves come by fours, having four in each whorl.

QUINATUM FOLIUM, when a digitate leaf has five folioles.

QUINQUANGULARE FOLIUM, a leaf having five prominent angles in the circumscription of the disk.

QUINQUEJUGUM FOLIUM, when a pinnated leaf has five pair of folioles.

QUINQUELOBUM FOLIUM, a leaf having five lobes.

QUINQUEFIDUM FOLIUM, a leaf consisting of five divisions, with linear sinuses, and straight margins.

QUINQUEPARTITUM FOLIUM, consisting of five divisions down to the base.

R

RACEMUS, *a bunch of grapes or currants,* or any other bunch of berries that bears that resemblance.

RACHIS, *the back bone,* a species of receptaculum, as in the PANICUM.

RACHIS FOLII PINNATI, *the middle rib of a winged leaf,* to which the folioles are affixed.

RADIATUS FLOS, *a species of compound flowers,* in which the florets of the disk are tubular, and those of the radius ligulate, as in the class Syngenesia.

RADICALIA FOLIA, leaves proceeding immediately from the root.

RADICANS CAULIS, a stalk bending to the ground, and taking root where it touches the earth.

RADICATUM FOLIUM, leaves shooting out roots.

RADICULA, a little root.

RADIUS, *a ray,* the ligulate margin of the disk of a compound flower.

RADIX, a root.

RAMEA FOLIA, regards leaves that grow only on the branches, and not on the trunk.

RAMOSISSIMUS CAULIS, stalks abounding with branches irregularly disposed.

RAMUS, a branch of a tree.

RAMOSUS CAULIS, a stalk having many branches.

RECEPTACULUM, a receptacle, the basis on which the parts of fructification are connected.

RECLINATUM FOLIUM, a leaf reclined or bending downward.

RECURVATUM FOLIUM, a leaf bent backwards.

REFLEXUS RAMUS, a branch bent back towards the trunk.

REGULARIS COROLLA, a flower whose parts are regular in its figure and magnitude.

REMOTUS VERTICILLUS, when the whorls of flowers and leaves stand at a distance from one another.

RENIFORME FOLIUM, a kidney shaped leaf.

REPANDUM FOLIUM, a leaf having a bending or waved margin, without any angles.

Repens Radix, a creeping root extending horizontally.

Repens Caulis, a creeping stalk either running along the ground, on trees, or rocks, and striking roots at certain distances.

Reptans Flagellum, creeping along the ground, as in Fragaria.

Restantes Pedunculi, foot-stalks remaining on, after the fructification has fallen off.

Resupinatio Florum, when the upper lip of the flower faces the ground, and the lower lip is turned upwards.

Resupinatum Folium, when the lower disk of the leaf looks upward.

Retroflexus Ramus, a branch bent in different directions.

Retrofractus Pedunculus, bent backwards towards its insertion, as if it were broken.

Retusum Folium, when the apex of the leaf is blunt.

Revolutum Folium, a leaf rolled back.

Rhæades, *the red poppy*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Rhombeum Folium, a leaf whose shape nearly resembles a rhombus.

Rhomboideum Folium, a leaf of a geometrical figure, whose sides and angles are unequal.

Rigidus Caulis Folia, *stiff*, hard, rigid.

Rimosus Caulis, abounding with clefts and chinks.

Ringens, grinning and gaping.

Rosaceus Flos, a flower whose petals are placed in a circle, in form like those of a rose.

Rostellum, *a little beak*, the descending plain part of the corculum of the seed.

Rotaceæ, *a wheel*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Rotatus Limbus, Corolla, a wheel-shaped flower, expanded horizontally, having a tubular basis.

Rotundatum Folium, a roundish leaf.

Rubra Lactescentia, red milkiness in plants.

Ruderata Loca, rubbishy places.

Rugosum Folium, a rough or wrinkled leaf.

S

Sagittatum Folium, an arrow-shaped leaf.

Sarmentaceæ, *a twig or shoot of a vine,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Sarmentosus Caulis, *the shoot of a vine,* naked between each joint, and producing leaves at the joints.

Scaber Caulis, et Folium, *scabby and rough,* having tubercles.

Scabridæ, *rough,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Scabrities, *a species of pubescens,* composed of particles scarce visible to the naked eye, sprinkled on the surface of plants.

Scandens Caulis, a climbing stalk.

Scapus, a species of stalk which elevates the fructification, and not the leaves, as in Narcissus.

Scariosum Folium, leaves dry on the margin that sound when touched.

Scitaminia, *fair, beautiful,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Scorpioides Flos, a flower resembling the tail of a scorpion.

Scutellum, a species of fructification which is orbicular, concave, and elevated in the margin, as in some species of Lichen.

Scyphir, *cup-bearing,* a subdivision of the genus Lichen.

Secretoria Scabrities, a species of glandular roughness on the surface of some plants.

Secunda Spica, a spike of grass with the flowers turned all towards one side.

Securiformis Pubescentia, a species of pubes on the surface of some plants, the bristles resembling an axe or hatchet.

Semen, seed.

Seminale Folium, seed leaves.

Sempervirens Folium, an ever-green leaf.

Semiteres Caulis, *half a cylinder,* flat on one side, and round on the other.

Sena Folia, *leaves growing in sixes,* as in Galium Spurium.

Senticosæ, *a briar or bramble,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

SEPIARIÆ, *a hedge,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

SERICEUM FOLIUM, a leaf whose surface is of a soft silky texture.

SERRATUM FOLIUM, a sawed leaf.

SESSILE FOLIUM, a leaf growing immediately to the stem, without any foot-stalk.

SETÆ, a bristle, a species of pubescens, covering the surface of some plants.

SETACEUM FOLIUM, leaves shaped like bristles.

SEXUS PLANTARUM, plants are distinguished by the sex of their flowers, which are either male, female, or bisexual.

SILICULA, *a little pod,* a bivalve pericarpium. See class Tetradynamia.

SILIQUA, *a pod,* a pericarpium consisting of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each suture.

SILIQUOSA, the second order in the class Tetradynamia.

SILIQUOSÆ, an order of plants in theFragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

SIMPLEX CAULIS, a simple or single stem.

SIMPLICISSIMUS CAULIS, the most simple stalk.

SINUATUM FOLIUM, a leaf whose sides are hollowed or scolloped.

SITUS FOLIORUM, the disposition of leaves on the stem and branches, which are either starry, by threes, opposite, alternate, scattered, or crowded.

SOLIDUS CAULIS, a solid stalk or stem.

SOLITARIUS PEDUNCULUS, when only one flower-stalk proceeds from the same part.

SOLUTÆ STIPULÆ, *loose,* opposed to adnatæ.

SPADIX, *the receptaculum of a palm,* a pedunculus which proceeds from a spatha.

SPARSI RAMI, PEDUNCULI FOLIA, scattered without order.

SPATHA, a species of calyx resembling a sheath.

SPATHACEÆ, *like a sheath,* an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus.*

SPATULATUM FOLIUM, *a leaf in form of a spatula,* an instrument used to spread salve.

Species Plantarum, the third subdivision in the Linnæan System.

Spica, *a spike*, a species of inflorescence resembling an ear of corn.

Spica Secunda, when the flowers all turn towards one side.

Spica Disticha, when the flowers are in two rows, and look two ways.

Spicula, a little spike.

Spinæ, thorns or rigid prickles.

Spinosus Caulis, *strong prickles*, whose roots proceed from the wood of the stem, and not from the surface of the bark.

Spirales Cotyledones, seminal leaves twisted spirally.

Spithama, *a span*, or seven Parisian inches.

Splendentia Folia, a shining leaf.

Squamosa Radix, a scaly root.

Squarrosum, rough, scaly, or scurfy.

Stamen, the filaments that sustain the anthera.

Stamineus Flos, flowers having stamina, and no corolla.

Statuminatæ, *a prop*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Stellata Folia, *leaves surrounding the stem*, like the rays of a circle.

Stellatæ Seta, a species of pubescens called bristles, when they arise from a centre in form of a star, as in the Mesembryanthemum Barbatum.

Stellata Planta, one of Mr. *Ray*'s classes, the Tetrandria Monogynia of *Linnæus*.

Stellatæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Sterilis Flos, *a barren flower*, masculus of *Linnæus*.

Stigma, apex of the pistillum.

Stimuli, stings.

Stipitatus Pappus, a kind of trunk that elevates the down, and connects it with the seed.

Stipula, one of the kinds of fulcra of plants, generally growing on each side of the base of the foot-stalks of leaves or flowers, and are either by twos, single, deciduous, abiding, adhering, loose, on the inside of the foot-stalks or on the outside.

STIPULARES GLANDULÆ, glands produced from stipulæ.

STOLO, *a shoot*, which running on the surface of the ground strikes root at every joint, as in FRAGARIA and others.

STRIATUS CAULIS, CULMUS, &c. channelled streaks, running lengthwise in parallel lines.

STRICTUS CAULIS, straight stiff shoots.

STRIGÆ, *ridges*, rows.

STROBILUS, a species of pericarpium, formed from an amentum, as the cone of the pine-tree.

STYLUS, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen.

SUBMERSUM FOLIUM, when aquatic plants have their leaves sunk under the surface of the water.

SUBRAMOSUS CAULIS, a stalk having few branches.

SUBROTUNDUM FOLIUM, a leaf almost round.

SUBULATUM FOLIUM, an awl-shaped leaf.

SUCCULENTÆ, *juicy*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

SUFFRUTEX, an under shrub.

SULCATUS CAULIS, CULMUS, a stalk deeply furrowed lengthways.

SUPERFLUA POLYGAMIA, superfluous, the second order in the class Syngenesia.

SUPERUS FLOS, when the receptacle of the flower stands above the germen.

SUPRA-AXILLARIS PEDUNCULUS, the foot-stalk of a flower, whose insertion is above the angle formed by the branch.

SUPRA-DECOMPOSITA FOLIA, are composite leaves which have little leaves growing on a subdivided foot-stalk.

SUPRA-FOLIACEUS, PEDUNCULUS, the foot-stalk of a flower inserted into the stem immediately above the leaf.

SURCULUS, *a twig*, the stalks or branches of mosses.

SYNGENESIA, *to generate together*, the nineteenth class in the Sexual System.

T

TEGUMENTUM, *a cover*, the perianthium and corolla.

TERES CAULIS FOLIUM, *a cylindrical stalk or leaf*.

TERGEMINUM FOLIUM COMPOSITUM, *a leaf three times double,* when a dichotomus petiolus is subdivided, having two foliola on the extremity of each division.

TERMINALIS FLOS, flowers terminating a branch.

TERNA FOLIA, leaves in whorls by threes.

TERNATUM FOLIUM, a chequered leaf, whose squares are of different colours.

TESSELLATUM FOLIUM, a chequered leaf, whose squares are of different colours.

TETRADYNAMIA, the superiority or power of four, the fifteenth class in the Sexual System.

TETRAGONUS CAULIS, a four-cornered or square stalk.

TETRAGYNIA, *four females,* the fourth order of some of the classes in the Sexual System.

TETRANDRIA, *four males,* the fourth class in the Sexual System.

TETRAPETALA COROLLA, a flower consisting of four petals.

TETRAPHYLLUS CALYX, a flower cup consisting of four leaves.

TETRASPERMA PLANTA, producing four seeds.

THALAMUS, *a bed,* the receptacle.

THECA, a sheath.

THYRSUS, a spike like a pine-cone.

TOMENTOSUS CAULIS FOLIA, a stalk and leaf covered with a whitish down like wool.

TOMENTUM, a species of pubescence, covering the surface of some plants of woolly or downy substance.

TOROSUM PERICARPIUM, brawny protuberances, like the swelling of the veins when a pericarpium is bunched out by the enclosed seeds.

TORTA COROLLA, when the petals of a flower are twisted, as in NERIUM.

TORTILIS ARISTA, awns or beards of corn twisted like a screw.

TRANSVERSUM DISSEPIMENTUM, when the dissepiments are at right angles with the sides of the pericarpium.

TRAPEZIFORME FOLIUM, a leaf having four prominent angles, whose sides are neither equal nor opposite.

TRIANDRIA, *three males,* the third class in the Sexual System.

TRIANGULARE FOLIUM, a triangular leaf.

TRICOCCA CAPSULA, a capsule with three cells, and a single seed in each cell.

TRICOCCÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

TRICUSPIDATA, three-pointed.

TRIFIDUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into three linear segments, having straight margins.

TRIFLORUS PEDUNCULUS, a foot-stalk bearing three flowers.

TRIGONUS CAULIS, a three-sided stalk.

TRIGYNIA, *three females*, the third order in some of the classes.

TRIHILLATÆ, a seed having three eyes.

TRIJUGUM FOLIUM, a winged leaf, with three pair of foliola.

TRILOBUM FOLIUM, a leaf having three lobes.

TRINERVUM FOLIUM, a leaf having three strong nerves running from the base to the apex.

TRIŒCIA, *three houses*, the third order in the class Polygamia in the Sexual System.

TRIPARTITUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into three parts down to the base.

TRIPETALA COROLLA, a flower consisting of three petals.

TRIPETALOIDEÆ, *three-petaled*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

TRIPHYLLUS CALYX, a cup consisting of three leaves.

TRIPINNATUM FOLIUM, COMPOSITUM, a leaf having a triple series of pinna, or wings.

TRIPLINERVE FOLIUM, a leaf having three nerves running from the base to the apex.

TRIQUETRUM FOLIUM, CAULIS, leaves and stalks having three plain sides.

TRISPERMA, *three-seeded*, as in EUPHORBIA.

TRITERNATUM FOLIUM, COMPOSITUM, a compound leaf when the divisions of a triple petiolus are subdivided into threes.

TRIVALVE PERICARPIUM, a pod consisting of three valves.

TRUNCATUM FOLIUM, a leaf having its apex as it were cut off.

TRUNCUS, the body or stem of a tree.

TUBERCULATUS, having pimples or tubercles.

TUBERCULUM, a little pimple.

TUBEROSA RADIX, a tuberous or knobbed root.

TUBULATUM PERIANTHIUM, tubular flowers, as in the class Didynamia.

TUBULOSI FLOSCULI, tubular florets nearly equal, one of the three divisions of compound flowers.

TUBUS, *a tube*, the lower and narrow part of a monopetalous flower.

TUNICATUS RADIX, a species of bulbous root, having coats lying one over another from the centre to the surface, as in the ONION, TULIP, &c.

TURBINATUM PERICARPIUM, a kind of pod shaped like a top, narrow at the base and broad at the apex.

TURGIDUM LEGUMEN, *swollen*, puffed out, as in ONONIS.

TURIO, the young buds or shoots of pines.

V

VAGINALES, *sheathed*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

VAGINANS FOLIUM, *a leaf like a sheath*, whose base infolds the stem.

VALVULA, *a valve*, a partition of the external cover of that sort of pericarpium called capsula.

VEGETABILIA, one of the three kingdoms of nature.

VENOSUM FOLIUM, the veins which run over the whole surface of a leaf.

VENTRICOSA SPICA, a spike narrowing at each extremity, and bellying out in the middle.

VENTRICULOSUS CALYX, a flower-cup bellying out in the middle, but not in so great a degree as Ventricosus.

VEPRECULÆ, *a briar or bramble*, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

VERRUCOSA CAPSULA, a capsule having little knobs or warts on its surface.

VERSATILIS ANTHERA, when the anthera is fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass.

VERTICALIA FOLIA. Leaves so situated that their base is perpendicular above the apex.

VERTICILLATI RAMI, FLORES, FOLIA, branches, flowers, or leaves surrounding the stem like the rays of a wheel.

VERTICILLATÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnæus*.

VERTICILLUS, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow in whorls, as in MENTHA.

VESICULA, a little bladder.

VESICULARIS SCABRITIES, a kind of glandular roughness, resembling VESICULÆ.

VEXILLUM, *a standard*, the upright petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VILLOSUS, CAULIS, FOLIUM, a stalk or leaf covered with soft hairs.

VIRGATUS CAULIS, *stalks shooting out;* slender, straight branches or rods.

VISCIDUM FOLIUM, *a leaf whose surface is clammy.*

VISCOSITAS, *glewy*, clammy.

ULIGINOSA LOCA, *boggy places.*

UMBELLA, *an umbel or umbrella.*

UMBELLATUS FLOS, *an umbellated flower*, as in PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

UMBELLULA, *a little umbel.*

UMBILICATUM FOLIUM, a peltate leaf, shaped like a navel, at the insertion of the foot-stalk.

UNCINATUM STIGMA, *a hooked stigma.*

UNDATUM FOLIUM, *a waved leaf*, whose surface rises and falls in waves towards the margin.

UNDULATA COROLLA, a flower whose petals are waved.

UNGUIS, *a nail or claw*, that part of a petal that is joined to the receptacle.

UNICUS FLOS, *one flower.*

UNICUS RADIX, *a single root.*

Uniflorus Pedunculus, one flower on a foot-stalk.

Unilateralis Racemus, a bunch of flowers growing on one side.

Universalis Umbella, *an universal umbel.*

Volva, the membranaceous calyx of the fungi.

Volubilis Caulis, *a twining stalk.*

Urceolata, Corolla, *a pitcher-shaped flower.*

Urens Caulis, Folium, a leaf or stalk, burning, stinging, as Nettles.

Utriculi, a species of glandular secretory vessels, on the surface of various plants.

Vulgaris, *common,* the trivial name of many plants in the books of old botanists.

TABLE VIII.

DERIVATIONS

OF

THE BOTANIC TERMS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

A

ABRUPTUM *Folium pinnatum;* from *abrumpor,* to be broken.

ACAULIS *Herba;* from ἀ priv. and *caulis.*

ACEROSUM *Folium;* from *acus,* chaff.

ACICULARIS; from *acicula,* a pin, or small needle.

ACINACIFORME; from *acinaces,* a Persian scymitar.

ACOTYLEDONES; from ἀ priv. and *Cotyledon.*

ACULEI; from Ἀκις, *cuspis,* a point.

ACULEATUS *Caulis, Folium;* from *aculeus,* a sting.

ACUMINATUM *Folium;* from *acuo,* to sharpen.

ACUTE SERRATUM *Folium;* from *acuo,* to sharpen, and *serra* a saw.

ACUTUM *Folium;* from *acuo,* to whet.

ADNATUM *Folium;* from *ad,* to, and *nascor,* to be born, to grow, growing close to the stem.

ADPRESSA *Folia;* from *ad,* to, and *pressus,* pressed.

ÆSTIVATIO; from *æstas,* summer.

AGGREGATUS *Flos;* from *aggrego,* to assemble.

ALARIS *Pedunculus;* from *ala.*

ALATUS *Petiolus;* from *ala,* a wing.

ALBURNUM; from *albus,* white.

AMENTACEÆ; from *amentum,* a thong.

AMENTUM; from αμμα, *vinculum,* a bond or thong.

AMPLEXICAULE *Folium;* from *amplector,* to embrace, and *caulis,* a stem.

ANDROGYNA *Planta;* from ανηρ, *vir,* a man, and γυνη, *mulier,* a woman.

ANGUSTIFOLIA; from *angustus,* narrow, and *folium,* a leaf.

ANGYOSPERMIA; from αγγος, *vas,* a vessel.

ANNUA *Radix;* from *annus,* a year.

ANNULATUS *Stipes;* from *annulus,* a small ring.

ANOMALÆ *Gemmæ;* from ἀ priv. and ομαλος, *æqualis.*

ANTHERA; from ανθος, *flos,* a flower.

APETALUS *Flos;* from ἀ priv. and *petalum.*

APEX *Folii;* from *apiendo,* i. e. *ligando.*

APHYLLUS *Caulis;* from ἀ, and φυλλον, *folium,* a leaf.

APOPHYSIS; from απο, and φυο, *nascor,* to grow from.

APPENDICULATUS *Petiolus;* from *appendicula,* dim. from *appendix,* a little appendage.

ARBORESCENS; from *arbor,* a tree.

ARBOREUS *Caulis;* from *arbor,* a tree.

ARBUSTIVA; from *arbustum,* a copse of shrubs, or trees; an orchard, a vineyard.

ARCUATUM *Legumen;* from *arcus,* the curvature of an arch, or of a bow-stick.

ARILLATA *Semina;* from *arillus.*

ARISTA; from *areo,* to be dry or parched.

ARISTATA *Gluma;* from *arista.*

ARTICULUS *Culmi;* from *artus,* a joint or limb.

ASCYROYDEÆ; from Ασκυρον, Pliny's name for the *Hypericum.*

ASPERIFOLIÆ; from *asper,* rough, and *folium,* a leaf.

ASSURGENTIA *Folia;* from *assurgo,* to rise up.

ATTENUATUS *Pedunculus;* from *attenuor,* to be wasted, worn.

AUCTUS *Calyx;* from *augeor,* to be increased.

AVENIA *Folia;* from ἀ, not, and *vena*, a vein.

AURICULATUM *Foliolum;* from *auricula*, a little ear, dim. from *auris*, the ear.

AURIFORMIS; from *auris*, an ear.

AXILLARIA *Folia;* from *axilla*, the arm-pit.

B

BACCATUM *Receptaculum seminum;* from *bacca.*

BARBATUM *Folium;* from *barba*, a beard.

BICORNES; from *bis*, and *cornu*, a horn.

BIENNIS *Radix;* from *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.

BIFARIA *Folia;* from *bis*, and *fari*, to speak.

BIFERÆ *Plantæ;* from *bis*, and *fero*, to bear.

BIFIDUM *Folium;* from *bis*, twice, and *fissum*, cloven.

BIFLORUS *Pedunculus;* from *bis*, and *flos*, a flower.

BIGEMINUM *Folium compositum;* from *bis*, twice, and *geminus*, double.

BIJUGUM *Folium;* from *bis*, and *jugo*, to yoke.

BILABIATUS *Corolla;* from *bis*, and *labium*, a lip.

BILOBUM *Folium;* from *bis*, twice, and λοβος, the tip of the ear.

BILAMELLATUM *Stigma;* from *bis*, and *lamella*, a thin plate.

BILOCULARIS *Capsula;* from *bis*, and *loculus*, a small place.

BINATA *Folia;* from *binus*, two and two.

BIPARTITUM *Folium;* from *bis*, and *partitus*, divided.

BIPINNATUM *Folium compositum;* from *bis*, and *pinnatum*, winged.

BITERNATUM *Folium compositum;* from *bis*, twice, and *ternus*, threefold.

BIVALVE *Pericarpium;* from *bis*, and *valvæ*, doors or valves.

BLATTARIÆ; from *blatta*, a moth, or little worm.

BRACHIATUS *Caulis;* from *brachium*, an arm.

BRACTEATUS *Pedunculus;* from *bractea*, a floral leaf.

BULBIFERUS *Caulis;* from *bulbus*, a round root.

BULBOSA *Radix;* from *bulbus*, a species of onion.

BULLATUM *Folium;* from *bulla*, a bubble.

C

CADUCUM *Folium;* from *cado,* to fall.

CALAMARIÆ; from *calamus,* a reed.

CALCARATUM *Nectarium;* from *calcar,* a spur.

CALICULATUS *Calyx;* from *calicula,* dim. from *calyx.*

CALYCANTHEMI; from *calyx.*

CALYCIFIBRÆ; from *calyx,* and *fibra,* a fibre.

CALYCIFLORÆ; from *calyx,* and *flos.*

CALYPTRA; from καλυπτω, *tego,* to cover.

CALYX; from καλυπτω, *tego,* to cover.

CAMPANACEI; from *campana,* a bell.

CAMPANIFORMIS *Corolla;* from *campana,* a bell.

CAMPANULATA *Corolla;* from *campanula,* a little bell.

CANALICULATUM *Folium;* from *canalicula,* dim. from *canalis,* a channel.

CANCELLATUS *Pilus;* from *cancelli,* cross bars or trellis.

CANDELARIS; from *candela,* a candle.

CAPILLARIS *Pappus;* from *capillus,* hair.

CAPILLUS (quasi *capitis pilus),* hair.

CAPITULUM; dim. from *caput,* a head.

CAPREOLUS; dim. from *caprea,* a branch that produces tendrils.

CARINATUM *Folium;* from *carina,* the keel or bottom of a ship.

CARIOPHYLLÆUS *Flos;* from *caryophyllus,* the clove-tree.

CARNOSUM *Folium;* from *caro,* flesh.

CARTILAGINEUM *Folium;* from *cartilago,* a cartilage.

CARYOPHYLLEI; from *caryophyllus,* a pink or gillyflower.

CATENULATA *Scabrities;* from *catena,* a chain.

CAUDEX; from *cauda,* a tail.

CAULESCENS *Planta;* from *caulis.*

CAULINA *Folia;* from *caulis,* a stem.

CAULIS; from καυλος, a stalk.

CERNUUS *Pedunculus, Flos;* from *cerno,* to discern, *quod terram cernat.*

CESPITOSA *Planta;* from *cespes,* turf or sod.

CILIATUM *Folium;* from *cilium,* the eye-lash.

CIRCINALIA *Folia;* from *circes,* a hoop or ring.

CIRCUMSCISSA *Capsula;* from *circum,* about, and *cædo,* to cut.

CIRRHIFERUS *Pedunculus;* from *cirrhus,* and *fero.*

CIRRHOSUM *Folium;* from *cirrhus,* a tuft or lock of hair.

CIRRHUS, rather *cirrus;* from κερας, *cornu,* a horn, *quod cirrhi cornuum figuram referant.*

CLAVÆFORMIS; from *clava,* a club.

CLAVATUS *Petiolus, Pedunculus;* from *clavis,* a nail, or *clava,* a club.

CLAVICULA; dim. from *clavis,* a key.

COADUNATÆ; from *coaduno,* to join or gather together.

COARCTATI *Rami;* from *coarcto,* to straiten or press together.

COCHLEATUM *Legumen;* from *cochlea,* the shell of a snail.

COLORATUM *Folium;* from *color,* colour.

COLUMNIFERI; from *columna,* a pillar, and *fero,* to bear.

COMA; from κομη, a bush or head of hair.

COMOSÆ; from *coma,* a head of hair.

COMPACTUM *Folium;* from *compingo,* to put together.

CONDUPLICATUM *Folium;* from *con,* and *duplicor,* to be doubled.

CONFERTI *Rami;* from *confercio,* to fill, to stuff.

CONFLUENTIA *Folia;* from *confluo,* to flow together.

CONGLOBATUS *Flos;* from *con,* and *globus,* a ball.

CONGLOMORATI *Flores;* from *con,* and *glomus,* a clew.

CONGESTA *umbella;* from *congeror,* to be heaped.

CONICA *Scabrities;* from κωνος, *conus,* a cone.

CONIFERÆ; from κωνος, a cone, and *fero,* to bear.

CONJUGATUM *Folium;* from *con,* together, and *jugo,* to couple.

CONNATUM *Folium;* from *con,* and *nascor,* to be born, to grow together.

CONNIVENS *Corolla;* from *connivo,* to wink.

CONTORTI; from *contorqueo,* to twist.

CONVOLUTUS *cirrus;* from *convolvo,* to wrap round.

CORCULUM; dim. from *cor,* the heart.

CORDATUM *Folium;* from *cor,* the heart.

CORIACEOUS *Calyx;* from *corium,* leather.

COROLLA; dim. from *corona,* a crown.

COROLLULA; dim. from *corolla.*

CORONARIÆ; from *corona,* a crown.

Coronula; dim. from *corona.*

Cortex; from *corium,* a hide, and *tego,* to cover.

Corticalis *Gemmatio;* from *cortex,* rind or bark.

Corticatum *Semen;* from *cortex.*

Corydales; from *κορυς, galea, cassis, galerita,* a helmet.

Cotyledon; from *κοτυλη, cavitas,* a cavity.

Crenatum *Folium;* from *crena,* a notch.

Crinitus; from *crinis,* hair.

Cristatus *Flos;* from *crista,* a tuft or crest.

Cruciformes *Flores;* from *crux,* a cross, and *forma,* form.

Cryptantheræ; from *κρυπτω, occulto,* to hide, and *ανθος, flos,* a flower.

Cryptogamia; from *κρυπτος, occultus,* concealed, and *γαμος, nuptiæ,* nuptials.

Cubitus; from *cubando,* lying down, *quod ad sumendos cibos in ipso cubamus.*

Cucullatum *Folium;* from *cucullus,* a coronet of paper in which grocers put their spices.

Cucurbitaceæ; from *cucurbita,* a gourd.

Culminiæ; from *culmen,* the top or crown of any thing.

Culmus; from *καλαμος, calamus,* a reed or straw.

Cuneiforme *Folium;* from *cuneus,* a wedge.

Cuspidatum *Folium;* from *cuspis,* the point of a spear.

Cyathiformis *Corolla, Calyx;* from *cyathus,* a cup.

Cylindracea *Spica;* from *cylindrus,* a roller, a cylinder.

Cylindrica *Scabrities;* from *cylindrus.*

Cyma; from *κυμα, fœtus.*

Cymosus *Flos;* from *cyma,* a sprout.

Cytiniformis *Calyx;* from *cytinus,* the flower of the pomegranate.

D

Dædaleum *Folium;* from *δαιδαλος, dædalus,* ingenious.

Debilis, *Caulis;* from *de* and *habilis.*

Decagynia; from *δεκα, decem,* ten, and *γυνη, mulier,* a woman.

Decandria; from *δεκα, decem,* ten, and *ανηρ, maritus,* a husband.

Decaphyllus *Calyx;* from *δεκα, decem,* ten, and *φυλλον, folium,* a leaf.

Deciduum *Folium;* from *decido,* to fall down, to die.

DECUMBENS *Flos;* from *decumbo,* to lie down.
DECURRENS *Folium;* from *decurro,* to run along.
DECURSIVE *Folium pinnatum;* from *decurro,* to run along.
DECUSSATA *Folia;* from *decusso,* to divide.
DEFLEXUS *Ramus;* from *deflecto,* to bow or bend.
DEFLORATA; from *de,* and *flos.*
DEHISCENS *Siliqua;* from *dehisco,* to open, to gape.
DELTOIDES *Folium;* from Δ, *delta,* the Greek D.
DEMERSUM *Folium;* from *demergo,* to dive.
DENDROIDIS *Surculus;* from δενδρον, *arbustum,* a shrub.
DENTATUM *Folium;* from *dens,* a tooth.
DENTICULATA *Semina;* from *denticulus,* a little tooth.
DENUDATÆ; from *denudor,* to be stripped naked.
DEPENDENS *Folium;* from *dependeo,* to hang down.
DIADELPHIA; from δις, *bis,* two, and αδελφος, *frater,* a brother.
DIANDRIA; from δις, *bis,* two, and ανηρ, *maritus,* a husband.
DIANGIÆ; from δις, and αγγος, *vas,* a vessel, or *loculamentum.*
DICHOTOMUS *Caulis;* from διχοτομος, *dissectus,* divided.
DICOTYLEDONES; from δις, and *cotyledon.*
DICOCCUM *Pericarpium;* from δις, and κοκκος, *granum,* a grain.
DIDYMA *Anthera;* from διδυμος, *geminus,* twins.
DIDYNAMIA; from δις, *bis,* two, and δυναμις, *potentia,* power.
DIFFORMIA *Folia;* from δις, and *forma,* form, shape.
DIGITATUM *Folium;* from *digitus,* a finger.
DIGYNIA; from δις, and γυνη, *mulier,* a woman.
DIMIDIATUM *Capitulum;* from *dimidius,* half.
DIŒCIA, δις, *bis,* and οικος, *domus,* a house.
DIPETALA *Corolla;* δις, and πεταλον, *petalum.*
DIPHYLLUS *Calyx;* from δις, and φυλλον, *folium,* a leaf.
DIPLOSANTHERÆ; from διπλοος, *duplex,* double, and *anthera.*
DISPERMA; from δις, and *sperma,* a seed.
DISSILIENS *Siliqua;* from *dissilio,* to break, to shiver.
DISTICHA *Folia, Rami;* from δις, and στιχος, *ordo,* rank.
DIVARICATI *Rami;* from *divarico,* to stride.
DODECANDRIA; from δωδεκα, *duodecim,* twelve, and ανηρ, *maritus,* a husband.
DODRANTALIS *Caulis;* from *dodrans,* nine inches.

DOLABRIFORME *Folium;* from *dolabra,* an axe.

DORSALIS *Arista,* probably for *dorsualis;* from *dorsum,* the back.

DRUPA; from δρυς, *arbor,* and πιπτω, *cado,* to fall; ripe fruit.

DRUPACEÆ; from *drupa.*

DUMOSÆ; from *dumus,* a bush.

DUPLICATA *Radix;* from *duplex,* double.

E

EBRACTEATUS *Racemus;* from *è* priv. and *bractea,* a bracteal or floral leaf.

ECALCARATA *Corolla;* from *è* priv. and *calcar,* a spur.

ECAUDATA *Corolla;* from *è* priv. and *cauda,* a tail.

ECHINATUM *Pericarpium;* from εχινος, *crinaceus,* a hedgehog.

EFFLORESCENTIA; from *effloresco,* to blow, to bloom.

EMARGINATUM *Folium;* from *è,* and *margo,* the margin.

ENERVIUM, or *enerve Folium;* from *è,* and *nervus,* a nerve, or string.

ENNEANDRIA; from εννεα, *novem,* nine, and ανηρ, *marius,* a husband.

ENNEAPETALA *Corolla;* from εννεα, *novem,* nine, and πεταλον, *petalum.*

ENODIS *Caulis, Culmus;* from *è,* and *nodus.*

ENSATÆ; from *ensis,* a sword.

ENSIFORME *Folium;* from *ensis,* a sword.

EQUITANTIA *Folia;* from *equitans,* riding.

EROSUM *Folium;* from *erodor,* to be gnawed.

EXCEDENS; from *excedo.*

EXSERTA *Stamina;* from *exsero,* to put forth.

EXSTIPULATUS; from *ex,* and *stipula,* stubble or straw.

EXSUCCUM *Folium;* from *ex,* and *succus,* juice.

EXTRAFOLIACEÆ *Stipulæ;* from *extra,* and *folium.*

F

FARCTUM *Folium;* from *farcio,* to stuff, to cram.

FASCICULATA *Folia;* from *fasciculus,* a little bundle.

FASCICULARIS *Radix;* from *fascis,* a bundle.

FASCICULUS; dim. from *fascis,* a bundle.

FASCIATA *Planta;* from *fascis,* a bundle.

FASTIGIATI *Pedunculi;* from *fastigium,* the *apex,* or top of a pyramid.

FIBROSA *Radix;* from *fibra,* a fibre.

FILAMENTOSA *Radix;* from *filum,* a thread.

FILAMENTUM; from *filum,* a thread.

FILICES; from *filum,* a thread.

FILIFORMIS *Filamentum, Stylus, Receptaculum;* from *filum,* a thread, and *forma,* form or shape.

FIMBRICATA *Petala;* from *fimbria,* a border or fringe.

FISSUM *Folium;* from *findor,* to be cloven.

FISTULOSUS *Caulis;* from *fistula,* a pipe.

FLABELLIFOLIÆ; from *flabellum,* a fan.

FLAGELLUM; from *flagrum,* a whip or thong.

FLORALIA *Folia;* from *flos,* a flower.

FLORALIS *Gemma;* from *flos.*

FLORIFERÆ *Gemmæ;* from *flos,* and *fero,* to bear.

FLUVIATILIS; from *fluvius,* a river.

FOLIARIS *Cirrus;* from *folium,* a leaf.

FOLIATIO *Plantæ;* from *folium.*

FOLIFERÆ *Gemmæ;* from *folium,* and *fero* to bear.

FOLIOLUM; dim. of *folium,* a green leaf.

FOLIOSUM *Capitulum;* from *folium.*

FOLLICULUS; dim. from *follis,* a bag.

FORNICATUM *Petalum;* from *fornix,* an arch or vault.

FRONDESCENTIA; from *frons,* a leaf.

FRONDOSUS *Caudex;* from *frons.*

FRUCTESCENTIA; from *fructus,* fruit.

FRUCTIFICATIO; from *fructus,* fruit.

FRUCTIFLORÆ; from *fructus,* fruit, and *flos,* a flower.

FRUSTRANEA *Polygamia;* from *frustra,* to no purpose.

FRUTESCENS *Caulis;* from *frutex,* a shrub.

FRUTICOSUS *Caulis;* from *frutex,* a shrub.

FUGACISSIMA *Petala;* from *fugax,* fleeting.

FULCRATUS *Caulis, Ramus;* from *fulcio,* to prop.

FUNGI; from σφογγος, *fungus.*

FURCATA *Frons;* from *furca, a fork.*

FUSIFORMIS *Radix;* from *fusus,* a spindle.

G

Galea; from γαλη.

Galeatum *Labium;* from *galea,* a helmet.

Geminatus *Pedunculus*; from *geminus,* double.

Gemma; from *geno,* i. e. *gigno,* or from γεμω, *plenus sum.*

Gemmatio; from *gemma,* a young bud.

Gemmiparus; from *gemma,* a bud, and *pario,* to bear.

Geniculatus *Caulis, Culmus, Pedunculus;* from *genu,* the knee.

Geniculum; from *genu,* the knee.

Gibbum *Folium;* from *gibba,* a hump on the back.

Gladiata *Siliqua*; from *gladius,* a sword or knife.

Glandulatio; from *glans,* an acorn, a gland.

Glareosis, *locis* understood; from *glareo,* gravel.

Glaucophyllus; from γλαυκος, *glaucus,* blue, and φυλλον, *folium,* a leaf.

Globosa *Radix;* from *globus,* a globe.

Globularis *Scabrities;* dim. from *globus,* a round ball or globe.

Glochides; from γλωχις, *cuspis,* a point.

Glomerata *Spica;* from *glomus,* a clue of yarn or thread.

Gluma; from *glubo,* to strip the bark from a tree.

Glumosus; from *gluma.*

Glutinositas; from *gluten,* glue, paste.

Granulata *Radix;* from *granum,* a grain.

Gymnospermia; from γυμνος, *nudus,* naked, and σπερμα, seed.

Gynandria; from γυνη, *mulier,* a woman, and ανηρ, *vir,* a man.

H

Habitualis *Character;* from *habitus.*

Hamosa *Seta;* from ἁμη, *falx,* a hook, asking Mr. Ainsworth's pardon.

Hastatum *Folium;* from *hasta,* a spear.

Hederifolia; from *hedera,* the ivy.

Hemisphericus *Calyx;* from ἡμι, *semis,* half, and σφαιρα, sphæra, a sphere.

Hepatica; from *hepar,* the liver.

Heptandria; from ἑπτα, *septem,* seven, and ανηρ, *maritus,* a husband.

HERBA; *de etym. parum constat.*

HERBACEÆ *Planta;* from *herba,* an herb.

HERMAPHRODITUS *Flos;* from Ερμης *Mercury,* and Αφροδιτη, *Venus.*

HESPERIDÆ; from *Hesperides,* whose orchards produced golden fruit.

HEXANDRIA; from ἑξ, *sex,* six, and ανηρ, *vir,* a man.

HEXAGYNIA; from ἑξ, *sex,* six, and γυνη, *mulier,* a woman.

HEXAPETALA *Corolla;* from ἑξ, *sex,* and πεταλον, *petalum.*

HEXAPHYLLUS *Calyx;* from φυλλον, *folium,* a leaf.

HOLERACEÆ; from *olus,* pot-herbs, or herbs for food.

HORIZONTALIS *Flos;* from *horizon.*

HYBRIDA *Planta;* from ὑβρις, *injuria,* injury, dishonour.

HYPOCRATERIFORMIS *Corolla;* from ὑπο, *ab,* and κρατηρ, a cup.

I

ICOSANDRIA; from εικοσι, *viginti,* and ανηρ, *maritus,* a husband.

IMBRICATUS, *Caulis, Culmus, Calyx;* from *imbrex,* a tile.

INANIS *Caulis;* from *inaniæ,* cobwebs.

INCLUDENS *Calyx;* from *includo,* to include, or shut up.

INCLUSA *Stamina;* from *in,* and *claudo,* to shut in.

INCRASSATUS *Pedunculus;* from *incrasso,* to make thick, to fatten.

INCUMBENS *Anthera;* from *incumbo,* to lean against.

INERME *Folium;* from *in* priv. and *arma.*

INFERUS *Flos;* from *infra* beneath.

INFLATUM *Perianthium;* from *in,* and *flatus,* a puff, a blast.

INFLEXA *Folia;* from *inflecto,* to bend inward.

INFUNDIBULIFORMIS *Corolla, nectarium;* from *infundibulum,* a funnel.

INSERTUS *Petiolus;* from *inseror,* to be put in.

INSIDENS; from *insido,* to rest or sit upon.

INTEGERRIMUM *Folium;* from *integer,* entire.

INTERFOLIACEUS *Pedunculus;* from *inter,* between, and *folium,* a leaf.

INTORSIO; from *in,* and *torsio,* writhing.

INTRAFOLIACEÆ *Stipulæ;* from *intra,* within, and *folium,* a leaf.

INUNDATA *loca;* from *in,* and *unda,* a wave, or water.

INVOLUCELLUM; from *involucrum.*
INVOLUCRATUS *Verticillus;* from *involucrum.*
INVOLUCRUM; from *in,* and *volvo,* to roll or wrap.
INVOLUTA *Folia;* from *in,* and *volvo,* to roll.
JUNCIFOLIUS; from *juncus,* a rush, and *folium.*

L

LABIATUS *Flos;* from *labium,* a lip.
LACERUM *Folium;* from λαχος, *fissura,* a cleft or fissure.
LACINIÆ; from *lacino,* to make holes.
LACINIATUM *Folium;* from *lacinia,* a fringe or jag.
LACTESCENTIA; from *lac,* milk.
LACUNOSUM *Folium;* from *lacuna,* a ditch, a trench.
LACUSTRIS *Plantæ;* from *lacus,* a lake.
LAMELLÆ; from *lamella,* a small thin plate.
LANATUM *Folium;* from *lana,* wool.
LANCEOLATUM *Folium;* from *lanceola,* a little lance.
LATERALES *Flores;* from *latus,* a side.
LATERIFOLIUS *Pedunculus;* from *latus,* a side, and *folium,* a leaf.
LENTICULARIS *Scabrities;* dim. from *lens,* a lentil.
LEPROSUS; from *lepra,* leprosy.
LEVIS *Caulis;* rather *lævis,* smooth.
LIGNOSUS *Caulis;* from *lignum,* wood.
LIGULATUS *Flos;* from *ligula,* a strap.
LILIACEÆ; from *lilium,* the lily.
LINEA; *proprie est funiculus ex lino,* a line.
LINEARE *Folium, Pitiolus;* from *linea.*
LINEATUM *Folium;* from *linea.*
LINGULATUM *Folium;* from *lingua,* a tongue.
LITHOPHYTA; from λιθος, *lapis,* a stone, and φυτον, *planta,* a plant
LOBATUM *Folium;* from λοβος, *lobus,* the lobe or tip of the ear.
LOCULUS; dim. from *locus,* a place.
LOMENTACEÆ; from *lomentum,* bean-meal.
LONGIUSCULUS; dim. from comp. *longior.*

Lucidum *Folium;* from *lux,* light.
Lumbriciformis; from *lumbricus,* an earth-worm.
Lunatum *Folium;* from *luna,* the moon.
Lunulata *Carina;* from *lunula* dim. a half-moon.
Luridæ; from *luridus,* pale, wan.
Lutea *Lactescentia;* from *luteum,* the yolk of an egg.
Lyratum *Folium;* from *lyra,* a harp or lyre.

M

Marcescens *Corolla;* from *marceo,* to wither.
Margo *Folii;* from *margo,* margin.
Mas *Planta; etym. incertum.*
Masculus *Flos;* from *mas.*
Medulla; from μυελος, marrow.
Membranaceum *Folium;* from *membrana,* a membrane.
Meteorici *Flores solares;* from μετεωρος.
Miniatus; from *minium,* red lead.
Monadelphia; from μονος, *unicus,* one only, and αδελφος, *frater* brother.
Monandria; from μονος, *unicus,* one, and ανηρ, *maritus,* a husband.
Monangiæ; from μονος, *unicus,* and αγγος, *vas,* a vessel, or *loculamentum.*
Monocotyledones; from μονος, *unicus,* one, and *cotyledon.*
Monœcia; from μονος, *unicus,* one, and οικος, *domus,* a house
Monogamia; from μονος, *unicus,* and γαμος, *nuptiæ,* nuptials.
Monogynia; from μονος, *unicus,* and γυνη, *mulier,* a woman.
Monopetala *Corolla;* from μονος, and πεταλον, *petalum.*
Monophyllum *Involucrum;* from μονος, *unicus,* one, and φυλλον, *folium,* a leaf.
Monosperma; from μονος, and *sperma,* seed.
Miliaris *Scabrities;* from *milium,* a small grain called *millet.*
Mucronatum *Folium;* from μακρος, *longus,* long.
Multifidum *Folium;* from *multus,* many, and *findo,* to cleave, or divide.

MULTIFLORUS *Pedunculus;* from *multus,* many, and *flos,* a flower.

MULTIPARTITUM *Folium;* from *multus,* many, and *partitus,* divided.

MULTIPLEX *Corolla;* from *multus,* many, and *plicare,* to fold.

MULTILOCULARIS *Drupa;* from *multus,* and *loculus,* a little cell.

MULTISILIQUÆ; from *multus,* many, and *siliqua,* a pod.

MURICATUS *Caulis;* from *murex,* a fish, whose shell is covered with sharp points, or prickles.

MUSCARIOUS; from *musca,* a fly.

MUSCI; from μοσχος, *vitulus;* properly any thing young, new, or fresh.

MUTICA *Gluma;* from *mutilus,* broken off.

N

NATANS *Folium;* from *nato,* to swim.

NAVICULARIS *Valvula;* dim. from *navis,* a ship.

NECTARIUM; from *nectar,* honey.

NERVOSUM *Folium;* from *nervus,* a nerve, or string.

NIDULANTIA *semina, Bacca;* from *nidus,* a nest.

NUCAMENTACEÆ; from *nucamentum,* a cat's tail, or long excrescence hanging down from the pine, fir, &c.

O

OBCONICUM *Nectarium;* from *ob,* and *conus,* a cone, a geometrical figure, like a sugar-loaf.

OBCORDATUM *Petalum;* from *ob,* and *cordatum,* heart-shaped.

OBLIQUUM *Folium;* from *ob liquus,* transverse.

OBOVATUM *Folium;* from *ob,* and *ovum,* an egg.

OBTUSUM *Folium;* from *obtundor,* to be blunted at the point.

OBVOLUTUM *Folium;* from *ob,* and *volvo,* to roll.

OCTANDRIA; from ὀκτω, *octo,* eight, and ανηρ *maritus,* a husband.

OFFICINALIS; from *officina,* a shop.

OLIGANTHERÆ; from ολιγος, *exiguus,* small, few, and *anthera.*

OPERCULATA *Anthera;* from *operculum,* a cover.

OPPOSITIFOLIUS *Pedunculus;* from *oppositum,* opposite, and *folium,* a leaf.

ORBICULATUM *Folium;* from *orbis,* an orb, or circle.

ORCHIDEÆ; from *orchis,* the first *genus* in the class *Gynandria.*

ORGYA; from ὀργυια, *orgyia,* six foot.

ORGYIALIS *Caulis;* from ὀργυια, *idem.*

OVARIUM; from *ovum.*

OVATUM *Folium;* from *ovum,* an egg.

P

PAGINA *Folii;* from *pagina,* the page of a book.

PALEACEUS *Pappus;* from *palea,* short straw, or chaff.

PALMÆ; from παλαμη, the palm of the hand.

PALMARIS *Caulis;* from *palmus.*

PALMATA *Radix;* from *palma,* a hand.

PALMUS; from *palma,* the palm of the hand.

PALUSTRIS; from *palus,* a fen or marsh.

PANDURIFORME *Folium;* from *pandura,* a musical instrument.

PANICULA; from *panus,* a woof about the quill in the shuttle.

PAPILIONACEUS; from *papilio,* a butterfly.

PAPILLOSUM *Folium;* from *papilla,* the nipple.

PAPULOSUM *Folium;* from *papula,* a pimple.

PARASITICUS *Caulis;* from *parasitus,* a parasite.

PAUCIFLORIS; from *pauci,* few, and *flos,* a flower.

PEDATUM *Folium;* from *pes,* a foot.

PEDICELLUS; from *pediculus,* a little foot.

PEDICULUS; dim. from *pes,* a foot.

PEDUNCULARIS *Cirrus;* from *pedunculus.*

PEDUNCULATI *Flores;* from *pedunculus.*

PEDUNCULUS; from *pedo,* one who is splay-footed.

PELTATUM *Folium;* from *pelta,* a target.

PENNATIFOLIÆ; from *penna,* a large feather, and *folium,* a leaf.

PENDULA *Radix;* from *pendeo,* to hang.

PENICILLATUM *Stigma;* from *penicillus,* a pencil.

PENTAGYNIA; from πεντε, *quinque,* five, and γυνη, *mulier,* a woman.

PENTANDRIA; from *πενΐε, quinque,* five, and *ανηρ, maritus,* a husband.

PENTANGIÆ; from *πενΐε, five,* and *αγΐος, vas,* a vessel, or *loculamentum.*

PENTAPETALA *Corolla;* from *πενΐε, quinque,* and *πεταλον, petalum.*

PENTAPHYLLUS *Calyx;* from *πεντε, quinque,* and *φυλλον, folium,* a a leaf.

PERENNIS *Radix, folium;* from *per,* by, and *annus,* a year.

PERFOLIATUM *Folium;* from *per* and *folium.*

PRRFORATÆ *Cotyledones;* from *perforor,* to be pierced through.

PERIANTHIUM; from *περι, circum,* about, and *ανθος, flos,* a flower.

PERICARPIUM; from *περι, circum,* and *καρπος, semen,* seed.

PERICHÆTIUM; from *περι,* and *χαιτη, juba.*

PERSISTENS *Folium;* from *persisto,* to abide.

PERSONATÆ; i. e. *personam gerens,* masked.

PETALIFORMIA *Stigmata;* from *petalum.*

PETALODES *Flos;* from *petalum.*

PETALUM; from *πεταω, pando,* to expand.

PETIOLARIS *Cirrus;* from *petiolus.*

PETIOLATUM *Folium;* from *petiolus,* a foot-stalk.

PETIOLUS; dim. from *pede, quasi pediolus,* a little foot, or from *petilus,* slender.

PILEUS *Fungi;* from *πιλος, lana coacta.*

PILOSUM, *Folium;* from *πιλος, pilus,* a hair.

PINNATIFIDUM *Folium;* from *πιννα,* a wing.

PINNATUM *Folium;* from *pinna,* the large feathers of a wing.

PIPERATUS; from *piper,* pepper.

PIPERITÆ; from *piper,* pepper.

PIXIDATUM *Folium;* from *pixis,* a box.

PLACENTATIO; from *placenta.*

PLANIPETALUS *Flos;* from *planus,* plane, flat, and *petalum,* a petal.

PLANUM *Folium;* from *απλανες, planus.*

PLICATUM *Folium;* from *plico,* to fold.

PLUMATA *Seta;* from *pluma,* a soft feather.

PLUMOSUS *Pappus;* from *pluma,* a small soft feather.

POLLEN; from *παλη,* fine meal, or flour.

POLLICARIS *Caulis;* from *pollex*, a thumb.

POLYADELPHIA; from πολυς, *multus*, many, and αδελφος, *frater*, a brother.

POLYANDRIA; from πολυς, *multus*, many, and ανηρ, *maritus*, a husband.

POLYANGIÆ; from πολυς many, and αγγος, *vas*, a vessel, or *loculamentum.*

POLYCOTYLEDONES; from πολυς, and *cotyledon.*

POLYGAMIA; from πολυς, *multus*, many, and γαμος, *nuptiæ*, nuptials.

POLYGYNIA; from πολυς, *multus*, many, and γυνη, *mulier*, a woman.

POLYMORPHA; from πολυς, *multus*, and μορφη, *forma*, shape.

POLYPETALA *Corolla;* from πολυς, *multus*, and πεταλον, *petalum.*

POLYPHYLLUM *Involucrum;* from πολυς, *multus*, many, and φυλλον, *folium*, a leaf.

POLYSTACHIUS *Culmus;* from πολυς, and σταχυς, *spica.*

POMACEÆ; from *pomum*, an apple, pear, &c.

PORI; from πειρω, *transadigo*, to pierce through.

POSTICUS *Angulus*; from *post*, ut *anticus* ab *ante.*

PRATENSIS; from *pratum*, a meadow.

PRÆCOX; from *præ* et *coquo*, to cook.

PRÆMORSA *Radix;* from *præmordeo*, to bite.

PRECIÆ, from *precius*, early.

PRISMATICUS *Calyx;* from *prisma*, a prism.

PROLIFER *Flos;* from *proles*, offspring.

PROMINULUM *Dissepimentum;* from *promineo*, to jet or stand out.

PRONUM *discum folii;* from προνος, *antiq.* having the face downwards.

PSEUDO; from ψευδω, *fallo*, to deceive.

PULPOSUM *Folium*, from *pulpa*, the pulp, or fleshy part of meat.

PULVERATUM, or *pulverulentum, folium;* from *pulvis*, powder, dust.

PULVINATUS *Pileus;* from *pulvinar*, a pillow or cushion.

PUMILA; from *pumilus*, or rather *pumilio*, a dwarf.

PUNCTATUM *Folium;* from *punctum*, a point.

PUTAMINEA; from *putamen*, a shell.

Q

QUADRIDENTATUS *Pappus;* from *quatuor,* four, and *dens,* a tooth.

QUADRIFIDUM *Folium; in quatuor partes fissus, four-cleft.*

QUADRIJUGUM *Folium;* from *quatuor,* and *jugo,* to yoke.

QUADRILOBUM *Folium;* from *quatuor,* and λοβος, the tip of the ear.

QUADRILOCULARIS *Bacca;* from *quatuor,* and *loculus,* a little place.

QUADRIPARTITUM *Folium;* from *quatuor,* and *partitus,* divided.

QUINATUM *Folium;* from *quinus,* five.

QUINQUECOCCUS *fructus;* from *quinque,* and κοκκος, *granum,* a grain.

QUINQUEJUGUM *Folium;* from *quinque,* and *jugo,* to yoke.

QUINQUELOBUM *Folium;* from *quinque,* five, and λοβος, the tip of the ear.

QUINQUEPARTITUM *Folium;* from *quinque,* and *partitus,* divided.

QUINQUEFIDUM *Folium; in quinque partes fissum, five-cleft.*

R

RACEMUS; from *ramus,* or from *radendo.*

RACHIS; from ραχις, *dorsum,* the back; or rather, *spina dorsi,* the back-bone.

RADIATUS *Flos;* from *radius.*

RADICALIA *Folia;* from *radix,* a root.

RADICANS *Caulis;* from *radicor,* to take root.

RADICATUM *Folium;* from *radix.*

RADICULA; dim. from *radix.*

RAMEA *Folia;* from *ramus,* a branch.

RAMOSISSIMUS *Caulis;* from *ramus,* a branch.

RAMOSUS *Caulis;* from *ramus,* a branch.

RAMUS; from δραμνος, a small branch.

RECLINATUM *Folium;* from *reclino,* to bend.

RECURVATUM *Folium Petiolus;* from *recurvo,* to bend back.

REFLEXUS *Ramus;* from *reflecto,* to bend back.

REMOTUS *Verticillus;* from *removeo,* to remove.
RENIFORME *Folium;* from *ren,* a kidney.
REPANDUM *Folium;* from *re,* and *pando,* to bend.
REPENS *Radix;* from *repo,* to creep.
REPTANS *Flagellum;* from *repto,* to creep.
RESUPINATUM *Folium;* from *resupino,* to turn upwards.
RETICULATA *Petala;* from *rete,* a net.
RETROFLEXUS *Ramus;* from *retro,* backward, and *flexus,* bent.
RETROFRACTUS *Pedunculus;* from *retro,* backwards, and *frangor,* to be broken.
RETUSUM *Folium;* from *retundor,* to be blunted.
REVOLUTUM *Folium;* from *revolvo,* to roll back.
RHÆADES; from *rhœas,* the red poppy.
RHOMBEUM *Folium;* from *rhombus,* a geometrical figure of four equal sides, but not right-angled.
RHOMBOIDEUM *Folium;* from *rhomboides,* a geometrical figure whse sides and angles are unequal.
RINGENS; from Ῥιν, *nasus,* a nose.
ROSACEUS *Flos;* from *rosa,* a rose.
ROSTRATUS *fructus;* from *rostrum,* the beak of a bird.
ROTACEÆ; from *rota,* a wheel.
ROTATUS *Limbus Corollæ;* from *rota,* a wheel.
RUDERATIS, *locis* understood; from *rudus,* rubbish.
RUGOSUM *Folium;* from *ruga,* a wrinkle.
RUNCINATUM *Folium;* from *runcina,* a large saw.

S

SAGITTATUM *Folium;* from *sagitta,* an arrow.
SANGUINEA; from *sanguis,* blood.
SARMENTACEÆ; from *sarmentum,* a twig or spray of a vine.
SARMENTOSUS *Caulis;* from *sarmentum,* the twig of a vine.
SCABRIDÆ; from *scaber,* rough, rugged.
SCABRITIES; from *scaber,* rough.
SCAPUS; from σκηπτω, *innitor,* to lean upon.
SCARROSUM *Folium;* from *scarreo,* to be rough.

SCITAMINA; from *situs*, fair, beautiful, or from *scitamentum*, meat of a pleasant taste.

SCORPIOIDES *Flos*; from *scorpio*, a scorpion.

SCUTELLUM; from *scutum*, a target.

SCYPHIFER; from σκυφος, *scyphus*, a cup, and *fero*, to bear.

SECRETORIA *Scabrities*; from *secerno*, to separate.

SECUNDA *Spica*; from *sequendo*, to follow.

SECURIFORMIS *Pubescentia*; from *securis*, an axe or hatchet.

SEGREGATA *Polygamia*; *segrego*, to separate.

SEMINALE *Folium*; from *semen*, seed.

SEMPERVIRENS *Folium*; from *semper*, and *virens*, green.

SENA *Folia*; from *sex*, six.

SENTICOSÆ; from *sentis*, a brier or bramble.

SEPIARIÆ; from *sepes*, a hedge.

SEPTENIS *foliolis*, from *septem*, seven.

SEPTICUS; from σηπω *putrefacio*, to rot.

SEPTUM; from *sepio*, to enclose.

SERICEUM *Folium*; from *sericum*, silk.

SERPYLLIFOLIA; from *serpyllum*, thyme, and *folium*.

SERRATUM *Folium*: from *serra*, a saw.

SESSILE *Folium*; from *sedeo*, to sit.

SETÆ; from χαιτη, *juba*, a horse's mane.

SETACEUM *Folium*; from *seta*, a bristle.

SEXFIDUM *Nectarium*; from *sex*, six, and *fissum*, cloven.

SILICULA; dim. from *siliqua*, a pod.

SILICULOSA; from *silicula*, a little pod.

SILIQUOSA; from *siliqua*, a pod.

SINUATUM *Folium*; from *sinus*, a hollow.

SOLITARIUS *Pedunculus*; from *solus*, alone.

SOLUTÆ *Stipulæ*; from *solvor*, to be loosed.

SPADICEUS; from *spadix*.

SPATHA; from σπατος, *corium*, skin.

SPATHACEÆ; from *spatha*, a sheath, in the language of botany.

SPATULATUM *Folium*; from *spathula*, an instrument used to spread salve.

SPICA; from σταχυς, *Æolice* σπαχυς, an ear of corn.

SPICILLA ; dim. from *spica.*

SPICULA *Graminibus ;* dim. from *spica.*

SPINESCENS *Petiolus, Stipula ;* from *spina,* a thorn.

SPINOSUS *Caulis Folium ;* from *spina,* a thorn.

SPIRALES *Cotyledones ;* from *spira,* a circle, the coil of a cable, &c.

SPITHAMEUS *Caulis ;* from *spithama,* a span.

SQUAMOSA *Radix ;* from *squama,* a scale.

SQUARROSUM *Folium ;* from ισχαρα, *scarra,* or from *squarra,* scurf.

STAMINÆUS *Flos ;* from *stamen.*

STATUMINATÆ ; from *statumen,* a prop, a support.

STELLATA *Folia ;* from *stella,* a star.

STIGMA ; from στιζω, *signum quod inuritur,* a brand.

STIMULI : from στιγμος, *stigmulus,* per sync. *stimulus.*

STIPATUS, or *stipitatus, Pappus ;* from *stipes.*

STIPES ; from στυπος, a stump.

STIPULA ; from *stipa,* tow.

STIPULARIS *Gemma ;* from *stipula.*

STIPULATIO ; from *stipula.*

STIPULATUS *Caulis ;* from *stipula.*

STOLONIFERUS *Truncus Caulis ;* from *stolo,* a shoot, or scion.

STRIATUS *Caulis, Culmus, Folia ;* from *stria,* a slight groove.

STRICTUS *Caulis, Culmus, Folia ;* from *stringo,* to tie fast.

STRIGÆ ; from *strigo,* pro *stringo,* to grasp, to tighten.

STRIGOSUM *Folium ;* from *strigando,* standing still, *quippe bos præ macie.*

STYLUS ; from στυλος, *columna,* a pillar.

SUBACAULIS ; from *sub* and *acaulis.*

SUBALARIA *Folia ;* from *sub,* under, and *ala,* a wing.

SUBEROSUS *Caulis folia ;* from *sub,* and *erodor,* to be eaten into.

SUBEXCEDENS *Calyx ;* from *sub,* and *excedo,* to surpass.

SUBMERSUM *Folium ;* from *submergo,* to sink under water.

SUBRAMOSUS *Caulis ;* from *sub,* and *ramus,* a branch.

SUBRENIFORMUM *Folium ;* from *sub,* pro *fere,* and *ren,* a kidney.

SUBROTUNDUM *Folium ;* from *sub,* near to, and *rotundum,* round.

SUBULATUM *Folium ;* from *subula,* an awl.

SUCCULENTÆ ; from *succus,* juice.

SUFFRUTEX ; from *sub,* and *frutex,* a shrub.

SUFFRUTICOSUS *Caulis;* from *sub,* and *frutex,* a shrub.

SULCATUS *Caulis, Culmus, Folia;* from *sulcus,* a furrow.

SUPERFICIES *Folii;* from *super,* i. e. *supra,* and *facies,* a face.

SUPERUS *Flos;* from *super,* above.

SUPRA-AXILLARIS *Pedunculus;* from *supra,* above, and *axilla,* the arm-pit.

SUPRAFOLIACEUS *Pedunculus;* from *supra,* above, and *folium,* a leaf.

SYLVESTRIS; from *sylva,* a wood or forest.

SYNGENESIA; from συν, *cum,* or *simul,* together, and γενεσις, *generatio.*

T

TERGEMINUM *Folium compositum;* from *ter,* thrice, and *geminus,* double.

TERNATUM *Folium;* from *ternus,* three.

TESSELLATUM *Folium;* from *tessella,* the square pieces of wood or stone used in making checkered work.

TETRADYNAMIA; from τεσσαρες, *quatuor,* and δυναμις, *potentia,* power.

TETRAGYNIA; from τεσσαρες, *quatuor,* and γυνη, *mulier,* a woman.

TETRANDRIA; from τεσσαρες, *quatuor,* four, and ανηρ, *maritus,* a husband.

TETRANGIÆ; from τεσσαρες, four, and αγγος, *vas,* a vessel, or *loculamentum.*

TETRAPETALA *Corolla;* from τεσσαρες, *quatuor,* and πεταλον, *petalum.*

TETRAPHYLLUS *Calyx;* from τεσσαρες, and φυλλον, *folium,* a leaf.

TETRASPERMA *Planta;* from τεσσαρες, and *sperma,* seed.

THALAMUS; from θαλαμος, a bed, a chamber.

TOMENTOSUS *Caulis Folia;* from *tomentum,* short wool, shorn off.

TOMENTUM; from τομιον, *frustum,* a fragment, *seu quod sectione est ablatum.*

TOROSUM *Pericarpium;* from *torus,* protuberance or swelling, as of the veins.

TORTA *Corolla*; from *torqueo*, to writhe, torture.

TORTILIS *Arista*; from *torqueo*, to writhe, or twist.

TORULOSA *Siliqua*; from *torulus*, dim. from *torus*.

TRAPEZIFORMIUM *Folium*; from *trapezium*, a geometrical quadrangle, whose sides are neither equal nor opposite.

TRIANDRIA; from τρεις, *tres*, three, and ανηρ, *maritus*, a husband.

TRIANGIÆ; from τρεις, three, and αγγος, *vas*, a vessel.

TRICOCCA *Capsula*; from κοκκος, *granum*, grain.

TRIFIDUM *Folium*; *in tres partes fissum.*

TRIFLORUS *Pedunculus*; from *tres*, and *flos*, a flower.

TRIGLOCHIDES *Hami*; from *tres*, and γλωχις, *cuspis*, a point.

TRIGONUS *Caulis*; from τρεις, *ter*, and γωνια, *angulus*, an angle.

TRIGYNIA; from τρεις, *tres*, three, and γυνη, *mulier*, a woman.

TRIHILATÆ; from *hilum*, the black of a bean.

TRIJUGUM *Folium*; from *tres*, and *jugo*, to yoke.

TRILOBUM *Folium*; from *tres*, three, and λοβος, the tip of the ear.

TRINERVIUM *Folium*; from *tres*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve or string.

TRIŒCIA; from τρεις, *tres*, three, and οικος, *domus*, a house.

TRIPARTITUM *Folium*; from *tres*, and *partitus*, divided.

TRIPETALA *Corolla*; from τρεις, *tres*, and πεταλον, *petalum*.

TRIPETALOIDEÆ; from *tres*, and *petalum*.

TRIPHYLLUS *Calyx*; from τρεις, and φυλλον, a leaf.

TRIPINNATUM *Folium compositum*; from *tres*, three, and *pinnatus*, winged.

TRIPLINERVIUM *Folium*; from *triplex*, triple, and *nervus*, a nerve or string.

TRIQUETRUM *Folium Caulis*; quasi *triquadrus*, i. e. *quadratus in tres angulos.*

TRISPERMA; from *tres* and *sperma*, seed.

TRITERNATUM *Folium compositum*; from *tres*, three, and *ternus*, threefold.

TRIVALVE *Pericarpium*; from *tres*, and *valvæ*, doors or valves.

TRUNCATUM *Folium*; from *truncus*, a stump.

TUBERCULATUS; from *tuberculum*, a little pimple or tubercle.

TUBEROSA *Radix*; from *tuber*, a knob.

TUBULOSI *Flosculi*; from *tuba*, a tube.
TUNICATUS *Caulis, Radix*; from *tunica*, a coat.
TURBINATUM *Pericarpium*; from *turbo*, a top.
TURIO; from *tyro*, a novice.

V

VAGÆ; from *vagor*, to wander.
VAGINALES; from *vagina*, a sheath.
VAGINANS *Folium*; from *vagina*, a sheath.
VAGINATUS *Caulis Culmus*; from *vagina*, a sheath.
VASA; from *vescendo*, to be eaten, *quod in ea vescæ ponantur.*
VEGETABILIA; from *vegeto*, to quicken.
VENOSUM *Folium*; from *vena*, a vein.
VENTRICOSA *Spica*; from *venter*, the belly.
VENTRICULOSUS *Calyx*; dim. from *venter*, the belly.
VEPRECULÆ; dim. from *vepres*, a brier or bramble.
VERNATIO; from *ver*, the spring.
VERRUCOSA *Capsula*; from *verruca*, a wart.
VERSATILIS *Anthera*; from *verto*, to turn.
VERTICALIA *Folia*; from *vertex*, the top of any thing.
VERTICILLATI *Rami, Flores, Folia*; from *verticillum*, an axis or spindle.
VERTICILLUS; from *vertex*, a whirlpool.
VESICULARIS *Scabrities*; from *vesica*, a bladder.
VILLOSUS *Caulis, Folium*; from *villus*, wool.
VIRGATUS *Caulis*; from *virga*, a rod.
VISCIDUM *Folium*; from *viscus*, glue.
VISCOSITAS; from *viscus*, glue.
ULIGINOSA *Loca*; from *uligo*, the natural moisture of the earth.
UMBELLA; dim. from *umbra*, a shadow.
UMBELLULA; dim. from *umbella.*
UMBILICATUM *Folium*; from *umbilicus.*
UNANGULATUS *Caulis*; from *unus*, and *angulus.*
UNCINATUM *Stigma*; from *uncipus*, an instrument hooked at the end.
UNDATUM *Folium*; from *unda*, a wave.

UNDULATA *Corolla*; from *undula*, dim. from *unda*, a wave.
UNGUICULARIS *Caulis*; from *unguis*, a nail of the hand, &c.
UNGUIS; from *ονυξ*, *idem*.
UNIFLORUS *Pedunculus*; from *unus*, one, and *flos*, a flower.
UNIFOLIUM; from *unus*, one, and *folium*, a leaf.
UNILATERALIS *Racemus*; from *unus*, one, and *latus*, a side.
UNILOCULARIS, *Capsula*; from *unus*, one, and *loculus*, a little cell.
UNISPERMA *Bacca*; from *unus*, and *sperma*, seed.
VOLUBILIS *Caulis*; from *volvo*, to roll.
URCEOLATA *Corolla*; from *urceolus*, from *urceus*, a pitcher.
URENS *Caulis*; from *uro*, to burn.
UTRICULI; from *uter*, a bag, or bottle.
VULGARIS; from *vulgus*, the common people.

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PLATE I.

PARTS OF THE FLOWER.

Vide Part I. Chap. I. p. 1.

Fig.

1. A Flower, with its *Corolla*, *Pistillum*, and *Stamina*: A, the *Petals* of the *Corolla*; b, the *Germen*; c, the *Style*; d, the *Stigma*; e, the *Filaments*; f, the *Antheræ*.
2. The *Pistillum* and *Stamina*, separate from the *Corolla*: b, the *Germen*; c, the *Style*; d, the *Stigma*; c, c, the *Filaments*, with the *Antheræ* bursting and discharging the *Pollen*.
3. A *Flower*, whose *Corolla* is *Monopetalous*: A, the *Corolla*; B, the *Perianthium*.
4. A *Polypetalous Corolla*: A, the *Unguis*; B, the *Laminæ*.
5. A *Narcissus*, issuing from its *Spatha*: A, the *Flower*; B, the *Spatha*.
6. An *Amentum*.
7. The *Fructification* of a *Moss*: A, the *Calyptra*.
8. A *Fungus*: A, the *Volva*.
9. A *Grass*: A, the *Gluma*; B, the *Arista*.
10. A *Compound Umbel*: A, the *Universal Umbel*; B, the *Umbellulæ*, or *Partial Umbels*; C, the *Universal Involucrum*; d, the *Partial Involucra*.
11. A *Bractea*, accompanying the flowers of the *Tilia*: A, the *Bractea*.
12. A, the *Pollen*, seen with a microscope; B, an elastic vapour discharged from it.

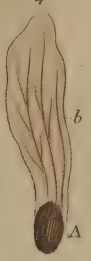
PLATE II.

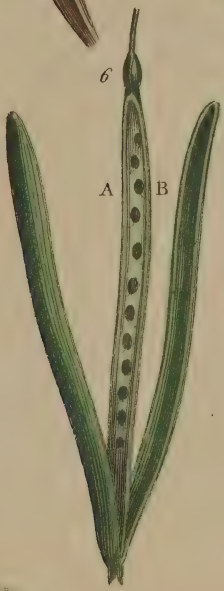
PARTS OF THE FRUIT.

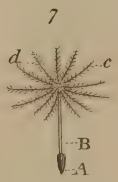
VIDE PART I. CHAP. XV. p. 29.

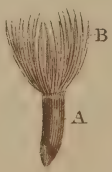
Fig.

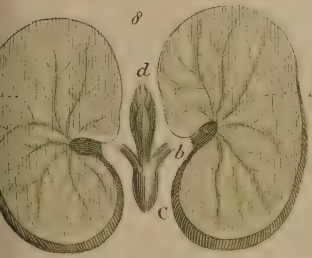
1. A *Capsule:* A, the *Valvules.*
2. A, A, a *Receptacle* of the seeds.
3. A *Strobilus.*
4. A *Winged Seed:* A, the *Seed;* b, the *Wing.*
5. A *Legumen:* A, the *Under Sutures,* along which are affixed the seeds.
6. A *Siliqua:* A, B, the two sutures, to which the seeds are fastened alternately.
7. A *Seed,* crowned with a *Pappus:* A, the *Seed;* B, the *Stipes* of the *Pappus;* c, d, a *Feathery Pappus.*
8. The *Seed* of a *Bean,* split in two: A, A, the *Cotyledons;* b, the *Corculum;* c, the *Rostellum;* d, the *Plumula.*
9. A *Drupa:* A, the *Nucleus,* or *Stone;* B, the *Pulp.*
10. A *Pomum:* A, the *Capsule;* B, the *Pulp.*
11. A *Berry:* A, the *Seeds;* B, B, the *Pulp.*
12. A *Seed,* crowned with a *Calyculus:* A, the *Seed;* B, the *Calyculus.*











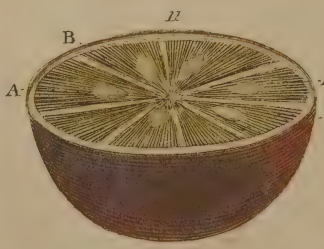


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PLATE III.

CLASSES.

VIDE PART II. CHAP. I. p. 48.

Class.

1. *Monandria.*
2. *Diandria.*
3. *Triandria.*
4. *Tetrandria.*
5. *Pentandria.*
6. *Hexandria.*
7. *Heptandria.*
8. *Octandria.*
9. *Enneandria.*
10. *Decandria.*
11. *Dodecandria.*
12. *Icosandria.*
13. *Polyandria.*
14. *Didynamia.*
15. *Tetradynamia.*
16. *Monadelphia.*
17. *Diadelphia.*
18. *Polyadelphia.*
19. *Syngenesia.*
20. *Gynandria.*
21. *Monœcia.*
22. *Diœcia.*
23. *Polygamia.*
24. *Cryptogamia.*

PLATE IV.

ROOTS.

VIDE PART III. CHAP. II. p. 415.

Fig.

1. A *Scaly Bulb,* as in the White Lily.
2. A *Solid Bulb,* as in the Crocus.
3. Transverse section of a *Coated Bulb.*
4. A *Tuberous* and *Pendulous Root,* as in Piony.
5. A *Branched Root.*
6. A *Simple tapering Root,* as in the Carrot.
7. A *Creeping Root.*

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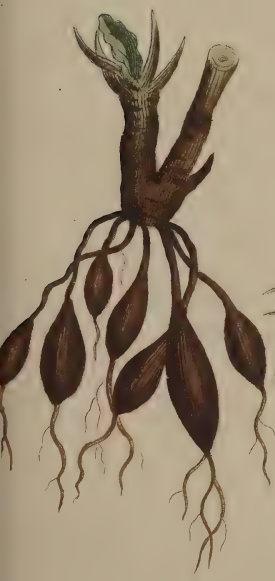
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PLATE V.

TRUNK.

VIDE PART II. CHAP. IV. p. 41.

Fig.

1. A *Squamose Stem.*

2. A *Voluble Stem,* vide also Fig. 4.

3. A *Frons.*

4. A *Scapus.*

5. An *Articulate Stem.*

7. A *Dichotomous Stem.*

8. A *Brachiate Stem.*

PLATE VI.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

VIDE PART III. CHAP. V. p. 423.

Fig.

1. *Orbiculate.*
2. *Subrotund.*
3. *Ovate.*
4. *Oval.*
5. *Oblong.*
6. *Lanceolate.*
7. *Linear.*
8. *Subulate.*
9. *Reniform.*
10. *Cordate.*
11. *Lunulate.*
12. *Triangular.*
13. *Sagittate.*
14. *Cordato-sagittate.*
15. *Hastate.*
16. *Cloven.*
17. *Trilobe.*
18. *Præmorse.*
19. *Lobate.*
20. *Quinquangular.*
21. *Erose.*
22. *Palmate.*
23. *Pinnatifid.*
24. *Laciniate.*
25. *Sinuate.*
26. *Dentato-sinuate.*
27. *Retrorsum-sinuate.*
28. *Partite.*
29. *Repand.*
30. *Dentate.*

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PLATE VII.

SIMPLE LEAVES CONTINUED.

VIDE PART III. CHAP. V. p. 427.

Fig.

1. *Serrate.*
2. *Duplicato-serrate.*
3. *Duplicato-crenate.*
4. *Cartilagineous.*
5. *Acutely crenate.*
6. *Obtusely crenate.*
7. *Plicate.*
8. *Crenate.*
9. *Crisp.*
10. *Obtuse.*
11. *Acute.*
12. *Acuminate.*
13. *Obtuse,* with an Acumen.
14. *Acutely-emarginate.*
15. *Cuneiform-emarginate.*
16. *Retuse.*
17. *Pilose.*
18. *Tomentose.*
19. *Hispid.*
20. *Ciliate.*
21. *Rugose.*
22. *Venose.*
23. *Nervose.*
24. *Pappillose.*
25. *Linguiform.*
26. *Acinaciform.*
27. *Dolabriform.*
28. *Deltoid.*
29. *Triquetrous.*
30. *Canaliculate.*

PLATE VIII.

SIMPLE LEAVES CONTINUED.

Fig.

1. *Sulcate.*
2. *Teretes.*

COMPOUND LEAVES.

VIDE PART III. CHAP. VI. p. 432.

3. *Binate.*
4. *Ternate,* with the folioles *sessile.*
5. *Ternate,* with the folioles *petiolate.*
6. *Digitate.*
7. *Pedate.*
8. *Pinnate,* with an *odd one.*
9. *abrupt.*
10. *alternately.*
11. *interruptedly.*
12. *cirrhose.*
13. *conjugate.*
14. *decursively.*
15. *articulately.*
16. *Lyrate.*
17. *Biternate.*
18. *Bipinnate.*
19. *Triternate.*

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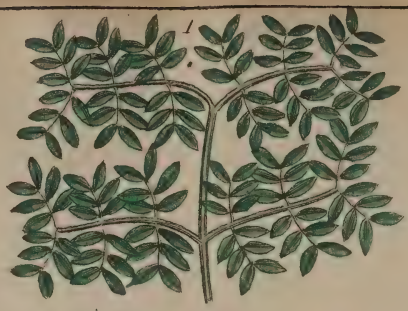
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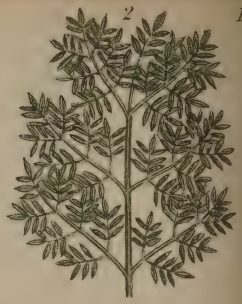
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PLATE IX.

COMPOUND LEAVES CONTINUED.

Fig.

1. *Tripinnate abrupt.*

2. with an *odd one.*

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

3. A, *inflex;* B, *erect;* C, *patent;* D, *horizontal;* E, *reclined;* F, *revolute.*

4. A, *seminal;* B, *cauline;* C, *rameous;* D, *floral.*

5. A, *peltate;* B, *petiolate;* C, *sessile;* D, *decurrent;* E, *amplexicaul;* F, *perfoliate;* G, *connate;* H, *vaginant.*

6. A, *articulate;* B, *stellate;* C, *quatern;* D, *opposite;* E, *alternate;* F, *acerose;* G, *imbricate;* H, *fasciculate.*

7. *Parabolic.*

8. *Spatulate.*

PLATE X.

FULCRA.

VIDE PART III. CHAP. III. p. 438.

Fig.

1. A, a *Cirrhus;* C, *Stipulæ,* with *Concave Glandules* on the leaf.

2. *Pedicellate Glandules.*

3. A, a *Bractea,* differing from the *Leaves;* B, the *Leaves.*

4. A, *Simple Spines;* B, a *Triple Spine.*

5. A, *Simple Aculei;* B, *Triple Aculei.*

6. A, A, *Opposite Leaves;* B, the *Axillæ.*

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PLATE XI.

FOLIATION.

VIDE PART III. CHAP. XVI. p. 448.

Fig.

1. *Convolute.*
2. *Involute.*
3. *Revolute.*
4. *Conduplicate.*
5. *Equitant.*
6. *Imbricate.*
7. *Obvolute.*
8. *Plicate.*
9. *Convolute.*
10. *Involute opposite.*
11. *alternate.*
12. *Revolute opposite.*
13. *Equitant ancipital.*
14. *triquetrous.*

PLATE XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fig.

1. A *Corymbus.*
2. *Fruit* of the *Lily:* A, the *Valvules* of the *Capsule;* B, a *Seed;* C, the *Arillus* opened to discover the Seed.
3. A *Verticillus.*
4. A, A, the *Horned Nectaria* in the *Aconitum;* B, B, two *Peduncles* that support them.
5. A *Paleaceous Receptacle* of a *Compound Flower,* shown in *Rudbeckia:* A, A, the *Paleæ* that parts the *Florets* of the *Disk;* B, the *Tubulose Florets* of the *Disk;* C, the *Ligulate Corollulæ* of the *Radius;* D, a *Ligulate Corollula* fallen off.
6. A, A, a *Spatha;* B, a *Spadix.*
7. A *Racemus.*
8. A *Tubulose Floret* of a *Compound Flower.*
9. A *Monopetalous Hypocrateriform Corolla.*
10. A *Nectarium* that crowns the *Corolla,* shown in the *cup* of a *Narcissus.*
11. A *Spike.*
12. A *Calycine Nectarium,* shown in the *flower* of a *Tropæolum:* A, the *Nectarium.*
13. A *Nectarium* of singular construction, shown in a *flower* of the *Parnassia:* A, five heart-shaped *Nectaria,* terminated by threads, each of which is crowned with a little ball.
14. A *Cyma* of the *Laurustinus.*
15. A *Panicle.*

THE END.

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